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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICKS, AND LITERATURE

For the YEAR 1766.

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PREFACE.

THE year which is the ſubject of this volume, is not without intereſting events, eſpecially with regard to our internal politics. Among theſe, the deciſions of the parliament, upon a ſubject of the higheſt importance to the peace, wealth, and proſperity of the whole Britiſh empire, naturally claim the preference. We have therefore been particularly attentive to this part of the work, and have ſpared no pains to render it as clear and inſtructive as poſſible; at the ſame time ſtrictly obſerving that impartiality which we have hitherto profeſſed, and to which we ſhall always inviolably adhere.

Whilſt we beſtowed on this part the extraordinary attention which it juſtly meritted, we have not however been negligent in our relation of the tranſactions of other parts of Europe; of theſe we have given a full, and we hope not an unſatisfactory account. In this volume we have cloſed our account of the war in the Eaſt Indies; but have purpoſely omitted entering into any of the diſputes which aroſe at home, in conſequence of the affairs of that company. Theſe diſputes, it is true, aroſe in the year of which we treat; but they were confined to, and within the company itſelf during the courſe of that period. They have now a wider extent; are continued on a more conſpicuous theatre; and are become a very great and intereſting object. But theſe diſputes, as well as their final determination, if they ſhall happen to be ſoon determined, muſt naturally fall into the accounts of the year now begun, and will be part of the ſubject of our next volume. Upon the whole, we have ſpared neither diligence nor labour, and this is all we pretend to, to render this volume worthy of the ſame favour with which the former were received.

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1766.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

eneral aſpect of affairs at the beginning of the year. Commotions and inſurrections in various parts of the world. State of Europe. France. Cloſe union of the houſe of Bourbon ſtill continues. Proteſtant ſyſtem ſtrengthened, by the Prince of Orange's being of age, as well as by the late marriages. Denmark. Ruſſia. Germany. Italy. Preſent appearance of things in general pacific.

THOUGH the great changes
in the general political ſyſ-
n have not taken place, which
: aſpect of the times ſeemed to
licate, when we cloſed the hiſ-
ical part of our laſt volume ;
: it will be allowed, that the
ginning of the year 1766 ap-
ıred to teem with the moſt in-
eſting events, and threatened to be an æra of great revolutions. A ſpirit of liberty, which no time nor oppreſſion can entirely efface in the human breaſt, dawned forth in regions and amongſt people, where, it might have been imagined, the term was ſcarce ever heard, much leſs underſtood.

The diſſatisfactions which had unhappily ſubſiſted between Great

Britain and her colonies, were not ſubſided, when diſturbances of a moſt alarming nature, and which might have been attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences, happened in Spain. Theſe diſturbances appeared the more ſerious, as they were ſo very unuſual in a nation, which has been always characterized by the moſt inviolable loyalty and attachment to its monarchs.

Before the general ſurpriſe which this event naturally occaſioned, could wear off, an account was publicly circulated throughout all Europe, of a revolution in the Spaniſh dominions in South America. A report had been ſpread, circumſtantial enough to gain no ſlight degree of credit, that the coloniſts inhabiting thoſe vaſt countries, had entirely thrown off the yoke of their European maſters, and even proceeded to the eſtabliſhment of a regular form of government amongſt themſelves.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to be obſerved, if ſuch a revolution had really taken place, what a total change it muſt have introduced in the political ſyſtem of power and commerce, in the old, as well as the new world. Had the defection been ſo univerſal as it was at firſt repreſented, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in the preſent ſtate of the Spaniſh monarchy, that crown would have found the greateſt difficulty in reducing the rebels to obedience. The immenſe diſtance of the ſcene of action, the difficulty of tranſporting troops, together with the various changes of climate and food, which European ſoldiers muſt undergo, before they could at all act, would appear inſurmountable obſtacles to ſuch an attempt. To which may be added, the vaſt extent of the countries in queſtion; the numbers of their inhabitants, inſpirited by the deſire of liberty, as well as by a conſciouſneſs of their natural advantages; covered, as they are by immeaſurable ſeas, or by deſerts, almoſt as boundleſs, and more impaſſable. It is poſſible too, that in ſuch an event they might have ſome foreign ſupport. The commercial world would ſcarcely, it is to be feared, have on this occaſion ſhewn an inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs, which the hiſtory of mankind has not yet afforded, in refuſing ſo many lucrative branches of commerce, from which they have hitherto, with ſo extreme a jealouſy, been ſhut out.

About the ſame period of time, accounts were received every day, of inſurrections among the French in St. Domingo; provoked, as it was ſaid, by the tyranny of the Count d' Eſtaing, their Governor. Thoſe who look back upon the narratives of the late war in the Eaſt Indies, will ſee, with ſome indignation, the court of France rewarding with one of its beſt governments, a perſon ſo juſtly obnoxious for violating one of the moſt ſacred obligations of the laws of war between civilized nations. The diſturbances in their colonies might ſeem naturally and juſtly enough the effects of ſuch a proceeding.

Inſurrections were not confined to the weſtern parts of the old and the new world. The ſpirit of liberty ſeemed to have walked forth over the face of the earth, and to threaten revolutions in every part. In the eaſt, which had ever been the natural ſoil of deſpotiſm, the martial Georgian Prince Heraclius, famous ſome years ſince for his victories over the Perſians, formed the glorious project of attempting to deliver his country from the bondage of the Turks.

The Georgians (who are a Chriſtian nation) had long ſubmitted to an ignominious tribute, of delivering up every year for the uſe of the Turkiſh ſeraglios, a great number of their nobleſt and moſt beautiful virgins; their country having in all ages been famous for producing the fineſt women in the world. The Georgians, ſpirited by Heraclius, refuſed to continue this ſhameful tribute, and offered to commute for it by paying a certain ſum of money; which propoſal was rejected by the Turks. In the war which enſued, Heraclius bravely aſſerted the rights of mankind in the liberties of his country, and is ſaid to have defeated the Turks in many battles. Our accounts of theſe tranſactions, paſſing through a barbarous and confuſed medium, are hitherto, and will probably continue for ſome time, imperfect and inaccurate. There are no authentic accounts of national affairs publiſhed in Turkey. The ſtories of the victories obtained by this prince, were probably ſomething exaggerated, and the great conſequences which were ſuppoſed to be the reſult of them much more ſo. It was ſaid, that Heraclius having ſubdued ſeveral of the neighbouring countries, had extended his conqueſts to the coaſts of the Black-ſea, had taken the imperial city of Trebiſonde, and, at the head of a vaſt army, threatened nothing leſs than the ſubverſion of the whole Ottoman empire.

The inſurrections which happened in Egypt and Cyprus, ſeemed to confirm, that the diſtemper was epidemical throughout the greateſt part of the globe. We ſhall, under their reſpective heads, give the beſt accounts we have been able to collect, of ſuch of theſe commotions as come within the plan of our obſervation; and as the clouds are now diſperſed without any conſiderable effects, which, from ſo many different quarters, ſeemed to darken the political hemiſphere; we ſhall now conſider the general ſtate of affairs, as they appear at preſent.

Europe, ſtill ſore with the wounds it received in the laſt war, ſeems as yet deſirous of reſt and peace. There have been in different periods of hiſtory, and different parts of the world, ſome very poor, and very military nations, who had no other road to riches or conſideration but war. No experience of the miſchiefs attending it, can affect people of that character; it would be ridiculous to caution a man againſt danger, wounds, or even death, who had no poſſible manner of living, but by encountering them. To the happineſs of mankind, providence has now circumſcribed theſe hungry nations within very narrow bounds; like the birds and beaſts of prey, their numbers are far from being conſiderable, and Europe at preſent is infeſted with but few of them. On a review of the wars of this century in Europe, and their conſequences, it would be difficult to prove any nation at all a gainer by them. Ambition indeed is not very at-

tentive

tentive to calculations. It is however to be hoped, that the total want of any brilliant acquiſition, may, for a while at leaſt, check that luſt of dominion, which has been for now, almoſt an age, ſo very unfruitful. There is but one prince now living on the continent of Europe, who has been even apparently a gainer by conqueſt; and it ſtill remains a doubt, whether, in three ſucceſſive wars, he has not paid more for his purchaſe than it is worth, excluſive of the riſks he has himſelf run, and which his ſucceſſors will probably be liable to, in conſequence of his victories.

In this ſituation of affairs, exhauſted as moſt of the principal powers in Europe are of men and money, and involved deeply in debt, it is poſſible that they may ſuffer mankind to indulge for ſome years longer in the bleſſings of peace. Our next neighbour and old rival, France, ſeems in theſe circumſtances, vaſt as her natural reſources are. The conſequences of a ruinous war having reduced her very nearly to a ſtate of general bankruptcy, nothing but time, together with the ſtricteſt œconomy, attention, and induſtry, can reſtore to their former ſtate, her manufactures, commerce, marine, and finances. To all theſe points, however, ſhe has with equal aſſiduity and ſucceſs been very attentive ſince the peace; in which time ſhe has recovered her trade, in many parts of the world, to a ſurpriſing degree. It is true, her attempts to retrieve her commerce, have met with diſcouragements, and the dreadful hurricanes in the Weſt Indies, and ſome other misfortunes, have put them back conſiderably, in ſome articles of it; but, on the whole, the natural advantages of that country, in the hands of an enterpriſing and induſtrious people, have had a conſtant operation in their favour, and they recover apace.

The court of France ſeems at preſent to lay itſelf out with the greateſt care, to cement and cultivate the ſtrict alliance and family union with the other branches of the houſe of Bourbon, in Spain and Naples. The preſent king of Spain, however diſagreeable it may be to the Spaniards in general, gives entirely into French meaſures, and makes a common intereſt of the affairs of both nations. Mutual ceſſions of lands, it is ſaid, have been made in America and the Weſt Indies; the French having given up to the Spaniards, what they poſſeſſed on the Miſſiſippi; and the Spaniards, as it is univerſally reported and believed, have relinquiſhed to them the part that ſtill remained in their hands, of the great and valuable iſland of Hiſpaniola. Many have been ſurpriſed, that this exchange of territory was not by ſome means attempted to be fruſtrated by Great Britain; conſidering how much it muſt affect our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, and ſo great and valuable a branch of our commerce, as the ſugar-trade.

France ſeems, as well as England, to have entirely dropped her ſubſidiary connections in Germany. With her new ally, the houſe of Auſtria, ſhe however keeps upon the moſt friendly terms, and there ſeems to be a cordial harmony between them. In the north, her intereſt ſeems to have declined greatly; though it is ſaid, notwithſtanding theſe appearances, that her ambaſſador at the court of Peterſburg has lately got leave to eſtabliſh a factory at Archangel, on the White ſea. It is alſo believed that ſhe has attempted to negotiate a treaty of more conſequence with Sweden; whereby ſhe has offered to pay the ſubſidy arrears due to that court, upon condition that the Swedes ſhould build her a certain number of men of war at a ſtated price, and ſupply her for the future, in caſe of war, with a fixed number of ſhips and ſailors, in lieu of the old ſtipulation of land-forces.

This ſeems an improvement of her plan of northern politics. Indeed both France and Spain, ſenſible of their paſt errors, and of the great importance of the object, are increaſing their marine, with the moſt unwearied aſſiduity; in which the former has been greatly aſſiſted, as well by the Genoeſe, as by the great quantity of ſhip-timber with which they have ſupplied their arſenals at Toulon, from Corſica, ſince their troops took poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe part of that iſland.

The affair of the Canada bills, which was the only cauſe of altercation that remained between the courts of Great Britain and France, has been amicably ſettled to the ſatisfaction of both. Though the court of Spain has not yet thought proper to manifeſt that regard to juſtice and honour, with reſpect to the Manilla ranſom, which might have been wiſhed and expected, yet it is not probable, that it will ſo ſuddenly venture to involve itſelf in a ſecond rupture with Great Britain. Spain has already ſuffered by her obſtinacy in that affair, if it be true, as is generally believed, that it was in conſequence of her fears for the vengeance that might have been taken upon that account, that the flota which had already ſailed for Europe, was ſtopt in its voyage, and remanded back again to its port. The detention of their Weſt-India treaſure is always attended with ill conſequences in that country; nor are theſe confined to the commercial part of the nation, the people in general ſenſibly feel them. The miſchief however did not ſtop there; the fleet having afterwards received orders to ſail for Europe, met with a violent ſtorm, by which ſome of the ſhips were drove aſhore, and the reſt obliged to put back in a ſhattered condition to the Havanna.

The alliance by marriage, which we have formerly taken notice of, between Great Britain and Denmark, as well as that which took place about the ſame time, between a ſiſter of the preſent King of Denmark and the Prince Royal of Sweden, by cementing anew, and drawing cloſer together the Proteſtant intereſt, ſeems in a great meaſure to counterpoiſe the cloſe union of the houſe of Bourbon.

Though the death of the late King of Denmark has hitherto made no viſible alteration in the ſyſtem of the north; yet it may not be vain to expect, that a total change will take place in the conduct of that court. Influenced entirely, as it has been for ſome years paſt, by French councils, we may now hope to ſee an Anglo-Pruſſian ſyſtem take place in their ſtead. It is not to be doubted, but the amiable Princeſs whom his Daniſh Majeſty has eſpouſed, will contribute greatly to increaſe theſe good diſpoſitions, as well as the harmony and friendſhip which ſubſiſts between our court and nation, and thoſe of Denmark.

8th March, 1766.

The Prince of Orange, perpetual Stadtholder of the United Provinces, being alſo happily arrived of age, to take the adminiſtration upon him, may be looked upon as a great addition and ſtrength to the Proteſtant ſyſtem. The great and voluntary rejoicings which were ſo univerſally made upon that occaſion throughout the whole United Provinces, and which exceeded, even as to outward appearance, thoſe that are the offspring of fear or neceſſity, in deſpotic governments, ſufficiently teſtify the great weight which the Princes of that illuſtrious houſe will ever bear in the republic.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia (excepting the part ſhe has taken in the affairs of Poland, which we ſhall take notice of in the next chapter) ſtill preſerves the ſame pacific aſpect towards the reſt of Europe, and the ſame attention to the intereſt and improvement of her ſubjects, which we have already with pleaſure remarked in our former volumes. Her court is become the aſylum of the ſciences, to which ſhe invites learned men from every part of Europe. Among the reſt the celebrated profeſſor Euler from Berlin is at preſent one of her moſt remarkable gueſts; on whom her Imperial Majeſty has ſettled a large annual ſtipend, made him a preſent of a houſe, beſides many other marks of her royal favour and protection.

Germany, as well as Italy, afford at preſent but little room for political obſervation. The two great rival powers in the former, at the ſame time that they take the greateſt care to complete their armies, and remount their cavalry, ſeem for the preſent to have no particular intention to give umbrage one to the other. The part which the King of Pruſſia has taken, in concert with Ruſſia, Denmark, and England, in the affairs of Poland, does not appear (partly through the inability of the Poles to contend with the great powers in queſtion) likely to be attended with any extraordinary conſequences; unleſs the Empreſs-Queen, ſtimulated by her hatred to the King of Pruſſia, ſhould make the Catholic cauſe a pretext for interfering in favour of Poland; in which caſe there can be no poſſibility of foreſeeing how far the conſequences may extend.

The moſt remarkable incident which this year produced in Italy, was the Pope's abſolute refuſal to acknowledge, by any of thoſe vain titles, which he pretended to claim in right of his father, the eldeſt ſon of the unhappy family of Stuart. This example has been followed, even by thoſe Roman-Catholic Princes who had formerly given the greateſt protection to that family; ſo that as the father had lived long enough to ſee every hope of ſucceſs to his claims on theſe kingdoms extinct and dead, the ſon has already found his very pretenſions diſavowed by every power in Europe. The ſuperiors of the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh colleges in Rome, having thought proper to pay thoſe honours which the Pope had himſelf refuſed and forbidden, were, upon that account, ſent into exile; while the unfortunate adventurer retired into the country to avoid the mortifications which he muſt have hourly experienced in that capital. On a ſurvey of affairs in all parts of Europe, on the whole; appearances are pacific.

CHAP. II.

Diſſolution of the parliament of Brittany; a new commiſſion appointed in its room. French King goes to Paris, and holds a bed of juſtice; annuls the arrets in favour of the parliament of Brittany. Execution of Lally. Commotion in Sweden, occaſioned by Hoffman. Proceedings of the diet in that country, &c. Affairs of Poland. Great powers guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, interpoſe in favour of the diſſidents. Violent heats in the diet upon that ſubject. Ruſſian troops enter the kingdom. The diet breaks up without making the conceſſions required.

THE diſputes which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the French king and his parliaments, ſeem nearly ſubſided; at leaſt they lie dormant for the preſent. The unfortunate parliament of Brittany has been the victim to theſe diſputes, having ſuffered an entire diſſolution. A new commiſſion, conſiſting of ſixty members, has been appointed by the King's authority in its room. A ſevere proſecution was, at the ſame time, carried on againſt the degraded members. However, in the inſtant when ſentence was to have been paſſed againſt them, the king himſelf thought proper, by a politic lenity, to put a ſtop to the proceſs, and to publiſh letters of amneſty in their favour. By theſe letters they have leave to retire to their own eſtates, except M. de Chalotais, and his ſon, who are exiled to Saintez.

The other parliaments of the kingdom were far from being indifferent ſpectators of the fate of their brethren of Brittany; they made uſe of the moſt unwearied applications, and the moſt ſpirited remonſtrances in their favour. During the vigorous exertions that were made on this occaſion by the parliament of Paris, the ſudden and unexpected arrival of the king in that metropolis, gave ſufficient cauſe of ſurpriſe and alarm, as well to them, as to the Pariſians in general. He was no ſooner arrived in that city, than he immediately went to the grand chamber of the parliament, to hold a bed of juſtice; when the chambers being aſſembled, he told them, "He was come himſelf to anſwer all their remonſtrances; that what had paſſed in his parliaments of Pau and Rennes, did not any ways relate to his other parliaments; that he had acted in regard to thoſe two courts, as from his authority it behoved him, and was accountable to nobody. That he ſhould not have had any other anſwer to make to the remonſtrances which had been made to him on the ſubject, if their reunion, the indecency of ſtyle, the temerity of the moſt erroneous principles, and the affectation or

3d March, 1765.

new expreſſions to characteriſe them, did not manifeſt the pernicious conſequences of that ſyſtem of unity, which he had already preſcribed; and which they wanted to eſtabliſh in principle, at the ſame time they were bold enough to put it in practice. I will not ſuffer (ſaid his Majeſty) an aſſociation to be formed in my kingdom, which might grow into a confederacy of reſiſtance," &c.

March 4. 1766. The parliament of Rouen ſent a grand deputation to the king upon the ſame occaſion. In their remonſtrance which accompanied it, they ſtrongly reminded his Majeſty of his coronation-oath; from which they inſinuated a compact between the king and the people. In the king's anſwer to which, he made uſe of the following remarkable diſtinction, viz. *The oath which I have made, not to the nation, as you take upon you to ſay, but to God alone,* obliges me, &c. He at the ſame time annulled all the arrets that had been made by that parliament, upon the ſubject of thoſe of Pau and Brittany.

The ſpirit ſhewn by the counſellors of the parliament of Brittany upon this occaſion, is very memorable. They abſolutely refuſed, though ordered by the king, to reſume their functions; alleging, that as they had taken an oath to their parliament, they could not plead before the commiſſion, which the king had appointed in its room. In conſequence of this refuſal, they were ordered to be included in the liſt of thoſe that were to be drafted for the militia; ſuch as the lot fell on, were immediately obliged to join their reſpective battalions, and the reſt employed in forming the city-guard. It remains to be ſeen, in what manner the Bretons will acquieſce in the juriſdiction of the new commiſſion, and what farther effects it may produce in the temper of the parliaments of that kingdom.

In the midſt of theſe agitations, the unfortunate Count Lally was tried and condemned by the parliament of Paris, for faults laid to his charge during his command in the Eaſt Indies. The affairs of this extraordinary man had engaged much of the public attention. The ruin of the French power in the Eaſt-Indies, had involved all who were concerned in their affairs in that part of the world in the moſt furious diſputes. Things were come to that paſs, that either Lally muſt ſuffer, or many conſiderable perſons, the moſt ſtrongly allied, and the moſt powerfully protected in France, be expoſed to infamy and ruin. This was a bad ſituation for an unpopular man and a ſtranger. This officer petitioned to put off the trial for only eight days, to give his judges time to read his defence, which was refuſed, to one who had been kept a priſoner near three years. May 6. Sentence was paſſed on him the day after his trial. In three days after he was executed. May 9. He was not appriſed of the ſentence which was paſſed againſt him, till within a few hours of his death. By the arret which the parliament paſſed on that occaſion, his effects were confiſcated to the king; except the ſum of three hundred thouſand livres, which was ordered to be diſtributed among the poor inhabitants of Pondicherry; and ten thouſand more that were to be laid out in bread, for the priſoners in the Conciergerie. This unfortunate victim of his own pride and raſhneſs, and of party-reſentment, was gagged at the place of execution, under pretence, that he had attempted to choke himſelf with his tongue. He had indeed made ſome fruitleſs attempts upon his life, which might have given ſome colour to this proceeding; but it was ſuppoſed the real motive to this extraordinary act, was to prevent his atteſting his innocence to the people; who were much affected, as well at his ſentence, as the manner of executing it. The rage of the parliament purſued him even after death, and would not ſuffer his being buried according to his rank. They alſo iſſued a ſevere arret againſt thoſe who ſhould conceal any part of his effects. It was remarkable upon this occaſion, that no *particular* crime was ſpecified in the ſentence againſt Lally, but a general accumulative charge, in which *treaſon* was comprehended, but the particular overt acts not ſpecified.

He made his defence with great preſence of mind, eloquence, and preciſion. The public, though far from exculpating this unfortunate gentleman, thought they ſaw many circumſtances attending his trial and execution, which it was impoſſible not to object to. The incompetency of the judges, is among this number; as deciſions upon the merits of military operations, ſeem to be entirely out of the ſphere of the gentlemen of the long robe. The precipitancy alſo of his ſentence and execution, the circumſtances of cruelty that attended them, and the violent ſpirit of party which appeared thro' the whole proſecution, do not ſerve to improve our opinion of the coolneſs or temper of the tribunal which condemned him. Upon the whole, while this trial, as well as ſome others, which late years have produced in France, give but very indifferent ideas of the ſtate of juſtice in that kingdom, they ſerve to make us more ſenſible of the bleſſings of a free conſtitution, where the meaneſt perſon muſt be tried, for every crime by his peers, and no ſentence can paſs, without ſome particular crime is fully proved, the degree of puniſhment for which is affixed by ſome known and poſitive law.

An odd commotion happened this year in Sweden; which as it was begun without any ſeeming plan or deſign, ſo it ended without any other conſequence than the execution of a few of the ringleaders. One Hoffman, who was what they call, in that country, a ruſthalter, that is, a peaſant who occupies a farm belonging to the crown, and is thereby obliged to maintain a trooper and his horſe, had been elected by the peaſants of the diſtrict of Weden, in the government of Elfsbourgh, as their deputy, to repreſent them at the diet. The order of Peaſants refuſed to admit him, becauſe they knew he was of a reſtleſs diſpoſition and turbulent ſpirit.

It is impoſſible to ſay how far this reaſon (the only one aſſigned in the public accounts) was valid, (agreeably to the Swediſh conſtitution), to exclude him from the ſeat to which he had been elected. It is certain that he thought himſelf highly injured, and determined on revenge. For this purpoſe he aſſembled ſix hundred peaſants, with deſign to march directly to Stockholm. On his arrival before Boras with his troops, he wrote a letter to the regency of that town, in the ſame terms which a general makes uſe of when he ſummons a fortreſs. But when he heard that troops were in march againſt him, and had cut off all hopes of a communication with Stockholm, his heart failing him all at once, he ſtole away from his company in a cowardly manner, and hid himſelf in a wood. The peaſants whom he had ſeduced, irritated at his abandoning them on the firſt glimpſe of danger, and being now ſenſible of the illuſion, ſeized, and delivered him into the hands of the Baron de Poſſe, the governor of thoſe quarters.

That nobleman having made a proper inquiry into the affair, ſecured twelve of the ringleaders, and ſuffered the reſt to return quietly to their habitations. An extraordinary commiſſion was eſtabliſhed at Stockholm, to try the delinquents. Hoffman was ſeveral times put to the torture, which could extort no diſcovery of accomplices from him; though it is ſaid he confeſſed, that his deſign was to overturn the whole frame of government. At length he and two more of the ringleaders were hanged; ſome of the reſt were ſent to work on the fortifications, and others whipt. A general pardon was granted to the reſt of the peaſants, many of whom, the account ſays, were drawn to aſſemble themſelves without well knowing what purpoſe was intended.

The diet of this year was full of vigour. They attended with uncommon diligence to the interior affairs of their country. They made ſeveral œconomical regulations of great conſequence. One of the moſt conſiderable fell upon the revenues of the church. This regulation deprived the clergy of a tenth, which they had raiſed for time immemorial on ſome of the king's eſtates. This tenth had been originally granted, to enable the clergy to exerciſe hoſpitality; but the other three orders of the diet, being now of opinion that it was not applied to that purpoſe, or that the purpoſe itſelf was no longer of national importance, they united this revenue to the other funds of the ſtate.

They alſo recalled a great number of penſions, which had been granted by former diets. But œconomy like all other virtues, when carried to an extreme, may degenerate into a vice. The diet reduced to a thouſand crowns, *per annum*, the penſion that had been granted to the celebrated Count Teſſin, who is now in the 74th year of his age; had been governor to the prince royal, ambaſſador to ſeveral courts, prime miniſter, and was twice marſhal of the diet; all which offices he had diſcharged with the greateſt honour, and was equally eminent for his talents and integrity. This circumſtance is however (it is hoped) ſome proof of the overthrow of the French faction in that kingdom, as the Count had been always the great ſupporter of that party and ſyſtem.

A remarkable incident happened at the breaking up of this active diet. One of the deputies of the order of peaſants, who had aſſiſted at it, was on his return home arreſted by his conſtituents, in order to bring him to an account, how he became poſſeſſed of a large ſum of money, amounting to ſeveral thouſand dollars, which were found in his cheſt. This manner of proceſs ſeems very extraordinary, and tends to excite in a native of this country, an odd opinion of the ſpirit of the laws and conſtitution of Sweden.

The diſſidents of the kingdom of Poland, by which name are diſtinguſhed the members of the Greek and reformed churches in that country, having laboured under divers oppreſſions and diſcouragements, applied to the great powers, who are guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, to uſe their mediation with the king and republic in their favour. In conſequence of theſe applications, the courts of Peterſburg, Berlin, Great Britain, and Denmark, preſented memorials ſtrongly in their favour, to be laid before the diet at its opening. It may not be unneceſſary to premiſe, for the better underſtanding of the following debates, that, by the treaty of Oliva, the diſſidents, who are a numerous body in that kingdom, were to be ſecured in the free exerciſe of their religious rites, and in the poſſeſſion of all ſuch privileges as they had enjoyed before that time. In the changes which have ſince happened, in that ſo often unſettled kingdom, various conſtitutions, according to the temper of the times, have been paſſed againſt the diſſidents, which have been more or leſs enforced, in proportion as the ſame temper happened to be violent or moderate. The mediating powers wanted to go back to the ſpirit of the treaty, without any regard to thoſe intermediate conſtitutions, which were not only in direct violation of it, but had been made in troubleſome and unſettled times; while, on the other hand, the Poles inſiſted on the ſtrict obſervance of their laws, of which the conſtitutions are now a part.

The memorials we have taken notice of, were unfortunately far from producing the deſired effect. On the opening of the diet, the Biſhop of Cracovia (or, as latter accounts ſay, the Biſhop of Wilna) declared in an inflammatory ſpeech, "That the firſt point of the Pacta conventa, ordains the maintenance of the Catholic religion; that, according to the laws of the kingdom, nothing could be granted to the diſſidents; not even the toleration of their worſhip; and that they had violated the laws of the republic, by applying to foreign powers for protection. He then read a plan for a law, enjoining that the republic ſhould never grant to the diſſidents any other privileges than what they now enjoy; and demanded, whether the two chambers unanimouſly agreed thereto. The ſtates anſwered him by a general acclamation. The king, however, found means to ſuſpend the execution of this plan for the preſent, and had it deferred, till it ſhould come in due courſe, along with the other new laws that were to be propoſed to the diet.

1ſt Sept. 1766.

In the mean time, ſome Ruſſian troops advanced within a few miles of Warſaw; and new declarations were

4th Nov. were made on the part of the mediating powers; among which, that of Mr. Wroughton, the Britiſh miniſter, (which the reader will ſee in our ſtate-papers), is remarkable, as well for its energy, as the tender and friendly terms in which it is expreſſed. Theſe ſteps, inſtead of mollifying, ſerved only 21ſt Nov. to exaſperate the diet, which fell into violent heat and diſorder; and many of the members demanded with great impetuoſity, that the propoſal of the Biſhop of Wilna ſhould be ſigned. The king finding the members were in a great ferment, attempted to adjourn the ſeſſion to another day; but not being able to accompliſh it, his Majeſty retired from the aſſembly. Then the Prince Primate was preſſed to continue the ſeſſions; and the marſhal of the diet went ſo far, as to declare in the name of his party, that he would not quit the palace till this affair was ſettled. This importunity induced the Prince Primate to retire likewiſe; upon which the nuncio's were ſo irritated, that they ſuddenly left the ſenate, in order to go to their own place of meeting, and finding the door locked, would have broke it open, if ſome of the ſenators had not interpoſed, and moderated their fury.

In a few days after, 24th Nov. the propoſal of the Biſhop of Wilna was again read; and there was not a member of the aſſembly who dared, or would oppoſe it; ſo that it was generally approved, and afterwards ſigned. By this deciſion, all the conſtitutions againſt the diſſidents, which we have already taken notice of, particularly thoſe of 1717, 1723, 1736, and 1764, were revived and confirmed.

Some time before this, a ſtrong memorial was delivered, at the motion of the Biſhop of Wilna, to Prince Repnin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, upon the ſubject of the Ruſſian troops that had entered Poland; and to inſiſt upon their immediate departure out of that kingdom. This memorial produced no manner of effect, and ſeemed to be very little attended to; on the contrary it was ſaid, that orders were given to quarter ſome of thoſe troops on the eſtates of the Biſhop of Wilna, and others, who were moſt remarkable for their violence in the proceedings againſt the diſſidents.

The laſt day of its ſitting, the diet ſeemed 29th Nov. to have recovered greatly from that heat and violence with which it was ſo lately agitated. The affair of the diſſidents was again brought under conſideration, on which they ſat ſeventeen hours, and came to the following reſolution: “We have received, with all poſſible conſideration, the declarations which the ambaſſador of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, the Prince de Repnin; the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, M. Benoit; the Engliſh miniſter, Mr. Wroughton; and the Daniſh miniſter, M. de St. Saforin, have preſented, in writing, on the part of their reſpective ſovereigns, in favour of the Greeks and diſſidents in the kingdom of Poland and great duchy of Lithuania. We aſſure thoſe miniſters, that we will fully maintain the ſaid diſſidents in all the rights and prerogatives to which they are intitled by the laws of the country, particularly by the conſtition of the year 1717, &c. and by treaties—As to the griefs of the diſſidents in reſpect to the exerciſe of their religion, the college of the Moſt Reverend Archbiſhops and Biſhops, under the direction of the Prince Primate, will endeavour to remove thoſe difficulties, in a manner conformable to juſtice and neighbourly love. The regulation drawn on this ſubject, ſhall be inſerted in the acts of the metrique, and from thence communicated to all thoſe who ſhall require it.——We charge the chancellors of the two nations, to report this reſolution to the ambaſſadors and miniſters above mentioned."

The ſame day the epiſcopal college ſigned nine articles, which were depoſited among the archives, in favourof the Greeks and Proteſtants. By theſe, the diſſidents are allowed the free exerciſe of their worſhip, in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches; they may repair theſe churches, or build them; but they are not to enlarge their extent; they are to be allowed burying-places, but the funerals muſt be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no churches, they may have divine ſervice in their own houſes; and the Greek prieſts may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the eſtabliſhed clergy their legal fees, &c.

This regulation was ſigned by all the prelates, except the biſhop of Wilna, who refuſed to do it, and the biſhops of Ermoland and Samogitia, who were not preſent at that aſſembly. It is far from being probable, that the mediating powers, who claimed and expected much greater, will be at all ſatisfied with theſe conceſſions; nor is it well to be conceived, conſidering the vicinity and power of two of them, if they perſiſt in their ſolicitations, how the Poles can avoid complying with them.

The ſituation of the King of Poland upon this occaſion is truly pitiable; bleſſed as he is with a great and enlarged mind, with extenſive parts, and a liberal education, there is little doubt, that he is in himſelf an enemy to perſecution; and would wiſh, without any foreign application, to be able to redreſs thoſe grievances, which through his circumſcribed power, and the prejudices of his country, he is at preſent reſtrained from attempting. It muſt add to his ſenſiblity, that, upon this occaſion, he is obliged to differ with thoſe powers whom he is under the greateſt obligations to, who had a conſiderable ſhare in procuring him his crown, and with one of whom he has had a perſonal acquaintance and friendſhip.—His anſwer to the miniſter of Ruſſia is remarkable, "I have not forgotten (ſays his Majeſty) the obligations I am under to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, among the means which God almighty made uſe of to raiſe me to the throne; but when I came to it, I promiſed the exact obſervation of my religion throughout my kingdom. If I was weak enough to abandon it, my life and my throne would be expoſed to the juſt reſentment of my ſubjects. I am threatened with forcible means to oblige me to do what is aſked of me, which would reduce me to an extremity equally unhappy. I perceive danger in whatever reſolution I may take; but I had rather be expoſed to ſuch as my duty and honour induce me to make choice of; and from this time I join with my country, in defence of our holy religion." A ſentiment ariſing, it is to be hoped, rather from the neceſſity of his ſituation, than from principles favourable to perſecution.

CHAP. III.

Great diſturbances in Madrid. The king grants the demands of the rioters, and retires privately from that city; a freſh commotion thereupon. Diſturbances in many parts of the kingdom. Threat of the Marquis de la Mina at Barcelona. Marquis de Squilacci and his family quit Spain. The king returns to Madrid. Reports of a revolution in Peru; conſiderations thereupon.

IT has been obſerved, that it is eaſier to conquer half the world, than to ſubdue a ſingle prejudice, or error; moſt nations have a degree of ſuperſtitious attachment to thoſe habitudes which they derived from their anceſtors, which ſeemed to come along with them into the world, and with which they have been nurſed, and brought up. Wiſe princes have generally been very cautious how they attempted to combat theſe particular prejudices; though they have, without ceremony, frequently overturned the political, civil, or even religious ſyſtem of their countries; yet, except Peter the Great, they generally ſuffered the inhabitants to wear their *beards their own way*. Of all the nations in Europe, the Spaniards ſeem the moſt tenacious of their old cuſtoms, and of thoſe peculiarities which they inherit from their anceſtors; among theſe, a cloak, a long ſword, and a flapped hat, have from time immemorial been looked upon as diſtinctions, which were the birthright of every true Spaniard.

The preſent King of Spain had received an early tincture of French manners, together with a ſtrong predilection for every thing belonging to that nation. By his long reſidence in Italy, he had alſo acquired a great affection for the natives, as well as modes of that country; though there is a wide difference between the manners of the two nations; yet as they agree in being oppoſite to thoſe of the Spaniards, it is no wonder if the peculiarities of the latter appeared diſguſting to him. Upon his acceſſion to the crown of Spain, he was attended by a number of his Italian favourites, who were followed by ſhoals of their dependents. It was ſoon found, that the foreigners had an entire poſſeſſion of the king's ear; one of them, the Marquis of Squillacci, became prime miniſter; and others ſucceeded to places of leſs conſequence. Foreign councils produced foreign meaſures; the nation was precipitated, much againſt the ſenſe of all true Spaniards, into a deſtructive war (in which it had no manner of concern) with England; the conſequences were as diſgraceful, as the manner of entering into it had been raſh and unadviſed.

The ſame counſels ſtill prevailed; the foreigners, not content to rule the Spaniards, wanted to metamorphoſe them into a new people, to make them Frenchmen, or Italians. Intoxicated by the power which they poſſeſſed over the ſovereign, they blindly ſplit upon the rock which has been ſo generally fatal to favourites, by ſetting the collective body of the nation at nought; and vainly imagined that a whole people may be offended with impunity.

A ſevere edict was publiſhed againſt the wearing of flapped hats, and long cloaks; which was put in execution with an ill-judged rigour. The miniſter had alſo granted a monopoly in favour of a certain company, who were allowed an excluſive right to ſupply the city of Madrid with proviſions, by which means the prices of bread, oil, &c. were conſiderably augmented; and theſe commodities making the principal part of the food of the poorer people, the conſequences were ſeverely felt, and excited a general diſſatisfaction.

It muſt be obſerved in juſtice to the Italian miniſter, that ſome of his regulations deſerved praiſe; among which was that for lighting the ſtreets of Madrid, for which purpoſe he had above 5000 lamps fixed in that metropolis. And if the invincible averſion of the people to the miniſter, and attachment to their own cuſtoms, could have been got the better of, the prohibition of concealed weapons, and diſguiſes, would have prevented many of thoſe diſorders, which ſo much diſgrace the police of that city.

On the 23d of March, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a young gentleman dreſſed (in defiance of the edict) in a long cloak, and broad beaver, was ſtopt near the palace by a centinel, whom the gentleman attempted to ſtab for intercepting him; the centinel preſented his muſket at him, but did not fire. The gentleman thereupon immediately gave a whiſtle, which ſeems to have been a concerted ſignal, and ſome hundreds of people came in a few minutes to his aſſiſtance, who were fired upon by the Walloon guards, and after ſeveral were killed, the reſt were diſperſed. They ſoon aſſembled, however, again in prodigious bodies, and overpowered the guards, after an obſtinate engagement, in which it was ſaid 70 or 80 of the ſoldiers were killed. They then proceeded to the houſe of the Marquis de Squillace, who eſcaped out of it by a back-way, having ſent his carriage, with the blinds up, a contrary road, in order to deceive the populace; which ſtratagem taking effect, they purſued the carriage in hopes of finding the miniſter in it, and were ſo enraged at the diſappointment on coming up, that they tore it to pieces. They then demoliſhed the Marquis's houſe; after which they purſued him to the Dutch ambaſſador's, whither he had fled for refuge; but from whence he alſo eſcaped on the appearance of the 1766.

the rioters. The Dutch ambaſſador having aſſured them, that the Marquis was not at his houſe, they proceeded to break all the lamps, and obliged every body they met in the ſtreets, whether on foot or in carriages, to let down the brims of their hats. They alſo dragged the bodies of the Walloon guards, ſome of whom it was ſaid were not quite dead, with great cruelty and barbarity thro' the ſtreets, and offered them numberleſs indignities; theſe guards had fired upon, and killed many of the populace. Towards midnight they quietly diſperſed, and the city ſeemed to have recovered its former tranquillity.

Next day the rioters aſſembled in greater bodies than before; and marched to the royal palace, to the number as was ſaid of thirty thouſand, where they inſiſted on ſpeaking to the king. This being at length complied with, the king appeared to them about five in the evening, in the great balcony in the middle of the palace. The mutineers then made the following propoſitions to his Majeſty; that he ſhould diſcharge his Italian miniſters, as they were determined to be governed only by their own countrymen; that the ſeveral offenſive edicts lately paſſed, ſhould be repealed, the prices of bread and oil reduced, and the monopoly for ſupplying the city with proviſions totally ſuppreſſed; and laſtly, that his Majeſty ſhould give his royal word, never after to call any perſon to an account, for what had paſſed on the preſent occaſion; and that, upon theſe conditions, they would diſperſe, and continue good ſubjects. The king thought proper to comply with theſe demands, and the rioters retired from the palace. In their return they happened to meet the Earl of Rochford, the Engliſh ambaſſador, in his coach, whom they ſaluted with the general acclamation of *Viva la libertad*; ſome of them then deſired that his Lordſhip would put on his cloak and beaver, which he having readily complied with, they cried out, *No French faſhions; peace with England, and war with all the world beſide.*

25th. Mar.

The mutineers having diſperſed, and retired quietly to their reſpective homes, the city of Madrid was as calm in a few hours, as if no ſuch diſturbance had happened. This quiet however was not of a long continuance; the king and royal family having thought proper to quit that city, at one o'clock the ſucceeding morning, retired to Aranjuez; whither they were followed by the Walloon guards, who had ſuffered ſeverely in the late ſcuffle, and were mortally hated by the people.

Nothing could equal the ſurpriſe and rage of the people, when they diſcovered in the morning, that the king and royal family had retired from the palace. They cried out their fidelity was ſuſpected; and running immediately together in large bodies, they ſtript the invalids of their arms, who quietly ſuffered them to be taken, without making the ſmalleſt reſiſtance.

A large body of the populace, conſiſting of 10,000 men, then ſurrounded the city, and ſuffered neither carriage, mule, or man to go out; while the Spaniſh guards kept cloſe in their quarters, and re-

remained all the time quiet ſpectators of what paſſed. Some of the populace broke open the drinking houſes, and inflamed themſelves with ſpirituous liquors; which made the ſcene the more terrible to ſuch foreigners, as knew the dangerous conſequences that attend mobs in other countries even without intoxication. The danger appeared greater at night; the women who were particularly outrageous, carrying lighted torches and palm branches through the ſtreets. The general cry was *Viva Eſpagna.*

In the mean time, the rioters ſent a deputation to Aranjuez to the king, complaining of his doubt of their fidelity, and deſiring that the court may come back, in order to walk about the town as uſual on Holy Thurſday. The deputation returned with an account, that his Majeſty was greatly indiſpoſed, had been twice bled, and therefore could not come; but that he granted them a general pardon, would ſend away Squillace and his family for ever, and would appoint Mouſquiz miniſter of the finances; and that the only means to induce the king to return to Madrid, would be their immediate diſperſing and obeying his orders. This meſſage had a moſt happy effect; the people were thoroughly ſatisfied with it, gave up their arms, and having retired to their reſpective homes, every thing reſumed its former ſtate of quiet.

There were many circumſtances attended theſe commotions, that ſerve ſtrongly to mark the character of the nation concerned in them. Not a ſingle individual ſuffered in his perſon or property, by the lawleſs aſſembling of ſo many thouſand people; except the Walloon guards who had violently oppoſed them, and thoſe particular perſons whoſe obnoxious conduct had made them the avowed objects of the people's reſentment. On the contrary, they refuſed money from all thoſe that offered it, and ſaid they wanted nothing but the blood of Squillace. When the affair was over, the people went of their own accord, and ſhaking hands with the ſoldiers they had taken them from, returned them their arms. Others who were not known, went in copas to the different public-houſes, and paid for the liquors that had been conſumed. It was a rare example, that an enraged, tumultuous, and numerous populace, during ſo many days diſturbance in a great city, ſhould preſerve an order, conduct, and attention to juſtice, which could ſcarcely be equalled by the beſt diſciplined army. The behaviour of the Spaniſh guards, and the invalids, is a leſſon to princes, that national forces are not to be depended on, when the ſervice appointed them is againſt the common intereſt or opinion of their country.

The Marquis of Squillacci and his family had ſet out immediately for Carthagena, under the guard of a ſtrong eſcort, from whence he embarked as ſoon as poſſible for Naples. Two officers who had attended him upon this route, ſaid at their return, that they found the people every where in commotion, and crying out, 'Long live the King, deſtruction to Squillacci.' Several diſorders happened in different parts of the kingdom; libels of an atrocious nature were diſperſed and paſted up, and every corner reſounded with threats of riots and inſurrections. In Barcelona, the people went ſuch lengths, that the Marquis de la Mina, governor and captain-general of Catalonia, publiſhed a declaration by ſound of trumpet, that he had already given orders, and was prepared on the firſt appearance of an inſurrection, to burn the whole city, and to bury the inhabitants under the ruins of their houſes. The king alſo ſent near 10,000 troops, with eight pieces of cannon, to be cantoned in and about the city of Madrid; it was alſo talked, that a French army was to march into Spain.

This ill temper, however, was not laſting; and we ſoon after find the king addreſſed by the principal cities and towns of the kingdom; who promiſed to ſtand by and ſupport him with their lives and fortunes; ſome of them alſo made him preſents of conſiderable ſums of money. But the moſt extraordinary matter we find in the whole of theſe tranſactions, is, that the king has ſince received petitions from every part of the kingdom, and even from the city of Madrid, to pray, that he would revoke without exception all the pardons which he had granted during the civil commotions. The king, it is ſaid, has accordingly revoked ſome particular pardons; but has not yet thought proper to revoke the general one. It is much to be hoped that his Catholic Majeſty will perſevere in this reſolution, and not ſet a precedent of ſo dangerous a nature and ſo totally ſubverſive of that good faith, which it is neceſſary ſhould be ſupported between mankind.

4th Dec. 1766. The King at length returned to Madrid, after an abſence of eight months; and was received by the inhabitants with the greateſt teſtimonies of joy.

During theſe violent agitations at home, the following are the circumſtances of a revolution, which was very confidently ſaid to have happened, on the 22d day of May, 1765, in the city of Quito, the capital of the Spaniſh government of Peru, and in general of their dominions in South America.

A lady of the city writ, on that day, a note to Don Juan Diare Henexa, director of the cuſtom-houſe, newly eſtabliſhed there, recommending to him to make his eſcape directly, unleſs he choſe to loſe his life in a cruel manner. Henexa, availing himſelf of this notice, took refuge with the auditor and the preſident of the royal audience, in the convent of St. Dominica. In reality, at the coming on of night, a large multitude ran and ſet fire to the cuſtom-houſe, thinking the director was ſtill there. Sixty perſons periſhed in the tumult, and the fire conſumed, among other things, 14,000 quadruples in ſpecie. The people aſſembled alſo in all the other quarters of the city; and what is incredible, is, that, at the ſame hour, all the inhabitants of that vaſt country, compoſed of upwards of 2800 cities, towns, and villages, were in motion, and aſſembled in confuſion.

The moſt illuſtrious the Biſhop of Quito, ſeeing with horror a general and premeditated rebellion, propoſed a capitulation, which was accepted only on the following conditions.

1. That all European foreigners ſhould be obliged to quit the city in eight days.

2. That the artillery, warlike ſtores and arms, which were in the king's magazines, ſhould be delivered up to the rebels without delay.

3. That they ſhould ſettle as a fundamental law, an exemption from all manner of tribute.

4. That all the ſlaves ſhould be made free, by an indulto general.

5. That the criminals detained in the priſons, ſhould be ſet at liberty.

In conſequence of the firſt article, all the foreigners that were at Quito, quitted the city.

It was added, that the conſpirators, in order to ſhake off entirely the Spaniſh yoke, had pretended to elect a king in the perſon of the Count de Herba Florida, vice-roy, who in ſpite of his proteſtations, "that he would rather die, than take away the crown from his lawful ſovereign," was forced, with the dagger at his throat, to ſuffer himſelf to be proclaimed King of Quito.

The Biſhop of Quito, endeavouring to eſcape, was made a priſoner.

This news, it was ſaid, came to the Vice-roy of Santa Fe, by an extraordinary courier, diſpatched from Santa Martha, on the 3d of October, 1765. It was farther ſaid, that the Vice-roy of Santa Fe, not finding himſelf in ſafety in his own houſe, had retired firſt to a convent of monks; but that he afterwards quitted it, in order to go to Houda, having abandoned all the affairs of his government.

There are circumſtances in this narrative that do not appear very probable; to mention no other, the concurrence of 2800 towns and villages, at the ſame hour, has a great air of fable. It is to be preſumed too, that a revolt of this extent could not, at this day, but have been more particularly known. Armaments would probably have been made in Old Spain; the very means that muſt have been neceſſary to have quieted diſturbances of that magnitude, would have diſcovered them.

We may therefore reaſonably doubt of the veracity of the ſtory in its full extent. But it is certainly fact, that the court of Madrid was made to believe, that there were great frauds and abuſes practiſed in the collection of its American revenue, which by proper attention might be much improved. An entire new mode of collection was accordingly projected, and ſome new impoſitions laid. There is room to believe, that the whole project, in conſequence of ſome diſturbances, has been laid aſide, or at leaſt ſuſpended, by order of the court.

It is to be preſumed, that the relinquiſhing the ſcheme, has been thought ſufficient to appeaſe the troubles. If ſo, we muſt conclude, either that the power of Spain is indeed very weak in her colonies, and that ſhe had no hopes of reducing them by any poſſible force to be ſent out, or that the diſturbances were of no great extent, and that the ſtrength of the crown

crown exiſting in the country, was ſufficient to quell them, when the cauſe of complaint was removed.

It is after all difficult to decide upon a queſtion of this nature. Even at the Havannah, the very ſervants of the crown have, in more than one inſtance, ſhewn great diſreſpect to the King's commands. It were not ſurpriſing, that this ſpirit ſhould be ſtill ſtronger upon the Spaniſh main, where there are many families of the old people of the country, who are of great weight; and indeed ſcarcely any native Spaniard, of any further weight than what he derives from office; which is certainly ſufficient while peace and good order prevail, but muſt loſe its conſequence, the moment the laws loſe their force. In this ſituation of things, the Spaniards perhaps hold but a precarious power in the new world; but there does not ſeem ſufficient information of the late tranſactions, to decide, whether any event has yet occurred, that may be likely to endanger their American empire.

CHAP. IV.

State of affairs in Indoſtan. The Marattas make an irruption in favour of Sujah Doula: are routed by General Carnac. Sujah Doula ſurrenders himſelf a priſoner to the General. Mir Jaffier dies; is ſucceeded by his ſon Najiem il Doula. Advantageous treaty concluded by the company, with the young Nabob.

THE great acquiſitions of power, dominion, and riches, which have been made in the Eaſt Indies, and which we hope are now fully ſecured in our poſſeſſion; whether regarded with reſpect to the nation in general, or to the Eaſt-India company in particular, are become objects of the higheſt importance and conſideration. We have not been exempt from fears, that, by the carrying on of a continual courſe of war in Indoſtan, we might in time have beaten the natives of that country into good ſoldiers. The order and diſcipline which Coſſim Aly Cawn began to introduce, and the firmneſs and perſeverance ſhewn by his troops in conſequence of theſe regulations, ſo different from any thing that had ever been obſerved before among them, ſeemed ſtrongly to countenance this opinion. But theſe beginnings were not followed. There ſeems to be an inferiority of genius, a natural imbecillity, in the natives of theſe vaſt countries, with reſpect to military affairs, which may probably prevent their being ever able to cope with Europeans in the field.

We have in our two laſt volumes given an account of the ſucceſsful actions which brought the late dangerous war nearly to a period: it now remains to ſhew in what manner it was finally concluded, and the advantages we have a right to expect in conſequence of theſe ſucceſſes. It muſt be confeſſed, that the authenticated accounts of tranſactions in that part of the world, are far from being ſo clear, full, or preciſe, as could be wiſhed; and that thoſe which come from private hands, through the diſſenſions which have ariſen among the company's ſervants there, are much to be ſuſpected of being tinged with the colours of the parties whoſe hands they came through. It remains, that we give the beſt account of things that we have been able to procure, and that we cautiouſly abſtain from giving any opinion in matters which are ſo far from being ſufficiently cleared up.

We cloſed our laſt year's account with the taking of Eliabad. The tract of which Eliabad is the capital, is called the Gorrah country, lying between the rivers Ganges and Yumna, and extending to the point where theſe rivers join. Near this point Eliabad is ſituated. Soon after the taking of this place, General Carnac aſſumed the command of the army, having ſuperſeded Sir Robert Fletcher. He diſpoſed of his troops to the beſt advantage, for ſecuring the new conqueſts, and quieting the country; in which operations we do not find, that he met with any diſturſbance or oppoſition worth notice for ſome time.

But this repoſe was of no long continuance. Sujah Doula the Nabob of Oude, a man of ſteadineſs, courage, and reſources, was determined not to fall in a weak and inglorious manner; abandoned by the Mogul, who quitted his camp after the battle of Buxar, and went over to the Engliſh; ſtripped of the name and authority of vizier; waſted by frequent and bloody defeats; he ſtill maintained his activity and reſolution. He gathered together with great aſſiduity, the remains of his routed armies; and ſeeing that his own territories were unequal to the ſupply of troops, ſufficient, either in numbers or ſpirit, to face the Engliſh, he turned himſelf to the Marattas. The Marattas are a people of the mountainous country, ſituated ſouth-weſt of his territory. Of all the tribes originally Indian, they are almoſt the only one which can be in any ſenſe conſidered as warlike. They never had been perfectly ſubdued by the Mogul Tartars, who extended their empire over all the other parts of India. Their great ſtrength is in horſe; with which (eſpecially of late years) they held all that vaſt peninſula in continual alarms, waſted many provinces, and obliged moſt of them to purchaſe a temporary ceſſation of hoſtilities by a ſort of tribute, or annual ranſom. Sujah Doula threw himſelf on this alliance as his laſt recourſe. But the terror of the Marattas ceaſed, when they were oppoſed to the Engliſh arms. General Carnac having aſſembled his troops, marched immediately to engage them, and having come up with them at a place called Calpi, they were after a weak reſiſtance totally routed; obliged to recroſs the Yumna with the greateſt precipitation, and ſeek for refuge in their own country.

on the 20th May, 1765.

Foiled in all his military attempts,

tempts, Sujah Doula took a reſolution, altogether worthy of the ſpirit and policy of his character. He thought it better to throw his life and fortune on the generoſity of a brave enemy, than to wander a forlorn and fugitive exile, dependent on the uncertain and dangerous hoſpitality of neighbours, to whom his ſafety would be a burden, and who might be obliged to purchaſe their own peace, by delivering him to the vengeance of his enemies. He determined therefore to have the merit of anticipating his fate. But firſt, with a ſpirit of fidelity unuſual in that country, he permitted Mir Coſſim, and the aſſaſin Someraw, who had taken refuge with him, to eſcape. Having taken theſe meaſures, he ſurrendered himſelf, in three days after the action, to General Carnac, without any other ſtipulation in his favour, than to await the determination of Lord Clive concerning him.

Thus ended the war, which began on account of Mir Coſſim. It was conducted on our ſide, with a degree of ability, bravery, and ſucceſs, which few military annals can equal; and ſupported by our enemies, in many parts of it, with a ſpirit, firmneſs, and diſcipline, unknown in any former period of the Indian wars. And thus were the two moſt powerful princes of Indoſtan reduced to the melancholy neceſſity, the one of wandering as a fugitive, cut off by his own cruelty from every hope of peace, or clemency from the conquerors; and the other, after the loſs of his country, of being obliged to make the moſt abject ſubmiſſion to his provoked enemies, of ſurrendering himſelf a priſoner at diſcretion; and of feeling the mortification to be obliged to await the fate that ſhould be allotted him, by the ſervants belonging to a company of Engliſh merchants; thus affording a degree of triumph, unknown even to ancient Rome.

beginning of Feb. 1765.

During theſe tranſactions, died Mir Jaffier Aly Cawn, the Nabob of Bengal; a man who had experienced a great variety of fortunes; firſt a ſubject, then a ſovereign; depoſed; and afterwards again elevated to the rank, if not the power of a prince. There were two competitors for his ſucceſſion, viz. Najiem il Doula, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, then about eighteen years of age; and a grandſon by Miran his deceaſed eldeſt ſon, a child about ſeven years old.

It was debated in the Engliſh council at Calcutta, which of theſe two ſhould ſucceed. The right of ſucceſſion, according to the rules eſtabliſhed in European countries, was in favour of the latter. The Muſſulman cuſtom was in favour of the former; which permits the father to leave the ſucceſſion to his own ſon, in preference to his grandſon in the elder branch. Najiem il Doula had alſo the Nabob's nomination upon his death-bed; had been pointed out by him as his ſucceſſor, ſome months before, and had been inveſted with the title of Chuta Nabob, which is only given to the intended ſucceſſor. For theſe reaſons, and others drawn from a conſideration of his perſonal character, which rendered him likely to be contented with a moderate ſhare of power, in an high ſtation, it was determined in council to ſupport him in the ſucceſſion.

Previous to his receiving this honour, it was firſt debated, upon what terms he ſhould be admitted to it. The late Nabob had been obliged by treaty, to ſupport an army of about 12,000 horſe, and as many foot; it was alleged upon this occaſion, that he had not fulfilled the engagement; that he had diſbanded moſt of the troops; that, at beſt, they were but an uſeleſs burden to him, having never anſwered any uſeful purpoſe, upon real ſervice; and that, in conſequence, the company were, upon that account, obliged to increaſe their military eſtabliſhment. For theſe, and many other reaſons which may be eaſily conceived, it was now thought better, that the Nabob ſhould not any longer have the trouble of keeping up an army; but ſhould, inſtead thereof, ſettle a proper part of his revenue upon the company, to enable them to keep up a ſufficient force, both for his protection and their own; which would entirely free him from the expence and trouble of keeping any ſoldiers, except a few for parade. To anſwer this purpoſe it was reſolved, that he ſhould ſettle a ſum amounting to above 800,000 l. ſterling a year, upon the company, to be paid out of his treaſury. It was then reſolved, that he ſhould diſcard his prime miniſter and great favourite Nuncomar, who had alſo held the ſame place with his father; and receive in his room, a perſon appointed by the council; who was to act in the double capacity of miniſter and governor to him; to inſtruct his youth, and aſſiſt his inexperience. The council alſo reſolved, that they ſhould have a negative upon the nomination of all the ſuperintendants, and principal officers employed in the collecting or receiving of the revenues; that he ſhould take their advice, and have their conſent to ſuch nominations, whenever they thought proper to interfere in them; and alſo receive their complaints, and pay a due attention to them, upon the miſbehaviour of any officers, who either were appointed already, or ſhould be for the time to come.

Notwithſtanding the youth and inexperience of the preſumptive Nabob, he oppoſed the coming into this treaty, as much as a perſon in his circumſtances could well do. The being obliged to part with Nuncomar, who had held an unbounded influence over his father as well as himſelf, was particularly galling. The being obliged to accept of a miniſter, or rather a governor, from the hands of the people, whom in the world he had the greateſt cauſe to be jealous of, and whom he may well look upon, rather placed as a ſpy upon his actions, than as a faithful miniſter, or ſervant, was not leſs ſo. He alſo objected to ſeveral of the regulations that were propoſed, in regard to the collection of the revenues; and inſiſted on the ſole and uncontrolled nomination of his own officers.

His efforts upon this occaſion were not of the ſmalleſt ſervice to him; and his attempts to ſoften the deputies, who had been ſent to negociate the treaty, with reſpect to the points he was moſt anxious about, proved entirely as fruitleſs; not the ſmalleſt relaxation was to be obtained; and diſagreeble as the terms were, he was obliged to ſign the treaty as it ſtood. This treaty was ſaid to be the moſt advantageous one that had at that time ever been made for the company.

This was not the only mortification which the Nabob was to meet with. The favourite Nuncomar, who it appears, notwithſtanding the preſence of the new miniſter, had as great an influence over him as ever, was charged with carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with Sujah Doula; and the Nabob was applied to, that he might ſend him to Calcutta, to take his trial for treaſon. This was wounding the Nabob in the tendereſt part, and he ſeemed to feel it moſt ſenſibly. He at firſt abſolutely refuſed to deliver him up: he then wrote: he intreated: he prayed: he uſed every method to prevent it: he even went ſo far as to ſay, that if he muſt be ſent to Calcutta, he would himſelf attend him in the journey, as well as at the trial. His efforts on this occaſion were to as little purpoſe as they had been upon the former, though he offered large preſents to ward off the ſtroke, and Nuncomar himſelf is ſaid to have offered 140,000 l. Sterling upon the ſame account; the former inflexibility was ſtill preſerved, and a ſecond letter from the council, put the Nabob under a neceſſity of ſending his favourite to Calcutta; at the ſame time that means were found to divert him from the reſolution which he had taken of attending him.

There ſeems no reaſon to doubt, by the information we have received, but the charge was well founded againſt Nuncomar for treaſon; if a man's taking any ſteps to free his country and his ſovereign, deſerves that name. Yet it is probable, that a jealouſy of the great influence which this miniſter had on the young Nabob, was the true cauſe, which made it thought neceſſary to ſeparate them. However this might be, we find that Nuncomar was afterwards diſcharged by the ſelect committee, without even a trial.

CHAP. V.

Lord Clive arrives in Bengal. Select committee eſtabliſhed; covenants ſigned, to prevent the receiving of preſents. Inquiry about thoſe that had been lately received, and diſputes thereon. The ſelect committee ſend for gentlemen to Madras, to fill up the vacancies in the council at Calcutta. Great uneaſineſs thereat. Peace concluded with Sujah Doula. Treaty between the Company, and the Mogul. Immenſe revenue ariſing to the Company in conſequence of the late treaty. Proſperous ſtate of their affairs, &c.

IN this ſituation were affairs in Indoſtan, when Lord Clive arrived there. His Lordſhip had brought full powers with him from the Company, to act as Commander in Chief, Preſident, and Governor of Bengal. May 3. 1765. There was alſo an unlimited power lodged in the breaſts of a ſelect committee, which conſiſted of his Lordſhip, and four other gentlemen, to act and determine in all things of themſelves, without any dependence on the council; it was, however, recommended to them, by their inſtructions, to conſult the council in general, as often as it could conveniently be done; but the ſole power of determining, in all caſes, was entirely in themſelves, for ſo long a time as the troubles in Bengal continued; after which period, they were to be no longer conſidered as a committee, and the council, conſiſting of twelve gentlemen, was to act as uſual. Theſe powers, which were looked upon as extraordinary, by ſeveral gentlemen, who had long ſerved with character in the country, occaſioned great heart-burnings; which were not a little increaſed by ſeveral conſequential ſteps which were ſoon after taken.

It is not at all our intention to enter into theſe private altercations, any farther than is neceſſary, in purſuance of our plan, to elucidate the preſent ſituation of affairs in that country; nor do the lights that have been hitherto let in upon us, enable us to enter into ſuch a ſcrutiny, with an attention to that impartiality, which we ſhall ever endeavour to preſerve. Many heavy charges have been made and retorted; even acts of juſtice executed under ſuch extenſive power, are ſeldom viewed, without blending the idea of a poſſible wrong, with the power of committing it.

It muſt however be allowed, that in the diſtracted and deſperate ſtate of the company's affairs, at the time that the account arrived of Mir Coſſim's defection, and of the enſuing maſſacre of ſuch a number of their oldeſt and ableſt ſervants; it was natural and juſtifiable, that the company ſhould imagine, that nothing leſs than the name, character, and fortune of Lord Clive, could retrieve them. Nor can we be ſurpriſed, in theſe circumſtances, that they ſhould endeavour to add all the weight they could to his influence, and ſplendor, to his appointment;

eſpecially as he was to do with people, whoſe ſuperſtition, it is ſaid, ſtamps ſo great a value upon thoſe who are looked upon as fortunate, that, in conſequence thereof, they imagine them to be invincible. Happy and glorious is it to the nation, that if we judge by the ſucceſsful events that have happened in the intermediate time, we muſt ſuppoſe every Engliſh officer, who has ſince commanded againſt them, muſt have impreſſed them with the ſame ideas.

At the ſame time that choice was made of ſo able an officer, it was undoubtedly right that his powers ſhould be ample. The buſineſs was intricate, the ſcene remote, and the perſons with whom he might be obliged to contend, powerful, ſpirited, active, and habituated to the higheſt exertions of authority.

The ſelect committee being formed, immediately ſet to work upon the plan of reformation, and made an entire change as to the domeſtic diſpoſition and adminiſtration of affairs. In a country where riches and venality are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of the people, where a ſlack adminiſtration of juſtice, and a relaxation of the laws (weak and imperfect in themſelves) uſually prevail, eſpecially if protection is weak, and private property precarious, the making of large preſents upon certain occaſions, will always become faſhionable, ſoftening under that polite appellation, a harſher, which the ſame thing would acquire among a poor and virtuous people; where juſtice was ſtrictly and equally diſpenſed, and private property ſecure. We find accordingly that the cuſtom of making rich and ſumptuous preſents prevailed in all ages, ancient and modern, among the eaſtern nations; and ſince of late years, the Eaſt-India company have become, in ſo great a meaſure, the arbiters of public and private property in that part of the world, it is not to be wondered at, if their ſervants and officers, upon theſe occaſions, came in for a large ſhare of thoſe cuſtomary oblations. As theſe preſents had of late been paid in large ſums of ready money, and ſometimes in perpetual aſſignments of revenue, the company probably thought they might have too great an influence on the conduct of their ſervants in their tranſactions with the natives of the country. For theſe or other reaſons, there were covenants ſent out by the company, from England, to be ſigned by all their ſervants, not to accept of any ſuch preſents for the future. It muſt be obſerved, that, previous to the ſigning of theſe covenants, the late treaty had been concluded with the Nabob, and ſeveral large preſents made, in conſequence thereof, to the deputies, &c. The receiving of theſe preſents ſeemed not to be affected by the covenants, the ſigning of which was a ſubſequent act, executed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the ſelect committee, and a ſpecial exception made at the time, that they were to have no retroſpect to former affairs; but it is alſo to be obſerved, that the covenants had arrived in the country, though they were not executed, ſome time before the date of theſe preſents. Whatever the cauſe was, or in whatever light matters appeared to the committee, a rigorous inquiry was ſet on foot, and a ſtrict inquiſition made into the manner of obtaining theſe preſents, and ſeveral reſolutions were entered into thereupon, ſeverely reflecting upon the council, as well as upon the gentlemen who had received them.

This increaſed the ill blood which had been occaſioned by the withdrawing of power from the council, and confidence from thoſe gentlemen, who before had the principal ſhare in conducting the affairs of the country. We have given our reaſons for not pretending to decide on the merits of this diſpute. It was ſaid on one ſide, that luxury, corruption, and the extreme avidity for making immenſe fortunes in a little time, had ſo totally infected the company's ſervants in that country, that nothing leſs than a general reform, and an attempt effectually to eradicate thoſe vices, could preſerve the ſettlement from certain and immediate deſtruction. Fortunes, ſays the noble lord at the head of the committee, of 100,000l. have been obtained within two years; and individuals, very young in the ſervice, are returning home with a million and a half.

On the other ſide, it was ſaid, that the gentlemen concerned had done the greateſt ſervices for the company; that the preſent happy ſituation of affairs in that country, was owing to their conduct, ſpirit, and induſtry; that they could not be bound by covenants which they had not ſigned; that the preſents which they had received, were conformable to the cuſtom of the country, and that of the company's ſervants in all former times; that they were accepted with the greateſt honour, not having been taken, till the company's buſineſs which occaſioned them, was finally ſettled; and that not a ſingle point had been given up in the courſe of the negotiation, that had been originally intended to be ſupported, though larger offers had been made for that purpoſe. They farther obſerved, that theſe objections came with a very bad grace from gentlemen, who had themſelves amaſſed princely fortunes by the very ſame means; beſides, that the trifling ſalaries allowed by the company, were ſo ſmall, that no body could pretend to live in that country upon them; much leſs could it be ſuppoſed, that gentlemen would run ſuch riſks of life, health, and property, at ſo great a diſtance from home, if the company did not give them other opportunities of making their fortunes, in compenſation for the ſmallneſs of their ſalaries.

Theſe diſſenſions were ſtill farther increaſed by the ſelect committee's having ſent for ſeveral gentlemen to Madras, to fill up the vacancies which had happened in the council at Calcutta, thereby bringing ſtrangers in, over the heads of thoſe whoſe turn it was, in right of ſucceſſion, to have filled ſuch places. It does not appear what the preciſe motives were for this extraordinary and irregular act of power; perhaps very good reaſons may be given for it: but certain it is, that it cauſed very loud complaints to be made againſt the committee, and it is ſaid, that a memorial was ſent home to the court of directors in conſequence of it, ſigned by all the junior ſervants, and by two of the ſeniors.

The powers by which the ſelect

committee acted, alſo underwent a ſevere examination: by the letter of inſtructions from the directors, their power of acting was limited to the duration of the troubles in the country, and was then to ceaſe and determine; now as the oppoſite party ſaid, that the troubles were entirely over before the letter of inſtructions arrived, or the committee was formed, they urged ſtrongly from thence, that the powers under which they pretended to derive an authority never exiſted. The committee, entirely regardleſs of theſe charges, exerted their authority to the full extent; making little or no uſe of the council, whom they ſometimes acquainted with tranſactions; but without licence to give any opinion upon them.

In the mean time, Lord Clive had gone to the army at Eliabad, with full powers from the ſelect committee, to him and General Carnac, to conclude a peace with Sujah Doula. We have before taken notice, that the Mogul was at this time under the Engliſh protection. This prince, whom the reader will recollect to have formerly known by the title of Shah Zadah, which ſignifies The Prince, had upon the death of the Mogul, his father, who was murdered at Delhi, taken upon himſelf the title of Mogul, and ſought the aſſiſtance of Sujah Doula, whom he conſtituted his vizier, to recover the throne of his anceſtors. In theſe circumſtances, when Sujah Doula undertook the Bengal expedition, he was obliged to accompany him, though much againſt his inclination and opinion, as appeared by ſeveral of his letters to the Engliſh commanding officers. We have already taken notice, that he came over to the Engliſh army ſoon after the battle of Buxar. In conſequence of this meaſure, and of the perſevering obſtinacy of Sujah Doula, the council at Calcutta had entered into engagements with the Mogul, to put him in poſſeſſion of that Nabob's dominions.

Upon Lord Clive's arrival in the camp, he ſoon diſcerned the labyrinth in which the company's affairs were likely to be involved; he found that the ſucceſs of our arms promiſed nothing but future wars; that to ruin Sujah Doula, was to break down the ſtrongeſt barrier the Bengal provinces could have againſt the invaſions of the Marattas, Auffghums, and other powers, who had ſo long deſolated the northern provinces. The Mogul, whoſe cauſe the company were ſupporting, was found utterly incapable of collecting the revenues of Sujah Doula's country, without the aſſiſtance of their whole force. Their connection with the Mogul could not have ended here; they muſt have proceeded with him to Delhi, and have eſtabliſhed his authority in the empire.

To prevent all theſe inconveniencies, Lord Clive found it neceſſary to reſtore his country to Sujah Doula, who alone was capable of maintaining it; to ſatisfy the Mogul, by obtaining a more ample revenue for him, which might furniſh him with the means of raiſing an army to march to Delhi, to take poſſeſſion of the capital of his empire; and to obtain for the company from his Majeſty, the office of King's Duan for Bengal, and the provinces belonging to it.

For the better underſtanding of this paſſage, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that by the original conſtitution of the empire of Indoſtan, the offices of Nabob and Duan were entirely diſtinct authorities; that of the Nabob was chief civil governor, and commander of the troops, with a jaghire, or eſtate annexed to the office, as a ſalary; but no power to diſpoſe of any other branch of the revenues. The office of Duan was to receive the revenues and account for them to the emperor. Since the irrecoverable ſtroke, which the Mogul family had received, by the invaſion of Thamas Kouli Kan, moſt of the diſtant and powerful Nabobs, among whom were thoſe of Bengal, had in a great meaſure thrown off all ſubjection to them, and ſeized the revenues of their reſpective provinces. By this revolution the Duanage became annexed to the Nabobſhip, and the Duan was the Nabob's creature and prime miniſter.

The treaty was concluded upon the foregoing principles, and Sujah Dowla was again put in poſſeſſion of his dominions, except a ſmall territory which was reſerved to the Mogul, and which was eſtimated at 20 lacks of rupees yearly, or 250,000 l. Sterling. The Mogul conſtituted the company, his perpetual duans of the Bengal provinces, for which they are to pay him 26 lacks of rupees yearly, amounting in Engliſh money to 325,000 l. Sterling. The company engage themſelves to pay to the Nabob of Bengal, for the expences of the civil government, and for the ſupport of his dignity, 53 lacks of rupees yearly, amounting in Engliſh money to 662,500 l. Sterling. The remainder of the revenues of Bengal are allotted to the company, for their expences in ſupporting armies to protect the country. The Nabob and his miniſters are to have the collection of the revenues, but accountable for them to the company, as holding the office of king's duan. The company alſo guaranty the territories which Sujah Doula and the Mogul are at preſent in poſſeſſion of. There are, beſides, ſome articles in favour of the company's inland trade, &c.

By theſe meaſures, the Mogul had a certain revenue ſecured; Sujah Doula, whoſe abilities we were ſenſible of, from an implacable enemy, is, by every tie of gratitude and intereſt, ſecured as a friend; and the Nabob of Bengal is put in that ſituation, which, by the conſtitution of the empire, he is entitled to. The great advantages accruing to the company in conſequence of this treaty, will appear from the words of the Noble Lord, whom we have ſo often mentioned, and who concluded it. He ſays, that "the company will thereby be in poſſeſſion of a clear yearly revenue, exempt from all charges, expences, and deductions whatſoever, amounting to 1,700,00 l. Sterling a-year." Others, who perhaps had not ſo good an opportunity of being maſters of the ſubject, as his Lordſhip, have increaſed the eſtimation of the clear yearly revenues to two millions Sterling, and upwards.

In whatever point of view we conſider theſe acquiſitions, whether as national, or as regarding the company only, they muſt be looked upon as of the greateſt importence; and muſt be ſuppoſed to have a great weight in the future political, as well as commercial ſyſtem of the nation. The ſecurity and permanence which the company are like to acquire, in conſequence of this treaty, is not among the ſmalleſt of the advantages belonging to it. As they are now to be conſidered as a part of the empire, depending only on the Mogul, whoſe intereſt it is, as far as lies in his power, to ſupport them; as they are now allowed a large revenue, to enable them to ſupport a force, ſufficient for their protection; they are no longer liable to become victims to the avarice or caprice of the Nabobs.

There is another capital advantage expected, and which has been already in part experienced, in conſequence of this ſettlement; viz. that proper inveſtments are to be made from Bengal to China, for the payment of the great balance that is always againſt us upon that trade: whereby that country will be prevented from being any longer the drain of moſt of the ſilver we acquire by all our other commerce.

The great advantages that were ſecured by this treaty, did not prevent its being ſeverely animadverted on, as well as the makers of it, by the diſcontented party in Bengal. It was ſaid, that by breaking the former treaty made with the Mogul, whereby he was to have been put in poſſeſſion of all Sujah Doula's dominions, the national faith and honour, as well as that of the company, which had been ever held ſo ſacred in that part of the world, was entirely forfeited. That by the ſtrength which the Mogul would have gained by that acquiſition, his dominions would have been a powerful and laſting barrier to ours; as the advantages he drew from our poſſeſſion of Bengal, would ever bind his friendſhip, and aſſure us of his defence. On the contrary, that we have now reſtored to power and opulence Sujah Doula, an able, warlike, and politic prince; our natural enemy and a mortal one to the emperor; to whom he can never forgive, the agreement he entered into with us, for taking poſſeſſion of his country. That the emperor is now, as well by ſituation, as otherwiſe, in ſo weak a condition, his dominions being almoſt ſurrounded by thoſe of Sujah Doula, that we are obliged to be at the expence of keeping an army at his capital for his protection againſt him: that Sujah Doula, by being put in poſſeſſion of all the fortreſſes and the intermediate country, between the Mogul's dominions and ours, muſt have the moſt obvious advantages over both him and us in caſe of a war. That by being guaranties both of the Mogul's, and Sujah Doula's dominions, as well as by the immediate and continual protection, which we are obliged to afford the former, there is a foundation laid for continual wars, and diſtant military expeditions; which may in time prove the ruin of the company's affairs, and the total deſtruction of the ſettlement. That Major Monro might long before have made a peace upon as good terms; but that it was inſiſted on as a previous condition, that Someraw, the murderer of 72 Engliſh gentlemen, and Coſſim Aly, the author of the war, ſhould have been delivered up: and that by departing from theſe requiſitions, the national honour and juſtice are again betrayed.

We ſhall not attempt to anticipate the judgment of our readers, by pretending to determine, how far theſe obſervations are founded on facts and juſtice; or how far they may be ſuppoſed to proceed from private picque, or party-reſentment. We learn at preſent from India, that Lord Clive has put the troops in that country upon a new footing. His Lordſhip has given orders, to build barracks for them in proper places. He has alſo divided them into three parts, each of which is to conſiſt of one regiment of European infantry, one company of artillery, and ſeven battalions of Seapoys, each battalion to conſiſt of ſeven hundred rank and file. One of theſe diviſions is to be ſtationed at Eliabad, a ſecond at Patna, and the third at or near Calcutta.

C H A P. VI.

Diſtreſſed ſtate of the nation and colonies: both involved in the greateſt difficulties by the new laws reſpecting the colonies. Critical ſituation of the miniſtry. State of parties. A powerful oppoſition formed. Parliament meets. The king in his ſpeech takes particular notice of the American affairs. Addreſſes thereon. Both houſes adjourn for the holidays.

AT the concluſion of our laſt volume, we ſaw the nation involved in the moſt diſtreſsful circumſtances that could well be imagined; our manufactures at a ſtand, commerce almoſt totally annihilated, proviſions extravagantly dear, and a numerous populace unemployed without the means of procuring a livelihood. Such, and ſo gloomy was the proſpect that opened at home upon us along with the year: nor did the view become more pleaſing by extending it acroſs the Atlantic where the colonies exhibited nothing but ſcenes of anarchy and confuſion, where licentiouſneſs was carried almoſt to the higheſt pitch that it could poſſibly admit, without aſſuming another name: whilſt the profligate and abandoned (as is uſually the caſe in civil commotions) under the ſpecious pretext and maſk of liberty, and the common cauſe, gave a looſe to their own unruly paſſions, and committed all thoſe exorbitances which the vulgar are ſo prone to, when under any pretence they are allowed to aſſemble in bodies, and through any relaxation of the laws, they have not the fears of immediate puniſhment upon them. We have before obſerved, that thoſe of an higher rank amongſt them did not take any pains to allay the ferment; it is probable, that many of the more ſerious of them condemned in their own minds ſeveral acts that were committed; but did not think proper to damp a ſpirit, which however irregularly or improperly exerted, they perhaps at that time thought it conducive to their deſigns to keep alive.

But though a violent reſentment ſupported the ſpirit of the coloniſts, they could not but ſenſibly feel the inconveniencies, which an entire ſtoppage of trade muſt occaſion among a people who had hitherto ſubſiſted by commerce. However their warehouſes were full of

Britiſh goods, for which they had not paid. And the many reſources of ſo vaſt an extent of country, abounding in the moſt eſſential articles of life, prevented them from feeling ſo much immediate diſtreſs, as our own manufacturers and labouring poor at home.

It muſt be obſerved, that the enormous ſums owing to our merchants, in the colonies, added greatly to the difficulties the public were under, and ſeverely affected the trading and manufacturing part of the community. Theſe debts amounting to ſeveral millions Sterling, the Americans abſolutely refuſed to pay, pleading in excuſe their utter inability: which plea, it appears, the merchants admitted to be reaſonable.

As the nation was never perhaps in a more critical ſituation, ſo of conſequence no adminiſtration never had greater difficulties to encounter than the new one. They were under an immediate neceſſity of enforcing the ſtamp act by fire and ſword, or elſe of moving its immediate repeal in parliament. In the former caſe, though there was no doubt of the ability of Great Britain to cruſh, or even extirpate the colonies; yet ſuch a deciſion, if not looked upon as abſolute ſuicide, muſt at leaſt be conſidered as making uſe of one arm to cut off the other.

Fatal were the conſequences, which it was foreſeen and foretold would attend ſuch an attempt, and it was obvious, that if ſuch conſequences ſhould enſue, the firſt framers and promoters of the obnoxious laws, would have been entirely forgot in the general odium and execration, which would have fallen ſolely upon the miniſters, who, by enforcing ſuch ruinous meaſures, had wrought the deſtruction of their country.

On the other hand, if the act ſhould be repealed, a colourable appearance was not wanting to charge them with ſacrificing the dignity of the crown, together with the honour and intereſt of the nation to their own irreſolution, or elſe to a cauſeleſs animoſity which it would be ſaid they bore to their predeceſſors, and a blind oppoſition to all their meaſures.

The loſs of their illuſtrious friend and patron, the Duke of Cumberland, ſeemed at this nice period to be truly critical to the miniſtry; his influence, his authority, his good ſenſe, his patriotiſm, and the high regard the public held him in, would have added greatly to their ſtrength and ſecurity.

Thus ſituated, they had an oppoſition to encounter, conſiſting of gentlemen, ſeveral of whom had held the firſt employments in the kingdom, and who for abilities, experience, knowledge of buſineſs, property, and connections, were very reſpectable and therefore truly formidable.

Some of theſe gentlemen ſeemed obliged in honour, as well as thro' opinion, and a ſpirit of oppoſition, to embark warmly in vindication and ſupport of meaſures which had originally been their own, for which it may be ſuppoſed they had the natural partiality of a parent, and in defence of which they were determined to diſpute every inch of ground with the miniſtry. Some alſo joined them through principle.

They thought that the inſolence of the Americans deſerved chaſtiſement, where otherwiſe the hardſhip of their circumſtances might merit relief. Others there were who gave themſelves no trouble as to the rectitude of the American taxation, but who would have been very glad that their own burdens at home could be at all lightened, by any ſums, that could be drawn in any manner, out of the pockets of the coloniſts: and in general it may be ſuppoſed that the lovers and aſſertors of high prerogative, naturally chimed in with the reſt, upon their own principles.

There were not a few alſo who firſt kept aloof from, and in due time declared againſt the miniſtry, upon ſome ſymptoms which appeared early, of their wanting that countenance, which, as it hath been favourable or adverſe, has determined the good or ill fortune of the ſeveral ſucceſſive ſyſtems of adminiſtration for ſome years paſt. This part of the oppoſition was, for very obvious reaſons, by much the moſt dangerous.

To balance this powerful oppoſition, the adminiſtration conſiſted of gentlemen, who, though many of them were young in office, were yet extremely high in eſtimation; whoſe characters were clear; whoſe integrity was far above ſuſpicion, and whoſe abilities ſeemed to grow with the difficulties of the buſineſs they were engaged in; their conſtant adherence alſo to the cauſe of liberty had procured them the confidence and good will of the public, both of which they enjoyed in a very eminent degree. They had beſides ſome other advantages: as they were not bound to the ſupport of meaſures at all events, merely becauſe they had planned or adviſed them; ſo they could weigh matters with coolneſs and impartiality, and judge without prejudice or paſſion; at leaſt they had the happineſs not to be obliged to act ſyſtematically wrong.

They appear accordingly to have avoided, as well as in matters ſo critical perhaps they could be avoided, the two extremes, on one of which it was apprehended they muſt inevitably have ſtruck: they neither precipitated affairs in America by the raſhneſs of their councils, nor did they ſacrifice the dignity of the crown or nation, by irreſolution or weakneſs; and the firmneſs, as well as temper, which appeared in their diſpatches to the different governors, when examined by the houſe, did them the greateſt honour. By preſerving this medium, by ſuſpending their own judgment in a matter of ſo great importance, till they had obtained that of the repreſentatives of the nation, they ſtill left it in the power of the ſupreme legiſlature, to uſe healing meaſures, and did not urge their fellow-ſubjects, through deſperation, to the committal of ſuch acts as could not be forgiven.

Notwithſtanding the prudence of this conduct, it was ſeverely animadverted on by the oppoſite party. Theſe gentlemen would have the moſt coercive means made uſe of, for enforcing the new laws and regulations in which themſelves had ſo great a ſhare; fully ſenſible of the diſgrace that muſt be reflected on them by a repeal, it is not unnatural to ſuppoſe, that they wiſhed to ſee the executive power ſo deeply engaged before the meeting of parliament, that the legiſlative could not then in honour recede from the ſupport of it. Upon this principle, the plan of moderation that had been adopted, was oppoſed with the greateſt acrimony, and the ſevereſt invectives pointed at adminiſtration, for not having immediately employed troops and ſhips of war, to enforce the laws in ſuch a manner, as the outrageouſneſs of the reſiſtance, and the importance of the authority which was reſiſted, did, as they aſſerted, indiſpenſably require.

In the mean time, the American affairs were become a general ſubject of diſcuſſion, and numberleſs pamphlets were wrote on both ſides of the queſtion: in general both ſides were guilty of the ſame fault, though in the moſt oppoſite extremes; the advocates for the colonies carried the idea of liberty to the higheſt pitch of enthuſiaſm, while their antagoniſts ſeemed to imagine, that a perſon forfeited every birthright and privilege of an Engliſhman by going to live in America. They both alſo proved a great deal too much, while the former ſeemed to conſider the colonies rather as independent ſtates in a ſort of equal alliance with the mother country, than as dominions depending upon and belonging to her; they furniſhed the ſtrongeſt reaſons, why that irregular ſpirit of enthuſiaſm ſhould be timely checked, by making them ſenſible of their dependence.

On the other hand, the enemies of the colonies, by exaggerating their power, opulence, and population, ſufficiently proved the neceſſity of treating them with tenderneſs; as, if their calculations were allowed to be well founded, it muſt be impoſſible to retain them long in ſubjection by any other means.

In this ſituation were affairs when the parliament met in the latter end of the year 1765. Particular notice was taken from the throne of the importance of the matters which had occurred in North America, and which were given as a reaſon for aſſembling the two houſes ſooner than was intended, that they might have an opportunity to iſſue the neceſſary writs on the many vacancies that had happened ſince the laſt ſeſſion; and proceed immediately after the receſs to the conſideration of the weighty matters that ſhould then be laid before them, for which purpoſe the fulleſt accounts of the American affairs ſhould be prepared for their inſpection.

17 Dec.

Moſt of the friends to adminiſtration had vacated their ſeats in conſequence of the late changes, ſo that by deaths and promotions there were 41 ſeats now vacant. Some thought it would be ungenerous to make any ſtrictures upon the conduct of the miniſters, till they ſhould be in a ſituation to vindicate or explain it, in their proper perſons as members of the houſe: it appears however that others were of a contrary opinion. An addreſs having been reſolved in anſwer to the king's ſpeech, a motion was made by the oppoſition, that his Majeſty might be addreſſed to give orders, that copies of all letters, papers, orders, or inſtructions, ſent from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, or the other principal departments, to the governors and officers of the crown in North America, together with copies of all anſwers thereto, and of all other papers relative to the late diſturbances there, to the execution of the ſtamp-duty, to the enforcing of the laws, and to the quelling of riotous and tumultuous diſorders, ſhould be laid before the houſe.

This motion ſeemed the more extraordinary, as it had been declared from the throne, that the fulleſt accounts of theſe affairs ſhould be laid before parliament.

The houſe probably thought the propoſition not very decent with regard to the crown, nor candid with regard to the miniſtry, in their ſituation at that time. So that on a ſharp debate the previous queſtion being put, it was carried in the negative by a majority of 70 to 35. The houſe having then iſſued the neceſſary writs, adjourned for the holidays.

CHAP. VII.

Parliament meet after the holidays. The American affairs again particularly recommended from the throne; addreſſes thereon. Petitions ſent from the trading and manufacturing towns. Great debates upon the right of taxation. The right of taxation confirmed and aſcertained.

THERE ſcarce was ever any affair debated in a Britiſh parliament, in which the public thought themſelves more deeply intereſted, or for the reſult of which they felt a more impatient anxiety than the preſent. Nor was the reſt of Europe, eſpecially the commercial part, inattentive to the event.

Jan. 14. The ſecond ſpeech from the throne, as well as the firſt, pointed out the American affairs to parliament, as the principal object of its deliberations: both houſes by their addreſſes ſhewed that they looked upon them in the ſame important light. Petitions were received from the merchants of London, Briſtol, Lancaſter, Liverpoole, Hull, Glaſgow, &c. and indeed from moſt of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom. In theſe petitions they ſet forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America: the vaſt quantity of our manufactures, (beſides thoſe articles imported from abroad, which were purchaſed either with our own manufactures, or with the produce of our colonies), which the American trade formerly took off of our hands: by all which, many thouſand manufacturers, ſeamen, and labourers had been employed, to the very great and increaſing benefit of the nation. That, in return for theſe exports, the petitioners had received from the colonies, rice, indico, tobacco, naval ſtores, oil, whale-fins, furs, and lately potaſh, with other ſtaple commodities, beſides a large balance in remittances by bills of exchange and bullion, obtained by the coloniſts for articles of their produce, not required for the Britiſh market, and therefore exported to other places.

That from the nature of this trade, conſiſting of Britiſh manufactures exported, and of the import of raw materials from America, many of them uſed in our manufactures, and all of them tending to leſſen our dependence on neighbouring ſtates, it muſt be deemed of the higheſt importance in the commercial ſyſtem of this nation. That this commerce ſo beneficial to the ſtate, and ſo neceſſary for the ſupport of multitudes, then lay under ſuch difficulties and diſcouragements, that nothing leſs than its utter ruin was apprehended without the immediate interpoſition of parliament.

That the colonies were then indebted to the merchants of Great Britain, to the amount of ſeveral millions ſterling: and that, when preſſed for payment, they appeal to paſt experience in proof of their willingneſs; but declare, it is not in their power at preſent to make good their engagements, alleging that the taxes and reſtrictions laid upon them, and the extenſion of the juriſdiction of the vice-admiralty courts, eſtabliſhed by ſome late acts of parliament, particularly by an act paſſed in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty, for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, and by an act paſſed in the 5th year of his Majeſty, for granting and applying certain ſtamp-duties, &c. in the ſaid colonies, &c. with ſeveral regulations and reſtraints, which, if founded in acts of parliament for defined purpoſes, they repreſent to have been extended in ſuch a manner, as to diſturb legal commerce and haraſs the fair trader: and to have ſo far interrupted the uſual and former moſt fruitful branches of their commerce, reſtrained the ſale of their produce, thrown the ſtate of the ſeveral provinces into confuſion, and brought on ſo great a number of actual bankruptcies, that the former opportunities and means of remittances and payments were utterly loſt, and taken from them.

That the petitioners were, by theſe unhappy events, reduced to the neceſſity of applying to the houſe, in order to ſecure themſelves and their families from impending ruin; to prevent a multitude of manufacturers from becoming a burden to the community, or elſe ſeeking their bread in other countries, to the irretrievable loſs of the kingdom; and to preſerve the ſtrength of this nation entire, its commerce flouriſhing, the revenues increaſing, our navigation, the bulwark of the kingdom, in a ſtate of growth and extenſion, and the colonies, from inclination, duty, and intereſt, firmly attached to the mother country.

Such a number of petitions from every part of the kingdom, pregnant with ſo many intereſting facts, ſtated and atteſted by ſuch numbers of people, whoſe lives had been entirely devoted to trade, and who muſt be naturally ſuppoſed to be competent judges of a ſubject which they had ſo long and ſo cloſely attended to, (beſides that it ſhewed the general ſenſe of the nation), could not fail of having great weight with the houſe.— There was alſo a petition from the agent for the iſland of Jamaica, ſetting forth the ill conſequences that had attended a ſtamp-tax, that had been laid on in that iſland by the aſſembly, and which was ſuffered to expire, it having been found *unequal* and *burdenſome* in a very high degree. And he conceived the preſent law for a ſtamp-duty in the colonies, would be attended with the ſame, if not greater inconveniencies.

There were alſo petitions received from the agents for Virginia and Georgia, ſetting forth their inability to pay the ſtamp-duty, &c. It is remarkable that theſe three were the only petitions delivered this ſeſſion in the name of any of the colonies: which muſt be imputed to the reception their petitions met with the laſt year, of which we have already taken notice.

But neither the arguments nor facts contained in the petitions could prevail on the party who had reſolved on the ſupport of the ſtamp act at all events, to remit in the leaſt of their ardor.

They repreſented the petitions as the effects of miniſterial artifice. And they argued, even if the diſtreſs of trade, from a due exertion of the authority of parliament, had been as real and as great as it was repreſented; yet it were better ſubmit to this temporary inconvenience, than, by a repeal of the act, to hazard the total loſs of the juſt ſuperiority of Great Britain over her colonies.

Thoſe who contended for the repeal were divided in opinion as to the right of taxation: the more numerous body, of whom were the miniſtry, inſiſted that the legiſlature of Great Britain had an undoubted right to tax the colonies; but relied on the inexpediency of the preſent tax, as ill adapted to the condition of the colonies, and built upon principles ruinous to the trade of Great Britain.

Thoſe who denied the right of taxation, were not ſo numerous; but they conſiſted of ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and popular names in the kingdom, among which was that of a noble lord at the head of one of the firſt departments of the law, who, by ſome deciſions favourable to liberty, ſtood high in the eſteem of the public; and a right honourable commoner, who had long enjoyed the moſt unbounded popular applauſe, together with other lords and gentlemen of the firſt character.

Though the urgency of the matter occaſioned the houſe to attend to it with the moſt unwearied application, and twelve, one, or two o'clock in the morning, were become common hours of dining with the members, ſo late it frequently was before they broke up from the public buſineſs; yet the nature of their inquiries, the number of petitions they received, and the multitude of papers and witneſſes they had to examine, occaſioned a delay which could not be remedied. During which time there were continual debates, and the oppoſition made the moſt ſtrenuous efforts for enforcing the ſtamp act, and by every means to prevent the repeal. There were two queſtions aroſe in the courſe of this debate, upon which the whole turned. The firſt was, whether the legiſlature of Great Britain had a right of taxation over the colonies, or not? The ſecond was confined to the expediency, or inexpediency of the late laws. We ſhall give ſome of the arguments that were made uſe of on both ſides, without preſuming to give any opinion of our own, which in this caſe will be the eaſier excuſed, as it has already been decided to general ſatisfaction, by the higheſt authority.

As to the right of taxation, the gentlemen who oppoſed it, produced many learned authorities from Locke, Selden, Harrington, and Puffendorff, ſhewing, *that the very foundation and ultimate point in view of all government, is the good of the ſociety.*

That by going up to Magna Charta, and referring to the ſeveral writs upon record, iſſued out for the purpoſe of raiſing taxes for the crown, and for ſending repreſentatives to parliament, as well as from the bill of rights, it appears throughout the whole hiſtory of our conſtitution, that no Britiſh ſubject can be taxed, but *per communem conſenſum parliamenti*, that is to ſay, of himſelf, or his own repreſentative; and this is that firſt and general right as Britiſh ſubjects, with which the firſt inhabitants of the colonies emigrated: for the right does not depend upon their charters: the charters were but the exterior modelling of the conſtitution of the colonies; but the great interior fundamental of their conſtitution is this general right of a Britiſh ſubject: which is the very firſt principle of Britiſh liberty,—No man ſhall be taxed, but by himſelf, or by his repreſentative.

That the counties Palatine of Cheſter, Durham, and Lancaſter, were not taxed but in their own aſſemblies or parliament; till at different periods in our hiſtory, they were melted into our preſent form of parliamentary repreſentation. That the body of the clergy, till very late, taxed themſelves, and granted the king benevolencies.

That the Marches of Wales, had a right of taxing themſelves till they ſent members of parliament, and from this circumſtance has continued the ſtyle of the king's proclamations, and of our acts of parliament to this day, although unneceſſarily, to name eſpecially the principality of Wales, and the town of Monmouth, as they do that of Berwick.

That many people carry the idea of a parliament too far, in ſuppoſing a parliament can do every thing; but that is not true, and if it were, it is not right conſtitutionally: for then there might be an arbitrary power in a parliament, as well as in one man.—There are many things a parliament cannot do. It cannot make itſelf executive, nor diſpoſe of offices that belong to the crown. It cannot take any man's property, even that of the meaneſt cottager, as in the caſes of incloſures, without his being heard. The lords cannot reject a money-bill from the commons, nor the commons erect themſelves into a court of juſtice. The parliament could not tax the clergy, till ſuch time as they were repreſented in parliament. Nor can the parliament of England tax Ireland.

The charters of the colonies, which are derived from prerogative, and are in fact only ſo many grants from the crown, are not the only rights the colonies have to being repreſented before they are taxed: they, as Britiſh ſubjects, take up their rights and liberties from a higher origin than their charters only. They take them up from the ſame origin and fountain, from whence they flow to all Engliſhmen, from Magna Charta, and the natural right of the ſubject. By that rule of right, the charters of the colonies, like all other crown-grants, are to be reſtricted and interpreted, for the benefit, not the prejudice of the ſubjects. Had the firſt inhabitants of the colonies renounced all connection with their mother country, they might have renounced their original right; but when they emigrated under the authority of the crown, and the national ſanction, they went out from hence at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, with all the firſt great privileges of Engliſhmen on their backs. But at the ſame time they were not, and could not be bound by penal laws of this country, from the ſeverity of which they fled, to climates remote from the heavy hand of power; and which they hoped to find more friendly to their principles of civil and religious liberty. It is upon this ground, that it has been univerſally received as law, that no acts of parliament made here, and particularly thoſe which enact any penalty, are binding upon the colonies, unleſs they are ſpecially named.—The inhabitants of the colonies once removed from the domeſtic legiſlation of the mother country, are no more dependent upon it in the general ſyſtem, than the iſle of Man is, or than, in the feudal ſyſtem of Europe, many ſubordinate principalities are dependent on the juriſdiction of the ſeigneur ſuzerain, or lord paramount; but owing only a limited obedience.

It is not meant by what has been ſaid, to affect the caſe of any external duties laid upon their ports, or of any reſtrictions which by the act of navigation, or other acts, are laid upon their commerce; for they are in the ſame caſe, as all other colonies belonging to the reſt of the maritime powers in Europe, who have ſhut up their colonies from all intercourſe with foreign countries, in the very firſt eſtabliſhment. What is ſpoken of are internal taxes, to be levied on the body of the people. And that, before they can be liable to theſe internal taxes, they muſt firſt be repreſented.

Many other arguments were made uſe of, and inſtances were brought from ancient hiſtory of the conduct of ſome of the moſt famous republics, with reſpect to their colonies, as well as of colonies, which outgrew their mother countries, ſuch as Carthage, the northern emigrants, &c. Precedents were quoted from what happened in the United Netherlands, and other places, which ſhould ſerve as a beacon, to warn us from purſuing ſuch meaſures, as brought about thoſe revolutions.

Theſe arguments were anſwered with great force of reaſon, and knowlege of the conſtitution, from the other ſide. They obſerved it was neceſſary to clear away from the queſtion, all that maſs of diſſertation and learning, diſplayed in arguments which have been brought from ſpeculative men, who have written upon the ſubject of government. That the refinements upon that ſubject, and arguments of *natural* lawyers, as Locke, Selden, Puffendorff, and others, are little to the purpoſe in a queſtion of conſtitutional law. That it is abſurd to apply records from the earlieſt times, to our preſent conſtitution; becauſe the conſtitution is not the ſame: and nobody knows what it was at ſome of the times that are quoted: that there are things even in Magna Charta which are not conſtitutional now, and that thoſe records are no proofs of our conſtitution as it now is.

The conſtitution of this country has been always in a moving ſtate, either gaining or loſing ſomething: nor was the repreſentation of the commons of Great Britain formed into any certain ſyſtem till Henry the 7th. That with regard to the modes of taxation, when we get beyond the reign of Edward the 1ſt, or King John, we are all in doubt and obſcurity, The hiſtory of thoſe times is full of uncertainties. In regard to the writs upon record, they were iſſued, ſome of them according to law; and ſome not according to law; and ſuch were thoſe concerning ſhip-money; to call aſſemblies to tax themſelves, or to compel benevolencies. Other taxes were raiſed by eſcuage, fees for knights ſervice, and other means ariſing from the feudal ſyſtem. Benevolencies are contrary to law, and it is well known how people reſiſted the demands of the crown in the caſe of ſhip-money; and were proſecuted by the court. And if any ſet of men were to meet now, to lend the king money, it would be contrary to law, and a breach of the rights of parliament.

With reſpect to the marches of Wales, who were the borderers privileged, for aſſiſting the king in his wars againſt the Welch, in the mountains; their enjoying this privilege of taxing themſelves, was but of a ſhort duration, and only during the life of Edward the firſt, till the Prince of Wales came to be king: and then they were annexed to the crown, and became ſubject to taxes like the reſt of the dominions of England; and from thence came the cuſtom though unneceſſary, of naming Wales and the town of Monmouth in all proclamations, and in acts of parliament. Henry the 8th was the firſt who iſſued writs for it, to return two members to parliament. The crown exerciſed the right *ad libitum*: from whence ariſes the inequality of repreſentation, in our conſtitution of this day: Henry the 8th iſſued a writ to Calais to ſend one burgeſs to parliament. One of the counties palatine was taxed 50 years to ſubſidies, before it ſent members to parliament.

The clergy at no time were unrepreſented in parliament. When they taxed themſelves in their aſſemblies, it was done with the concurrence and conſent of parliament, who permitted them to tax themſelves upon their petition, the convocation ſitting at the ſame time with the parliament; they had their repreſentatives too, always ſitting in the houſe of lords, biſhops and abbots: and in the other houſe, they were at no time without a right of voting ſingly for the election of members. So that the argument fetched from the caſe of the clergy, is not an argument of any force, becauſe they were at no time unrepreſented.

The reaſoning about the colonies of Great Britain, drawn from the colonies of antiquity, is a mere uſeleſs diſplay of learning: for the colonies of the Tyrians in Africa, and of the Greeks in Aſia, were totally different from our ſyſtem. No nation before ourſelves formed any regular ſyſtem of colonization, but the Romans: and their ſyſtem was a military one, by garriſons placed in the principal towns of the conquered provinces. But the right of juriſdiction of the mother country over her colonies was, among the Romans, boundleſs and uncontrollable. The States of Holland were not colonies; but they were ſtates dependent on the houſe of Auſtria, in a feudal dependence. Nothing could be more different from our colonies, than that ſhock of men (as they have been called) who came from the North, and poured into Europe. Thoſe emigrants renounced all laws, all protection, all connection with their mother countries. They choſe their leaders and marched under their banners, to ſeek their fortunes and eſtabliſh new kingdoms upon the ruins of the Roman empire; whereas our colonies, on the contrary, emigrated under the ſanction of the crown and parliament. They were modelled gradually into their preſent forms, reſpectively by charters, grants, and ſtatutes: but they were never ſeparated from the mother country, or ſo emancipated as to become *ſui juris*.

There are ſeveral ſorts of colonies in Britiſh America: the charter-colonies, the proprietary governments, and the king's colonies. The firſt colonies were the charter-colonies, ſuch as the Virginia company, and theſe companies had among their directors, members of the privy council, and of both houſes of parliament; they were under the authority of the privy council, and had agents reſiding here reſponſible for their proceedings. So much were they conſidered as belonging to the crown, and not to the king perſonally, (for there is a great difference, though few people attend to it), that when the two houſes in Charles the firſt's time, were going to paſs a bill concerning the colonies, a meſſage was ſent to them by the king, that they were the king's colonies, and that the bill was unneceſſary; for that the privy council would take order about them: and the bill never had the royal aſſent.

The commonwealth parliament, as ſoon as it was ſettled, were very early jealous of the colonies ſeparating themſelves from them; and paſſed a reſolution or act, (and it is a queſtion whether it is not now in force), to declare and eſtabliſh the authority of England over her colonies. But if there was no expreſs law, or reaſon founded upon any neceſſary inference from an expreſs law; yet the uſage alone would be ſufficient to ſupport that authority. For have not the colonies ſubmitted, ever ſince their firſt eſtabliſhment, to the juriſdiction of the mother country? In all queſtions of property, the appeals of the colonies have been to the privy council here; and ſuch cauſes have been determined, not by the law of the colonies, but by the law of England. The colonies have been obliged to recur very frequently to the juriſdiction here, to ſettle the diſputes among their own governments. New Hampſhire and Connecticut, have been in blood about their differences: Virginia and Maryland were in arms againſt each other: this ſhews the neceſſity of one ſuperior deciſive juriſdiction to which all ſubordinate juriſdictions may recur. Nothing could be more fatal to the peace of the colonies at any time, than the parliament giving up its authority over them: for in ſuch a caſe there muſt be an entire diſſolution of government. Conſidering how the colonies are compoſed, it is eaſy to foreſee, that there would be no end of feuds and factions among the ſeveral ſeparate governments, when once there ſhall be no one government here or there, of ſufficient force or authority to decide their mutual differences: and government being diſſolved nothing remains, but that the ſeveral colonies muſt either change their conſtitution, and take ſome new form of government, or fall under ſome foreign power. At preſent the ſeveral forms of their conſtitution are very various, having been produced, as all governments have been originally, by accident and circumſtances. The forms of government in every colony, were adapted from time to time according to the ſize of the colony, and ſo have been extended again from time to time, as the numbers of the inhabitants, and their commercial connections, outgrew the firſt model. In ſome colonies at firſt, there was only a governor aſſiſted by two or three council: then more were added: then courts of juſtice were erected, then aſſemblies were created.

Somethings were done by inſtructions from the ſecretaries of ſtate: other things were done by order of the king and council, and other things by commiſſion under the great ſeal. It is obſervable in conſequence of theſe eſtabliſhments from time to time, and the dependency of theſe governments upon the ſupreme legiſlature at home, that the lenity of each government in the colonies, has been extreme towards the ſubject; but if all theſe governments which are now independent of each other, ſhould become independent of the mother country, it is to be feared the inhabitants would ſoon find to their coſt, how little they were aware of the conſequences. They would very ſoon feel in that caſe, the hand of power much heavier upon them in their own governments, than they have yet done, or than they have ever imagined.

As the conſtitutions of the ſeveral colonies, are made up of different principles; ſo they muſt remain dependent (from the neceſſity of things and their relations) upon the juriſdiction of the mother country, or they muſt be totally diſmembered from it. No one ever thought the contrary, till the trumpet of ſedition has been lately blown. Acts of parliament have been made, not only without a doubt of their legality, but with univerſal applauſe, the great object of which has been ultimately to fix the trade of the colonies, ſo as to center in the boſom of that country, from whence they took their origin. The navigation-act ſhut up their commerce with foreign countries. Their ports have been made ſubject to cuſtoms and regulations, which cramped and diminiſhed their trade, and duties have been laid, affecting the very inmoſt parts of their commerce, and among others, that of the poſt; yet all theſe have been ſubmitted to peaceably; and no one ever thought, till now, of this doctrine, that the colonies are not to be taxed, regulated, or bound by parliament. A few particular merchants then, as now, were diſpleaſed at reſtrictions, which did not admit them to make the greateſt poſſible advantage of their commerce, in their own private and peculiar branches; but though theſe few merchants might think themſelves loſers, in articles which they had no right to gain, as being prejudicial to the general national ſyſtem; yet, upon the whole, the colonies were benefited by theſe laws, becauſe theſe reſtrictive laws, founded upon principles of the moſt ſolid policy, flung a great weight of naval force into the hands of the mother-country, which was to protect the colonies, and without an union, with which the colonies muſt have been entirely weak and defenceleſs; inſtead of which they became relatively great, ſubordinately and in proportion, as the mother-country advanced in ſuperiority over the reſt of the maritime powers in Europe, to which both mutually contributed, and of which both have reaped the benefit, equal to the natural and juſt relation in which they both ſtand reciprocally, of dependency on one ſide, and protection on the other.

There can be no doubt but that the inhabitants of the colonies are as much repreſented in parliament, as the greateſt part of the people of England are, among nine millions of whom, there are eight who have no votes in electing members of parliament: every objection therefore to the dependency of the colonies upon parliament, which ariſes to it upon the ground of repreſentation, goes to the whole preſent conſtitution of Great Britain. A member of parliament choſen for any borough, repreſents not only the conſtituents, and inhabitants of that particular place, but he repreſents the inhabitants of every other borough in Great Britain; he repreſents the city of London, and all other the commons of the land, and the inhabitants of all the colonies and dominions of Great Britain, and is in duty and conſcience bound to take care of their intereſts.

The diſtinction of internal and external taxes, is as falſe and groundleſs as any other that has been made. It is granted, that reſtrictions upon trade, and duties upon the ports, are legal, at the ſame time that the right of the parliament of Great Britain to lay internal taxes upon the colonies is denied. What real difference can there be in this diſtinction? A tax laid in any place, is like a pebble falling into, and making a circle in a lake, till one circle produces, and gives motion to another, and the whole circumference is agitated from the centre; for nothing can be more clear, than that a tax of ten or twenty per cent. laid upon tobacco, either in the ports of Virginia, or London, is a duty laid upon the inland plantations of Virginia a hundred miles from the ſea, where-ever the tobacco grows.

Many other arguments were made uſe of. It was urged, that protection is the ground that gives a right of taxation. That the obligation between the colonies and the mother-country, is natural and reciprocal, conſiſting of defence on the one ſide, and obedience on the other; and that common ſenſe tells, that they muſt be dependent in all points upon the mother-country, or elſe not belong to it at all. That the queſtion is not, what was law, or what was the conſtitution? but the queſtion is, what is law now, and what is the conſtitution now? That if a matter of right has been generally exerciſed, and as generally held to be law, as has been proved in numberleſs inſtances, without its ever having been queſtioned before, it is now the conſtitution. It was alſo obſerved, that the colonies had gone very great lengths; and it was even inſiſted, that by appointing deputies from their ſeveral aſſemblies to confer together, that they had abſolutely forfeited their charters.

No matter of debate was ever more ably and learnedly handled in both houſes. It was argued too with moderation and temper. The ſubject was of the higheſt importance, and it was not without difficulties both conſtitutional and political, in the diſcuſſion, and in the conſequences.

Upon the queſtion being put, the power of the legiſlature of Great Britain over her colonies, in all caſes whatſoever, and without any diſtinction in regard to taxation, was confirmed and aſcertained, without a diviſion. And this was, perhaps, the only queſtion that could have been thought of, upon which the miniſtry, and their antagoniſts in the oppoſition, would have gone together on a diviſion.

CHAP. VIII.

A bill brought in and paſſed for ſecuring the dependency of the colonies, &c. Bill brought in for the total repeal of the ſtamp-act; great debates thereupon; the bill paſſed by a great majority. Bill of indemnity paſſed. Repeal of the cyder-act. Bill for opening free ports in the Weſt Indies. Parliament breaks up; change in the miniſtry, &c.

THE grand committee who had paſſed the reſolutions, on which the foregoing queſtion was debated, had alſo paſſed another for the total repeal of the ſtamp-act; and two bills were accordingly brought in to anſwer theſe purpoſes. By the reſolutions on which the former was founded, it was declared, that tumults and inſurrections of the moſt dangerous nature had been raiſed and carried on in ſeveral of the colonies; in open defiance of government, and in manifeſt violation of the laws and legiſlative authority of this kingdom. That theſe tumults and inſurrections had been encouraged and inflamed, by ſeveral votes and reſolutions which had paſſed in the aſſemblies of the ſaid colonies, derogatory to the honour of government, and deſtructive to their legal and conſtitutional dependency on the crown and parliament, &c. By the bill itſelf, all votes, reſolutions, or orders, which had been paſſed by any of the general aſſemblies in America, by which they aſſumed to themſelves the ſole and excluſive right of taxing his Majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, were annulled, and declared contrary to law, derogatory to the legiſlative authority of parliament, and inconſiſtent with their dependency upon the crown.

The oppoſition, far from being diſpirited, ſeemed to gather freſh vigour, and ſtill oppoſed the repeal in every part of its progreſs. So many inſtances of the inexpediency of the ſtamp-duty had already occurred, that the queſtion was ſcarcely controvertible; they accordingly changed their ground, and inſtead of entering into the merits of that part of the controverſy, reſted their principal defence upon the reſolutions, on which the late bill for ſecuring the dependency of the colonies had been founded.

They argued from thence, that the total repeal of the ſtamp-act, while ſuch an outrageous reſiſtance continued, would for the future leſſen the authority of Great Britain, and make it appear even contemptible. That ſuch a ſubmiſſion of the ſupreme legiſlature, would be in effect a ſurrender of their ancient unalienable rights, to ſubordinate provincial aſſemblies, eſtabliſhed only by prerogative; which in itſelf had no ſuch powers to beſtow. That a conceſſion of this nature carried with it ſuch an appearance of weakneſs and timidity in government, as may probably encourage freſh inſults, and leſſen the reſpect of his Majeſty's ſubjects to the dignity of his crown, and the authority of the laws.

It was further advanced, that the power of taxation is one of the moſt eſſential branches of all authority; that it cannot be equitably or impartially exerciſed, if it is not extended to all the members of the ſtate, in proportion to their reſpective abilities; but if a part are ſuffered to be exempt from a due ſhare of thoſe burdens, which the public exigencies require to be impoſed upon the whole, ſuch a partiality, ſo directly repugnant to the truſt repoſed by the people in every legiſlature, muſt be abſolutely deſtructive of that confidence, on which all government ſhould be founded.

The inability of the coloniſts to comply with the terms of the ſtamp-act was alſo denied; and it was aſſerted as an inſtance to the contrary, that of the debt contracted by them in the laſt war, 1,755,000 l. has been already diſcharged, in the courſe of three years only; and that the much greater part of their remaining incumbrances, amounting in the whole to 760,000 l. will be diſcharged in two years more.

Many other arguments were made uſe of; the general ſcope and tendency of which were to ſhew the heavy burthens with which the mother country was loaded; the ability of the Americans; their exemption from all manner of taxation; and their peremptory and refractory refuſal, to contribute in any degree to the public expences.

It was ſaid on the other ſide of the queſtion, that the three firſt objections bore no manner of weight, as every conſequence, they preſumed, was already guarded againſt, by the bill for ſecuring the dependence of the colonies; which had alſo ſufficiently provided for the honour and dignity of Great Britain, and its conſtitutional ſuperiority over them.

The propriety of all the parts contributing to the expences of the whole, is readily admitted; the fact alleged by the other ſide, of the heavy debt contracted by the Americans, in the courſe of the war, ſufficiently ſhews they contributed largely to the public expence; as their being repaid a part of it ſince, is alſo a convincing proof, that the parliament were of opinion, they had contributed beyond their abilities.

That nothing could be more remote from fact, than the aſſertion, that they paid *no* taxes. They even paid many which had been laid on by act of parliament; as they then paid a great variety of port-duties, impoſed previous to the ſtamp-act; which lay very heavy upon their trade, and tended much to inflame their minds againſt that law. That they paid many port-duties impoſed by provincial authority;——many *exciſes*;—a *land-tax* in many provinces;—an heavy *poll-tax*; beſides a *faculty-tax* upon all perſonal eſtates and acquiſitions, amounting in ſome provinces to 5 or 6 s. in the pound. So that the aſſertion of their not contributing to the public expence, being falſe in fact, every argument, built upon ſo baſeleſs a foundation, muſt of courſe fall to the ground.

It was alſo ſhewn, that moſt of the provinces in North America are notoriouſly poor: — that they were upwards of four millions in debt to the merchants of Great Britain; who being creditors to ſuch an amount, are in reality the proprietors of a great part of what the Americans *ſeem* to poſſeſs.

That the ſuppreſſion of manufactures in that country, and obliging them to take every ſort which they uſe from Great Britain, comprizes all ſpecies of taxes in one, and makes them in reality the ſupporters of a great part of the public burdens.

That their great diſtance from hence, and the difficulty of making us thoroughly acquainted with the minute circumſtances of every colony, renders us liable to great miſtakes, and conſequently to the hazard of great oppreſſion, whenever we attempt to levy internal taxes in that country. That our true policy is to acquieſce in the great commercial advantages we derive from the Americans, rather than to attempt a revenue from thence; which, by diſabling the people to make returns to our merchants, will put them under a neceſſity to ſet up manufactures of their own.——That by the former policy, America has been advantageous to us, and quiet in itſelf; but that the preſent ſtate of things ſhews too evidently the ill effects of a contrary mode of acting.

Theſe and many other arguments were made uſe of both within doors and without upon this intereſting occaſion; notwithſtanding the vigour with which the oppoſition was ſupported, the bill paſſed upon a diviſion by a majority of 275 to 167, and was carried up to the lords by above two hundred members of the houſe of commons. The eclat with which it was introduced in the upper houſe, did not prevent its meeting with a ſtrong oppoſition there; 33 lords entered a proteſt againſt it at the ſecond reading; as 28 did at the third; it was however carried through by a majority of 34 lords, and in three days after received the royal aſſent. An event that cauſed more univerſal joy, throughout the Britiſh dominions, than perhaps any other that can be remembered. Mar. 18.

A bill was alſo brought in and paſſed; to indemnify thoſe who had incurred penalties on account of the ſtamp-act, &c. and a requiſition was made by government to the North American provinces, to indemnify ſuch perſons as had ſuffered in their property by the late riots; by making them a proper compenſation for the loſſes they had ſuſtained: which after ſome time was accordingly done. June 6.

The miniſtry, who, in conſequence of the late repeal, and the apparent tendency of their general conduct, were become very popular, brought in a bill for the repeal of the cyder-act, for laying on another duty in the room of the former, and for entirely altering the mode of collecting it. Few laws had ever been paſſed in this country, more obnoxious to the people in general; but eſpecially to thoſe of the cyder-counties, than the former act had been. The reader will ſee in our 6th and 7th volumes, the great oppoſition it originally met with; the number of petitions that were preſented upon that occaſion; the part which the city of London in particular, as well as other parts of the kingdom, that were not immediately affected, took againſt it; together with a ſhort ſtate of the able arguments uſed on both ſides of this much agitated queſtion.

Apr. 11. In conſequence of this general diſlike, nothing could be more grateful or pleaſing to the public, than the repeal of that law; and the inhabitants of the cyder-counties had, upon this occaſion, a taſte of the ſame pleaſure, which their brethren in America about the ſame time enjoyed.

During the long debates that had attended the repeal of the ſtamp-act, the miniſtry had frequent conferences with the North American and Weſt India merchants, by which means they had acquired great knowledge of the trade, and the manner of conducting it, in thoſe parts of the world. In conſequence of theſe informations, and of petitions from ſeveral of the moſt trading towns in England, June 6. a bill was paſſed, for opening free ports, under certain reſtrictions, in different parts of the Weſt Indies.

Several new and important regulations were alſo made in the general commercial ſyſtem of the colonies, and ſome reſtrictions taken off, which had been long complained of, as heavy clogs upon it.

This conduct gained the adminiſtration a great weight with the mercantile part of the nation, who could not avoid being pleaſed at the attention that was paid to their intereſts, and the regard to their opinions; ſo different from what had been generally practiſed by preceding adminiſtrations.

Some other acts and reſolutions were paſſed this ſeſſion, which tended in ſome degree, either to make the burdens of the people eaſier to be borne, or to ſecure the liberty of their perſons. Of the former, may be reckoned the repeal of the old duties upon houſes and windows, and the new bill, by which the rates are much more equitably ſettled, and eaſier to the lower and middling ranks of people; of the latter, the reſolutions, which declared the taking up of people by general warrants, or the ſeizing of their papers, except in ſuch caſes as were preſcribed by acts of parliament, to be illegal.

At length, the ſummer being far advanced, there was an end put to this vigorous ſeſſion of parliament; in which a more than ordinary ſhare of buſineſs had been tranſacted, and matters of the greateſt conſequence and importance to the nation, agitated and decided.

Hitherto matters had gone on in the moſt ſucceſsful manner with the miniſtry; they had weathered a ſevere, dangerous, and ſtormy winter; they had gained every point they attempted in parliament; and had ſecured the confidence and good will of the public in a very high degree. They had beſides acquired ſome credit in their foreign tranſactions; they had concluded an advantageous commercial treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia; they ſettled the long conteſted affair of the Canada bills, to the ſatisfaction of the owners of them; and made ſome progreſs in reviving the long neglected affair of the Manilla ranſom.

Thoſe who had not conſidered the fluctuating ſtate of adminiſtration for ſome years back, might have been apt to imagine, that in conſequence of ſo fair a beginning they were ſecurely fixed in their preſent ſituation.

It was then, to the great ſurpriſe of the nation, that, notwithſtanding theſe appearances, a ſudden and unexpected change took place in the miniſtry. For on the 30th of July, the Duke of Grafton was appointed to the head of the treaſury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond; Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor, in the room of the Earl of Northington; Rt. H. Ch. Townſhend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the Rt Hon. William Dowdeſwell; and the Right Hon. Will. Pitt, (created ſome days before Viſc. Pynſent, and Earl of Chatham), Lord Privy Seal. Many other changes took place, both at that time, and ſubſequently, in all the different departments of ſtate.

The patriotic opinion which has been conceived of the late miniſtry was much increaſed by the diſintereſtnedeſs they had ſhewn upon quitting their places; as they retired, without a place, penſion, or reverſion, ſecured to themſelves or their friends. The ſenſe which the public held of their ſervices, was alſo fully teſtified, by the numerous addreſſes, which were preſented to the Marquis of Rockingham, upon that occaſion. On the other hand, many of thoſe who were moſt attached to the Earl of Chatham, regretted, that inſtead of weakening and dividing an intereſt which the public wiſhed to be ſupported, and contributing to remove a miniſtry, in which they had placed a confidence; he had not rather by coinciding and acting along with them, contributed to give them that permanency, which was ſo much deſired and wanted. There were other reaſons which contributed greatly to leſſen the popularity of which this noble Lord had before poſſeſſed ſo boundleſs a ſhare; among theſe, his quitting the houſe of Commons and accepting a peerage, was not the leaſt; and his acting along with, and bringing into place and power, perſons, who had the misfortune to be ſuppoſed of a party, which had been long held very obnoxious, contributed its full ſhare.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1. THE premium of 100 l. was adjudged, by the ſociety of arts, &c. in the Strand, to Mr. Benjamin Donn, teacher of the mathematics at Briſtol, for his accurate and large map of the county of Devon; drawn by a ſcale of one inch to a mile.

In purſuance of a regulation propoſed and agreed to by the grand jury and principal gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, the cuſtom of giving vails to ſervants ceaſes in that county.

6. A meſſenger ſet out for Poland, with the dies and impreſſions of a new coin deſigned by the king himſelf, and engraved by Mr. Pingo of Grays-inn-lane. On the face is repreſented the buſt of his Majeſty, richly dreſſed and decorated with a new order. The motto, Staniſlaus Auguſtus, D. G. Rex Poloniæ M. D. L. The reverſe is a regular ſhield, with the arms of Poland quartered, and eſcutcheon of pretence crowned in the centre, with the Poniatowſki's arms. Over the arms is a Poliſh crown, with MDCCLXVI. The ſhield is ſupported on each ſide with oak and palm, and a ribband twining round, with the following ſuperſcription: *Pro Fide, Rege, et Grege*. The order is tied with the oak and palm branch at the bottom: the motto, *Talerns Polonicus* LXXXIV. *Flor. Pol. Marca*.

9. The Rev. Dr. Birch, ſecretary to the Royal Society, was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, and died a few hours after. His friend Dr. Watſon of the ſame ſociety arrived juſt as he was expiring, and by the ſymptoms judged, as it is ſaid, that his fall was occaſioned by an apoplexy.

Letters from Devonſhire ſay, that there is now living at a place called Thoracombe, in that county, one Mary Allen, relict of Robert Allen a carpenter, in the 118th year of her age: ſhe enjoys all her ſenſes, walks to church, which is about 200 yards from her own habitation, every Sunday, with the aſſiſtance of a ſtick, can make a ſhirt or ſhift, and read a chapter in the Bible without ſpectacles.

At Civita Vechia in Italy, the ancient temple of Iſis has been lately diſcovered. This temple is almoſt entire in all its parts; the walls are covered with paintings that have ſuffered but little damage from time. There are altars, on which are found the bones and aſhes of the victims, with many utenſils uſed in ſacrifices; alſo, ſeveral ſtatues of bronze, inſcriptions and ancient monuments, that contribute to render this diſcovery more and more intereſting. Since the month of June laſt, when the workmen began to diſcover the theatre of Pompey, there has been a continual concourſe of the nobility, and perſons of all ranks, and even of foreigners, to ſee theſe precious remains of antiquity.

The Tripoline ambaſſador having been informed, that debts have been contracted in the names of former ambaſſadors, without their authority or knowledge, and particularly by a Jew, who, by that means, defrauded numbers of tradeſmen and others, has, very much to his honour, cauſed an advertiſement to be inſerted in all the morning papers of laſt month, "That as he has given orders to all his domeſtics to pay ready money for every thing wanted in his family, he will not pay any debts which may, after that notice, be contracted in his name." So that no perſon whatſoever can complain, if they ſuffer themſelves to be defrauded after ſo public and general a notice.

The laudable project ſet on foot by the gentlemen in the North, to form an eaſy navigation between the Eaſtern and Weſtern coaſts from Hull to Liverpool, by opening a canal from the Trent to the Merſey, has revived the long rejected ſcheme of opening a navigation from the Thames to the Severn; the conſequence of which will probably be a more equal rate of all merchandize and raw materials for buildings and manufactories throughout the kingdom, as well as a greater convenience for the improvement of gentlemens eſtates. The northern navigation is carrying into execution by a general ſubſcription, the latter is under the conſideration of the corporation of Briſtol.

14. This morning between one and two o'clock died at Copenhagen, Frederick the V. king of Denmark and Norway, aged forty-two years, nine months and thirteen days. He was crowned the fourteenth of September 1747. He was married the eleventh of December 1743, to the Princeſs Louiſa of England (who died the nineteenth of December 1751) and the third of July 1752, his Majeſty married the princeſs Julia-Maria, daughter of Duke Ferdinand-Albert of Brunſwick Wolffenbuttel. His Majeſty's death being notified as uſual, from the balcony of the palace at Copenhagen, by Baron Birnſtorff, as firſt miniſter of ſtate, who, at the ſame time, declared the acceſſion of Chriſtian VI. to the thrones of Denmark and Norway, the young king was pleaſed to ſhew himſelf to the people from the balcony, and was immediately proclaimed through the city by the heralds. His majeſty, after having confirmed all the chief miniſters, and other officers, in their former poſts, retired to Frederickſtadt, there to remain till the funeral ceremony was performed, the great officers civil and military ſworn, and the government ſettled. There never appeared in any kingdom more deep and affecting ſorrow for the loſs of a ſovereign than now in Denmark on the death of their late king: his reign was a perfect model for all future reigns: his lenity was the more commendable, as the form of government gave him abſolute power: he preferred the happineſs of his ſubjects to all the conſiderations which ambition and vain glory could inſpire: he was quick to reward, and ſlow to

puniſh: his bounties were royal, and his chaſtiſements paternal: in private life he ever appeared the true friend; the dutiful ſon; the tender huſband; the good father, and the generous maſter. About an hour before his Majeſty's deceaſe, he called the Prince Royal to his bed-ſide, and, taking him by the hand, ſaid, "My dear ſon, you will ſoon be king of a flouriſhing people; but remember that to be a great monarch it is abſolutely neceſſary to be a good man. Have juſtice and mercy therefore conſtantly before your eyes; and above all things reflect, that you were born for the welfare of your country, and not your country created for your mere emolument. In ſhort, keep to the golden rule of doing as you would be done by; and whenever you iſſue an order as a ſovereign, examine how far you would be willing to obey ſuch an order, had you been a ſubject yourſelf." —— When the Royal prince was proclaimed king, amidſt the acclamations of Long live Chriſtian the VIth, the people cried out, May he not only live long, but reign well like his father.

This day his Majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and made a moſt gracious ſpeech, in which he acquainted the parliament that he had ordered all papers relative to the American diſturbances to be laid before them; had iſſued the earlieſt orders for the effectual ſupport of lawful authority in that country; and committed the reſt to their wiſdom. For the ſpeech at large ſee our State Papers.

A board of general officers was held at the Horſe guards, preſident Lord Viſcount Ligonier, to take under conſideration, and eſtabliſh a rule, as to the future purchaſing of commiſſions in the land ſervice, and aſcertaining the purchaſe-money to be paid. In time coming all brokers of commiſſions will be laid aſide; no ſubaltern or officer will be appointed without the conſent and approbation of the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment firſt had and obtained. — The laſt board of this nature was held ſo long ago as 1725.

A very great perſonage, a few hours before his deceaſe, is ſaid to have expreſſed himſelf much to the following purport. "I now, thank God, ſee a ſpeedy period to all my afflictions. —— Yet, young as I am, the continual party feuds which diſtract this unhappy country, embitter my laſt moments, becauſe I am morally certain, that one time or other they muſt prove the deſtruction of the kingdom."

15. The ſeven malefactors were carried in three carts from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn; among theſe were Steven Wheat and Robert Tull, watermen, for robbing a boat on the river Thames; they are the firſt that have been executed on the late act of parliament, which makes it a capital offence to ſteal goods on any navigable river, to the value of forty ſhillings. They all behaved with becoming penitence and decency.

An elderly man and woman offered to a gentleman upon change (whom they ſuppoſed to be a captain of a ſhip) a fine girl of eleven years of age, ſaying ſhe was their own, and that they would have thirty guineas for her; but the gentleman ſuſpecting that they had decoyed the child from her parents, had them taken before the

Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor; when, on the examination, it appeared that the man was her father's brother, and that her father was dead; that they took her out of the workhouſe at Bodmin, Cornwall, and brought her to town to ſell. The man was committed to Woodſtreet compter, and the woman to the Poultry, for farther examination.

A charitable lady at the Weſt end of the town, having read the above account in the papers, waited on the Lord Mayor, and being ſatisfied of the goodneſs of the poor girl's character, which, ſhe made a proper inquiry into, has taken her into her family with an intention to provide for her.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the marquis de Bauſſet had at laſt obtained of the Ruſſian court the eſtabliſhment of a French factory at Archangel, from which great commercial advantages were expected.

20. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when John Wilſon, for publiſhing, as true, a forged bill of exchange for 1000 l. John Wilford for horſe-ſtealing; and John Darly for returning from tranſportation, being capitally convicted, received ſentence of death. —At this ſeſſions were many remarkable trials, among which that of James Gibſon, late an eminent attorney, for forging a certain writing, purporting to be written by the clerk of the report-office in the court of Chancery, with intent to defraud Mr. Hunt, of Stratford upon Avon, of the ſum of 437l. 13 s. 7 d. but a point of law ariſing, whether this forgery was within the ſtatute, the jury brought their verdict ſpecial.—Alſo that of Kinſey Tyrer, a bankrupt, for not ſurrendering himſelf, who was acquitted; and that of Thomas Plymner, tried for the murder of John Etheridge, found guilty of man-ſlaughter; and Sarah Lane, &c. &c. well known for marrying the banker's clerk, was for robbing her lodging, to be tranſported; as ſhe had been convicted of bigamy, and had the benefit of clergy before, ſhe could not have availed herſelf of it again, had it been objected in the court; one is to be tranſported for 14 years, 15 for 7 years, and 3 branded.

This morning between two and three o'clock, a perſon was obſerved to watch his opportunity of diſcharging muſket-balls from a ſteel croſs bow, at the two remaining heads upon Temple-bar. On his examination he affected a diſorder in his ſenſes, and ſaid his reaſon for ſo doing was "his ſtrong attatchment to the preſent government; and that he thought it was not ſufficient that a traitor ſhould merely ſuffer death; that this provoked his indignatiou, and that it has been his conſtant practice for three nights paſt to amuſe himſelf in the ſame manner;" but it is much to be feared that he is a near relation to one of the unhappy ſufferers.

Orders are given for building a new chapel at the Queen's palace for performing divine ſervice; which is to be carried into execution the enſuing ſummer.

Orders are ſent down to Chatham and Portſmouth, to prepare the materials neceſſary for the conſtruction of ſome ſwift-ſailing ſloops, to be ſent on board ſome tranſports for Africa, in order to their being put together for country-ſervice, in the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

A draining plough, the invention of Mr. Randall, was tried near York. It is ſaid, this plough will drain more ground in a day, than ſeveral hundred men can in the ſame time. The drains it cut upon this trial were 12 inches deep, 20 inches wide at the top, and 10 inches wide at the bottom, and ſloped equally on both ſides.

Accounts from divers parts of the country mention ſo great a fall of ſnow, that ſeveral ſheep had been loſt in the drifts, and that the roads in ſeveral places were impaſſable.

There was a trial lately at Guildhall upon a queſtion whether a handkerchief ſeized upon a lady, was a French cambrick; the thing being clearly proved, ſhe was condemned to pay 200 l.

A treaty has lately been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for reciprocally guaranteeing their reſpective dominions, againſt the common enemy of Chriſtendom.

28. The merits of the long conteſted election relating to the rectory of Blackfriars was argued before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor in the court of Chancery at Weſtminſter-Hall, when his Lordſhip was pleaſed to make a decree in favour of the Rev. Mr. Romaine. It was the opinion of the court, that the inhabitants had no right to reduce the number of candidates at the firſt election, which of courſe made it void; and on the ſecond election, in which the only candidates were the Rev. Mr. Romaine and the Rev. Mr. Smith, the former had the majority.

The ſeat of Mr. Dymoke, champion of England, near Horncaſtle, in Lincolnſhire, has been conſumed by fire.

Heads of a bill were laid before the Iriſh parliament for eſtabliſhing public granaries in the cities of Dublin and Cork.

His ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick was yeſterday at the parliament-houſe, which was fuller than has been known for many years.

The ironmongers company have preſented to Alderman Alſop, a ſervice of plate, for the good offices he did them in Ireland.

The ſheriffs and commons of Dublin having delivered a petition to the general aſſembly of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin, praying that an annual ſtipend of 365 l. be granted to Dr. Charles Lucas, for his faithful and diſintereſted conduct in parliament, that aſſembly thought proper to put a negative upon the ſame, thinking themſelves bound to diſcountenance alarms, which, however groundleſs, may diſturb the minds of well-intending citizens.

The following odd circumſtance lately happened at Durly in Berkſhire: Mr. Dunford, of that place, having ordered his dog to be hanged, the perſon who performed the office having ſtruck it on the head, in order to break the ſkull, and ſuppoſing him to be dead from the time of his hanging, threw him into a well thirty feet deep, where he continued twelve days; when being accidentally heard to make a noiſe, he was taken up, and is now living.

Mr. Ellington, a baize-factor, has preſented the mayor of Colcheſter,

cheſter, and his ſucceſſors, a rich gold chain, &c. to be worn by them.

The body of the late King of Denmark, having been embalmed, lies now in ſtate upon a bed prepared for that purpoſe, in the great ſalon, where drawing rooms uſed to be kept at court. After having been expoſed ſome time to the public in this manner, it is to be removed to a magnificent caſtrum doloris in the chapel royal; and from thence, after another interval, to be removed in proceſſion to the cathedral church of Roſchild, the uſual burying place of the Daniſh monarchs: but it is believed the preparations for the ſolemnity of this grand funeral, cannot be ready before the middle of March.

We have advice from Cape François, that the French general, in conſequence of advice from Old France, had given orders to ſeize all Engliſh veſſels that did not leave the iſland in 48 hours; accordingly three or four belonging to New York, were ſeized, and all the people impriſoned, except Capt. Montgomery, who at that time lay ſick on ſhore, and hearing how things were, thought it better to make his eſcape than go to gaol, and accordingly, in diſguiſe, he went on board a brig which put into the Cape in diſtreſs, but was ordered to depart in 48 hours, which ſhe did, and got into North Carolina.

By Capt. Dyer from Penſacola, we are informed, that the Albama Indians had deſtroyed the fortifications at Aberville, erected there by Major Farmer, and had thrown the guns into the Miſſiſippi; that they took all the baggage belonging to the commanding officer, and every thing elſe they could carry off: and that Col. Reid, with a detachment from the 31ſt and 34th regiments, was gone to retake poſſeſſion of that poſt.

Extract of a letter from Baſſora, Auguſt 29, 1765.

"The Schec Soliman Scha Habe, the ſame whom Kerim Kan undertook lately to ſubject, ſeized, about the end of laſt month, two Engliſh veſſels coming from Bengal with rich cargoes, and a ſloop from the ſame nation, which was coming from Bender Boucher. He has been induced to this act of hoſtility in order to avenge himſelf of the Engliſh, who on different occaſions had aſſiſted the Turks and Perſians againſt him with their veſſels. The Sieur Reinck, the Engliſh conſul at Baſſora, has purchaſed, by dint of preſents, the freedom of his countrymen, who were on board thoſe veſſels; but the Schec will neither reſtore the veſſels themſelves, nor their cargoes, till he has been indemnified for the loſſes which he pretends to have ſuffered by the conduct of the Engliſh who have reſided here. As he has at preſent under his command 14 galliots, excluſive of the three veſſels which he has taken, he may render himſelf very formidable in the river of Baſſora."

Advices from Brittany are full of the diſorders occaſioned there by the ſuſpenſion of the parliament, and the ſtop put to the uſual courſe of juſtice. The whole province, at the time when theſe advices came away, was in the utmoſt confuſion; but it was hoped the re-eſtabliſhment of the parliament, or at leaſt the arrival of the Duke d'Aiguillon, would reſtore all things to proper order.

Letters from Port l'Orient adviſe, that the French Eaſt India company propoſe eſtabliſhing two conſiderable ſettlements this ſummer on the iſland of Madagaſcar.

The French Goree merchants have entered into a new contract with the Havannah company, for the annual ſupply of ſlaves from the coaſt of Africa.

29. We hear from Whitehaven, that a few days ago a man in that town having ſome difference with his ſon, decoyed the lad into a neighbouring wood, and after putting an inſtrument into his mouth, to prevent his cries being heard, cut off his fingers and toes, and left him tied faſt to a tree; a perſon paſſing that way ſome time after releaſed him, but by loſs of blood he expired ſoon after.

It is ſaid that a conſiderable hat manufactory is going to be eſtabliſhed by ſome merchants in the Iſle of Man.

As Mr. Bainbridge of Bolton, near Lancaſter, was attempting to croſs the Seven-mileſands, in a thick fog, he loſt his road, and wandered about till the flood-tide came in and ſurrounded him; he killed his horſe galloping backwards and forwards, to eſcape the tide; and was fortunately taken up (after floating on the ſurface of the water about five hours, ſeated on the dead horſe, motionleſs, and benumbed with cold) by two youths, belonging to the ſloop Providence, from Milnthorp, then riding at anchor (ſince arrived), who towed him with their boat to the ſide of the veſſel, hoiſted him with a tackle on board, rolled and rubbed his body, and finding ſome appearance of life, ſtripped him, and clothed him with dry cloaths, and applied ſome brandy and water to his mouth, which, with great difficulty, they got down his throat. Life viſibly returning, they carried him in their boat to a public-houſe, where, after putting him in a warm bed, he recovered in a few hours.

We have received the following extraordinary account from Sunderland, viz. Not long ago, a countryman making up a hedge near an old ſtone quarry, went to eat his dinner, (which he had with him), in a deep cavity or hollow place, to be ſheltered from the weather; and as he went along, pulled off his hedging gloves or mittens, and threw them down at ſome diſtance from one another: being at his repaſt, he obſerved a raven take up one of them, with which it flew away; and very ſoon after the raven returned, lighted upon the ground, took up the other mitten, and went off with it as before; being ſurpriſed, he roſe to ſee if he could find out the reaſon of ſo odd an accident, and to obſerve what became of the mittens; and he was hardly got clear from it, before the ground, full of looſe pieces of the rock, tumbled down into the very place where he had been ſeated; and where, if he had continued a minute longer, he muſt have been cruſhed to pieces.

The following uncommon inſtance of fertility will doubtleſs engage the attention of the curious among the gentlemen of the faculty. On the tenth of Auguſt laſt the miſtreſs of the Blue Lion, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, was ſafely delivered of a fine boy in its full time, and three days after ſhe felt herſelf pregnant with another; and on the ſeventh of this month ſhe was ſafely delivered of another fine boy in its full time, and is at this time healthy and well. A remarkable inſtance of ſuperfœtation, the poſſibility of which has hitherto been much diſputed among the learned of the faculty. A ſimilar inſtance happened to the ſame perſon about a year and a half ago, with this difference only, that the former was at a diſtance of four months.

They write from Jamaica, that the bay-men at Honduras have tranſmitted great complaints againſt the irregular proceedings of the French, who are ſaid to have upwards of forty ſail, from Martinico, employed in the logwood trade.

About the middle of October, Mr. Boſwell, a Scots gentleman upon his travels over Europe, ſailed from the port of Leghorn for the iſland of Corſica, with a very ample and particular paſſport from Commodore Harriſon. He landed on Cape Corſo, and went above a hundred miles into the territories of the malecontents, as they were formerly called, but muſt now have the title of the nation. He found Signor Paoli in one of the provinces on the other ſide of the great range of mountains which divides the iſland. He, no doubt, preſented to that chief very ſufficient recommendations, for he was received by him with every mark of diſtinction, was lodged in a palace of the noble family of Colonna, and whenever he choſe to make a little tour, was attended by a detachment of guards. He paſt ten or twelve days with general de Paoli, dined and ſupped with him conſtantly, and was daily in private conference with him for ſome hours. Mr. Boſwell gave it out at Leghorn, that he went to Corſica merely for curioſity, but the politicians of Italy think they can ſee more important reaſons for his viſiting that iſland.

The froſt has been lately ſo ſevere at Ratiſbon, that birds fell down dead with the cold. Reaumur's thermometer was two degrees lower on that day than in the ſevere weather in 1709.

At Naples alſo the weather was ſo exceſſively ſevere that the ſnow lay knee-deep in the ſtreets; mount Veſuvius was alſo covered with ſnow, at the ſame time throwing up fire and black ſmoke, which made a moſt aſtoniſhing appearance. An eruption of the lava is ſoon expected, as the agitation of the mountain increaſes.—About this time the wolves in various places in the continent became ſo ravenous, that they quitted the foreſts, and killed many travellers.

Reaumur's thermometer, at Liſbon, was on the 25th 3 and a half degrees below the freezing point.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon.

"We had lately near this city a melancholy ſcene, which was the execution of Colonel Graveron, colonel of the Swiſs regiment, who, according to his ſentence, was ſhot by twelve grenadiers, at the gravel pits, or more properly the quarries, ſituate in the Campo de Ourique, juſt above Bon Morte. The Count la Lippe's confirmation of the ſentence paſſed on him by the court martial, came by the packet-boat from England on the eleventh inſt. and on the 14th he was ſhot.

"The king being out of town on a hunting party at Palma, as ſoon as Graveron knew his fate, he diſpatched his ſon to beg a ſuſpenſion or pardon; but the diſtance was ſo great, that it was impoſſible to know the king's pleaſure or anſwer before ſentence was executed, (and probably ſo calculated for the purpoſe.) He was brought to the field in an eſcorted chaiſe, from whence he jumped out of himſelf, and threw off his cloak to meet his fate with a decent, though manly reſolution; but with what juſtice God knows. It is ſaid, that he wanted to paſs himſelf for the true Graveron, treating his own ſon, as couſin, and concealing his having been married in France; that he received a hundred doubloons every month to be employed in raiſing recruits among the Swiſs and Germans, which he laid out in enliſting deſerters; that he had pretended places for ſoldiers, who exiſted not; that he gave not the allowance to his priſoners; that he embezzled, &c."

The wild boars, the hunting of which is a royal diverſion in Germany, are grown ſo numerous in the foreſts there, and ſo ravenous, that it has been thought neceſſary to give a general licence for their deſtruction, in conſequence of which 1400 of them have been killed in the foreſts of Schonbrun only.

The following melancholy accident happened at Carpentras in the diſtrict of Avignon. An inhabitant of that place had married his daughter, and the wedding-day being paſſed with the uſual merriment, the new-married couple were conducted to their apartment. The next day, as neither of them made their appearance, after waiting till it was very late, a perſon was ſent to call them; but as nobody anſwered, and the window ſhutters being open, they got a ladder and looked in at the window, when they found the young woman dragged upon the floor all over blood, and the huſband tearing her with his teeth and devouring her. It is impoſſible to expreſs the horror which ſuch a ſhocking ſpectacle muſt occaſion. They immediately broke open the door, but too late to ſave the poor woman, who was quite dead and almoſt torn to pieces. They were at a loſs to know to what to attribute this ſhocking cataſtrophe, but the footman of the new-married man recollected that his maſter had ſome time before been bit by a mad dog, which they were convinced muſt be the cauſe of it. They thought it expedient to ſhoot the unhappy man, which was done upon the ſpot.

On the 21ſt in the afternoon the funeral obſequies were performed at Venice for the late great Chancellor, with much the ſame pomp and ceremony as are obſerved for a doge. All the ſecular clergy of Venice walked in proceſſion with lighted wax candles in their hands, from St. Mark's church, and through St. Mark's place to the church of St. John and Paul, followed by the ſchool, or confraternity of St. Mark, with great numbers of very large wax tapers upon ſingle ſtands of prodigious ſize. Inſtead of the corpſe, an image of the deceaſed, taken in wax, was carried, expoſed upon a bier, attended by the mourners dreſſed in long black cloaks, ending in the point of a cone, very high above their heads. The Vice-Doge, accompanied by the ſix Counſellors, and the three Capi di Quaranta, and all the Secretaries, each with a noble Venetian upon his right hand, cloſed the proceſſion. The image, or the ſuppoſed corpſe, was depoſited upon a magnificent catafalco, or ſcaffold, erected from the bottom to the top of the church, and illuminated all over with wax candles. The ſolemnity concluded with an oration in Latin, in praiſe of the deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 17.

The Ducheſs of Richmond was laſt Tueſday preſented to the Queen by the Ducheſs of Fitz-James, and afterwards dined in the hall of ambaſſadors, where there was a table of ſixty covers; and in each of the two adjoining apartments there was a table of twenty-four covers, all which were ſerved by the Queen's officers. The Counteſs de Noailles, and the Marchioneſs de Talaru, did the honours of the firſt table; the Chevalier de Talaru thoſe of the ſecond; and M. de l'Alive thoſe of the third. There were fifty Engliſh perſons in the Ducheſs's retinue.

Paris, Jan. 27. A conſiderable ſum of money was diſtributed laſt week to 1500 poor people, who aſſembled in the court of the palace; and proviſions were ſent to the priſoners.

The ſevere weather we have had for two months, having reduced a great number of workmen and labourers to the utmoſt miſery, the magiſtrates, ſeconded by the citizens of affluent circumſtances, have eſtabliſhed a charitable fund, from whence, ſince the beginning of this month, two pounds of bread have been daily diſtributed to every poor perſon that offers, and which will be continued till ſuch time as the ſeaſon permits them to reſume their daily labour.

Madrid, Jan. 17. The cold has, for eight or ten days, been exceſſive. Several perſons have even ſkaited at Buen Retiro. All the hills are covered with ſnow, and ſeveral travellers have periſhed in their journey.

Died, Mrs. Suſanna Maria Cibber, the celebrated actreſs. For an account of her life, ſee our Characters.

At Bath, the celebrated Mr. Quin, who for many years greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an actor on the Engliſh ſtage; which on account of his bad ſtate of health he was obliged to quit. In the year 1748, he came from Bath to play the part of Othello, at Covent-Garden Theatre, for the benefit of the poor unhappy ſufferers by the fire in Cornhill, which happened the 25th of March in the ſame year. He was a gentleman univerſally reſpected by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

(For an account of his life ſee our characters.)

William Caſlon, ſen. Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex; a gentleman of great benevolence and hoſpitality, whoſe name will be immortal, from his inimitable ſkill as a letter-founder, which art he brought to the higheſt perfection. Before his time the Engliſh printers were obliged to ſend to Holland for their types.

21. Mr. John Walſh, of Katharine-ſtreet, the oldeſt muſic-ſeller in England.

At Caverſham, in Oxfordſhire, Mr. Daniel Pratt, aged 102.

Jane Fordyce, in Eaſt Smithfield, aged 102.

Peter Meyer, a fiſherman in Holland, aged 107.

Mrs. Payne, in Cold-bath-fields, aged 98.

John Heather, in Sunderland, aged 105.

Captain Simmons, at Knightſbridge, aged 92.

Mr. Hickford, a diſſenting miniſter, aged 100.

Mr. Simmons, of Corfe Caſtle, aged 107.

At the Herald's office, Mr. Anthony Turner, aged 86. He was marſhal of that college thirty years.

Mrs. Grice, aged 108.

FEBRUARY.

3d. A diſcovery having been made of ſeventeen of the light horſe, being concerned in divers robberies about town, by a perſon who had frequently bought ſome broken pieces of ſilver, &c. of one of them, who had impeached the reſt of the gang, and informed Major Spinnage, that two of them were to go out on Friday evening to rob on Turnham and Smallbury Greens; upon which information, the Major took Juſtice Fielding's clerk in a poſt-chaiſe to Hounſlow, in order to give proper directions for apprehending them; but on the road near Brentford, they were ſtopped by John Evans and William Swift; Evans immediately put a horſe-piſtol into the chaiſe, which the Major laid hold of, and it went off without doing any hurt; on which a piſtol was fired from the chaiſe, which wounded Evans in the cheek, and the perſon in the chaiſe immediately jumped out, purſued and took both of them, and carried them to Hounſlow, where Evans eſcaped, but was retaken. On their return to town, they ſtopped at the guard-houſe at Kenſington, where, by the information of an accomplice, they ſeized fifteen more, but in the confuſion, three of them made their eſcape, by jumping out of a window. The commanding officer at the guard-room made ſome remonſtrances on delivering up ſo many men, as his Majeſty might want them the next day; the juſtice replied, they were then in the civil power, and it would be much better for his Majeſty to travel without guards, than be protected by highwaymen and footpads.

The Latin oration, in commemoration of Chriſtopher Tancred, Eſq; of Yorkſhire, who, by his will, left a handſome ſtipend to four law ſtudents of Lincoln's Inn, till they ſhould be called to the bar, was ſpoken by Mr. Jeremiah Pemberton.

The mayor, ſheriffs, and common-council of the city of Corke, having unanimouſly voted the freedom of that city to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the ſame has accordingly been preſented to his Excellency in a gold box, of exquiſite workmanſhip, and very highly ornamented, together with the following addreſs.

To his Excellency Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, &c.

"We the mayor, ſheriffs, and common-council of the city of Corke, in council aſſembled, take this opportunity of returning your Excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your great attention to the preſervation and happineſs of the people of this kingdom, in forwarding, with ſo much diſpatch, the bill to prohibit the exportation of corn for a limited time, whereby the inhabitants of this very extenſive and populous city have been relieved from all apprehenſions of ſcarcity, which muſt, and ever will, make your Excellency's name loved and revered among us."

We hear from Dublin that a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments, has paſſed the houſe of commons there: and that William Rutlidge and Richard French, Eſqrs. high ſheriffs of the city, waited on his Excellency the Earl of Hertford, with a petition, ſigned by above 2000 merchants, traders, and citizens, praying his Excellency's aid and aſſiſtance to have the bill for limiting the duration of parliaments paſſed into a law; to which his Excellency was pleaſed to give a moſt polite and favourable anſwer.

4. The celebrated Samuel Foote, Eſq; by a fall from a vicious horſe, has had one of his legs broke in ſo bad a manner, that it was obliged to be cut off. He was on a viſit at a nobleman's houſe in Hampſhire, when this accident happened.

Mr. Lee, an eminent apothecary at Mile-End, having an abſceſs in his ſide, had it lately opened by Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq; ſerjeant ſurgeon to his Majeſty, who extracted a ſtone from his liver; and he is now in a fair way of recovery. This caſe is reckoned one of the moſt extraordinary that ever happened in ſurgery.

The following account of the number of whites and blacks ſuppoſed capable of bearing arms in the colonies, is thought to be pretty juſt.

Nova Scotia, and the Northern Iſles, which have coſt the crown more than the ſettlement of the other colonies,	10,000
Canada and Labradore,	30,000
Maſſachuſets Bay	70,000
New Hampſhire,	20,000
Colony of Rhode Iſland,	15,000
Connecticut,	45,000
New York,	25,000
New Jerſey,	20,000
Pennſylvania and Lower Counties,	100,000
Maryland and Virginia,	180,000
North Carolina,	30,000
South Carolina,	45,000
Georgia and the two Floridas,	10,000
The Weſt India Iſlands	200,000
Total	800,000

There is now in the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Heald, of Brant Broughton in Lincolnſhire, a beautiful pine-apple, twelve inches round, brought to full maturity in his common ſitting room; which, for ſmell and colour, is nothing inferior to thoſe cut in ſtoves in the proper ſeaſon.

An ordinance is juſt publiſhed at Vienna forbidding the uſe of paint to the ladies. This faſhion was become ſo tyrannical, that even the fineſt women, not to appear ridiculous, were forced to tarniſh by paint, the charms with which nature had endowed them.

It is remarkable that the old pretender had lived to ſee ſix princes in ſucceſſion on the throne of Great Britain ſince he left it in 1688, at that time Prince of Wales.

6. Yeſterday the houſe of commons was very full, and they ſat late; a great number of peers were preſent to hear the debates. The houſe of peers are adjourned to this day. The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt was among the laſt members, who on Tueſday morning retired from the houſe of Commons.

Died greatly lamented, Field-marſhal Count Daun, commander in chief of all the Imperial forces; his remains were interred at Vienna, without any pomp, agreeable to his own deſire, in the church of the Auguſtines, among his own anceſtors. The Empreſs-queen, in conſideration of the great military ſervices of that general, has given the regiment of which he was colonel, to his ſon Count Francis de Daun, a captain in Plonket's regiment.

Letters received by Monday's poſt inform, that at Birmingham, Walſall, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and other towns, where the hardware manufactories are carried on, the inhabitants are greatly diſtreſſed for want of trade, and by the dearneſs of corn and other proviſions.

On Tueſday laſt a lady, through forgetfulneſs, left a box of jewels in the front pocket of a poſt-chaiſe, at Portſmouth, and before ſhe recollected her negligence, they were gone beyond the probability of recovery.

The body of the celebrated Mrs. Cibber was decently interred in the Cloiſters, Weſtminſter-abbey; previous to which, a printed order was ſtuck up in the Romiſh chapel, Lincoln's Inn fields, to pray for the ſoul of Mrs. Anna Maria Cibber.

The ſum of 77l. 4s. 6d. was paid to Sir John Fielding, by order of John Page, Eſq; for the uſe of the Aſylum, being one half of the profits ariſing from the ſale of Ward's medicines, ſince the laſt ſettlement.

8. This morning, at four o'clock, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick was happily delivered of a Prince.

Several poor gardeners from Chiſwick, &c. drew a cart along the Strand, and other ſtreets of this metropolis, in which was a member of their fraternity, with a crape in his hat, praying charity of the benevalent, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

This week near 200 journeymen weavers have been diſcharged for want of employment in Spitalfields.

There was a very numerous court at St. James's, to compliment his Majeſty on his recovery from his late indiſpoſition; and alſo to congratulate him on the ſafe delivery of the Princeſs of Brunſwick, his ſiſter, of a prince. 9.

A great number of the nobility waited on the Prince of Brunſwick, to congratulate him on the ſafe delivery of the Princeſs his conſort, and the birth of a prince.

We are informed, that a lady, at the weſt end of the town, loſt one night laſt week, at a ſitting, 3000 guineas at loo.

The noted Morgan (who lately

broke out of Newgate, where he was confined on account of a highway robbery) was apprehended at Dunkirk, dreſſed in the uniform of an officer belonging to General Elliot's light horſe, and which he falſely pretended to be, by which means he obtained cloaths from a taylor to the amount of 37l. and likewiſe obtained to the value of 23 l. from his landlord, maſter of the White Hart at Dunkirk, at whoſe ſuit he is now detained in the priſon of that place.

10. King Staniſlaus of Poland, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, being alone by the fire, the flames catched hold of his night-gown; and if he had not been immediately aſſiſted, his life would probably have been in great danger. However, he had one hand, one cheek, one leg, and part of his belly ſlightly burnt; but it is hoped no ill conſequence will enſue, as he reſted well the night after the accident happened.

A large ſeizure of tea was made at an inn in the city, when the maſter of the ſaid inn was fined in the ſum of 400l. and the chamberlain and hoſtler 200l. each for diſpoſing of a quantity of that commodity; the officer was abuſed and ill treated, otherwiſe, it is imagined, the fines would have been mitigated.

At a great aſſembly, on a motion being made for petitioning his majeſty to enforce the American ſtamp act, &c. it paſſed in the negative, by more than two to one.

Prince Joſeph Abaiſſey, a prince of Paleſtine, who has travelled through England with the ſecretary of ſtate's paſs, arrived at Saliſbury, where, as he applied to the corporation for relief, he was cloſely examined for fear of impoſture. He ſpeaks Arabic and French, the latter of which, he ſays, he learnt at Vienna, to which city he fled on account of his religion. He wears the Turkiſh habits, is a well-made, middle-ſized man, of a genteel addreſs and deportment, and converſant in the forms of almoſt all the European courts. The corporation made him a preſent of five guineas, and gave him a paſs to proceed on his journey to Bath, &c.

To ſave the expence of licences, and defeat the ſtamp-act, the beſt people in America have agreed to be aſked in church.

Samples of home-made ſithes, ſpades, ſhovels, and hoes, were laid before the ſociety of arts in New-York, and approved.

Samples of home-made ſpirituous liquors and cordials, were likewiſe produced before the ſame ſociety, and approved.

At the ſame time ſeveral ſamples of paper-hangings were produced, approved, and recommended.

A market was at the ſame time eſtabliſhed, for the ſale of home-made manufactures, which has been filled with various ſorts of goods, which all found a ready ſale.

A letter from Penſacola takes notice of the mortality among the troops, 10 or 12 dying a day; among thoſe who periſhed is Brig. Gen. Bouquet, whoſe eminent ſervices and amiable character demand the tears of his country and acquaintance.

The Druid ſloop of war, it is reported, has taken a formal poſſeſſion of Turk's iſland, in the name of King George III. of Great Britain. To this cauſe the impriſonment of the Engliſh at Cape François is attributed, as the French have conſidered this iſland as neutral.

A curious gentleman has obſerved, that ſince the time that great financier, the Right Honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, was diſcharged from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in May 1761, and Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt reſigned the 18th of September that year, no leſs than 523 changes of places, outs and inns, happened, by the fluctuating ſtate of miniſterial influence; a circumſtance hardly to be parallelled in any annals.

One James Haxup of Tadcaſter, ſhot a glead, or kite, that meaſured ſix feet between wing end and wing end; as one of his wings was only broken by the ſhot, he tore out the eyes of a lad of nine years old that was with Haxup, and lamed both Haxup's hands, in endeavouring to ſave the child.

A riot happened at Portſmouth, in which a publican's houſe was almoſt demoliſhed. The cauſe was the landlord's arreſting ſome ſailors, who had ſpent all their money in his houſe, and had at laſt got into his debt. Their comrades made three attacks upon the houſe, in order to demoliſh it quite, but were prevented by the garriſon.

Came on a trial at the juſticiary court at Edinburgh, the Carron company againſt Croſſwell and Chryſtie, merchants, for enticing and ſeducing certain artificers in the iron works belonging to the Carron company, to go to Sweden, contrary to the ſtatute in that caſe made. The facts being proved, the offenders were both fugitated for non-appearance, and Croſſwell's bail-bond was declared forfeited; but Chryſtie had fled without being apprehended.

Francis Parſons was apprehended for picking a gentleman's pocket of his watch in St. James's park. This villain is reputed to be worth upwards of 700l. He lately kept a houſe on Hampſtead-hill, called the chickenhouſe, where he ſold wine, and had 17 beds made up, as a receptacle for rogues and thieves; the rooms were ſo contrived that when any of the villains were purſued, they were not to be come at till they had paſſed through five or ſix doors, by which means they got out of the windows and eſcaped over the heath.

Was ſold by auction by Thomas Skinner, of Goſwell-ſtreet, at the Senegal coffee-houſe, in St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, for four thouſand four hundred pounds, one thirty-ſixth ſhare in the king's moiety of the New River.

A memorial of 280 merchants of Philadelphia, has been tranſmitted to the merchants of London, againſt the ſtamp-act.

14. Came on before Ld Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, an action brought againſt the maſter of the Hertford waggon, for the value of a truſs of goods in his cuſtody, and which were never delivered to the owner. After a ſhort trial, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, and gave 29 l. 19 s. damages, being the value of the ſaid truſs.

Another action was tried, wherein a perſon at Chatham was plaintiff, and the Chatham coachman defendant, for a parcel of goods which was delivered into the coachman's cuſtody, but which appearing to be loſt from an inn in the Borough, from whence they were taken away by means of a forged order. After a ſhort trial, a verdict was likewiſe given for the plaintiff, with 111 l. damages, being the value of the ſaid goods.

We hear that his Majeſty has written a letter of condolence with his own hand, to the young king of Denmark, on the deceaſe of his royal father.

Laſt week at Hereford fair, a boy was ſent to it to ſell a cow, which he did, for more money than the maſter ordered. The boy, going into a public houſe, and bragging to a neighbour what a fair he had made; a highwayman being in the houſe overheard him, followed him a mile out of town, and gave him a lift on horſeback; but about two miles farther told him, he muſt have the money he ſold the cow for; on this, the boy ſlipt off the horſe, and ran, and the highwayman, diſmounting, ran after him; and, on overtaking him, the boy pulled the money out of his pocket, and ſtrewed it about; and while the highwayman was picking it up, the boy ſeized the horſe, and rode home. Upon ſearching the ſaddle-bags, there were found twelve pounds in caſh, and two piſtols loaded. The horſe is worth about fourteen pounds.

Dr. Nugent, of Gray's inn, had the honour of preſenting to their Majeſties the firſt volume of the hiſtory of Vandalia, or the moſt ſerene houſe of Mecklenburgh, and met with a moſt gracious reception.

By the heavy rains, which, for a few days before, had fallen in Oxfordſhire, the rivers Cherwell and Iſis, that run by Oxford, roſe higher than ever was known by any rains that had fallen in the ſame time in the memory of man.

Letter from Nottingham.

Laſt Wedneſday morning began here a ſtorm of ſnow, which continued without intermiſſion the ſpace of fifty hours. All the country is covered with it, ſo that buſineſs has been at a full ſtand; the poſts have been ſtopped, the coaches and poſt chaiſes obliged to poſtpone their journeys, at leaſt over the foreſt of Sherwood, where this fleecy element now lies in amazing heaps, and for many miles there is not the leaſt tract; the poor ſheep in that wide waſte are buried, as it were, alive; and I am told it as an undoubted fact, that in a valley, between two high hills, called Wilford hills, the ſnow is there blown from the tops into the vale, and lies to the depth of 6, 7, 8, and 10 yards. This day it has begun to thaw, and the river Trent riſes ſo faſt, that the country are frightened with the dread of an inundation of waters. In ſhort, the oldeſt men amongſt us ſay, they never knew the like.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Cotſwold-hills, February 14.

" After 30 hours ſmall drizzling rain, which froze as faſt as it fell, our trees are ſo loaded with ice, that near 150 lime-trees in the park of Powel Snell, Eſq; at Guiting are torn almoſt to pieces; and a great number of fir-trees of near 50 years growth, are broken off 15 and 18 feet. You may judge of the immenſe weight upon the trees, when you are told, that a very trifling twig from an hawthorn buſh was ſo inveloped with ice, that it weighed ſeven ounces and an half, and the twig which collected it (when cleared of all the ice) weighed no more than a drachm. A poor wood pigeon left all the feathers of its tail frozen to the branch on which it rooſted. The accounts we have received of the effects of this moſt extraordinary diſpoſition in the air to rain and freeze, would exceed all credibility, were it not authenticated by the moſt undeniable proofs. In the pariſh of Hawling alone, 300 waggon-loads are the leaſt eſtimate of the limbs broken from the trees there. At Birdlip, on Thurſday night a peacock belonging to Mr. Biggs, was frozen on the branch where it was at rooſt; the branch broke, and in the morning the bird was found almoſt dead with the cold, and the ice congealed to its tail weighed near 100 lb. Nor has this evil been confined to our bleak hills. People from the other ſide of the country, towards Herefordſhire, inform us, that it was ſhocking to hear the claſhing of the trees, and to behold the devaſtation that is made."

Extract of a letter from Glamorganſhire.

"Monday the 10th of this month, at half an hour paſt eleven at night, was felt the ſhock of an earthquake, near the middle of this county. It was a quaking, tremulous motion, which leſſened gradually during its continuance, of about eight ſeconds. Another was felt in the night in thoſe parts by divers perſons about a fortnight before."

On Tueſday laſt the following piece of cruelty was acted at Leet in Cornwall: A farmer's wife having contracted an affection for a young fellow in the ſame village, and often expreſſing her deſire for the death of her huſband, that ſhe might enjoy the wickedneſs of her heart, the young fellow very ſoon completed her wiſhes; for being at a neighbouring market along with the huſband, where the latter had drank too freely, they both ſet out about ten o'clock at night to return home, when the young fellow took an opportunity purpoſely to puſh the huſband off his horſe, on a hard ſtony road, whereby he fractured his ſkull, and was found there the next morning at ſeven o'clock by a waggoner, in the greateſt miſery, and died about 12 o'clock that day. The young fellow has confeſſed the fact, and is committed to priſon; the wife is ſecured, but not yet committed.

An antique cryſtal vaſe, a drinking cup, of exquiſite workmanſhip and in perfect preſervation, was ſome days ſince ſold at Mr. Langford's in Covent-garden, at the ſale of the effects of the late Mr. Angel Carmey of Chelſea, antiquary, for 60 l. 18 s. It had belonged to the late Baron Stolch, and had been deemed the greateſt curioſity in his cabinet.

The emperor Auguſtus dining one day with Publius Vedius Pollio, a ſlave happened to break a cryſtal vaſe, and was immediately condemned to be thrown to the lampreys, which Pollio kept in a fiſh pond, and fed with human fleſh. The ſlave threw himſelf at the feet of Auguſtus, and beſought only a leſs horrid death. The emperor interceded for him, but in vain. He then ordered all the cryſtal vaſes to he brought to him from the ſide table, and broke every one of them himſelf —Pollio was mortified, and the ſlave ſaved.

The Romans were very coſtly in their drinking cups, which were often made or ornamented with all ſorts of precious ſtones.

One that held three pints and a half, coſt 645 l. 16 s. 8 d.

A lady not very rich, paid for one 1210 l. 18 s. 9 d.

Petronius broke one worth upwards of 3415 l. on purpoſe to diſappoint Nero.

Yeſterday morning, about four o'clock, the North mail cart, going through Tottenham Waſh way, was under water; the horſe was drowned, and the boy, with great difficulty, ſaved.

Yeſterday morning the waters were ſo much out, that ſeveral waggons from Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Northamptonſhire, &c. loaded with pork, veal, poultry, and other proviſions, did not arrive at Newgate, and other markets, till ſeveral hours after the ſaid markets were over.

19. His Majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to prohibit, for a limitted time, the exportation of corn, &c.

The bill for allowing the free importation of oats.

The bill to continue an act for allowing the free importation of Iriſh proviſions, for a further limitted time.

The bill to make a navigable cut or canal from Little Gwendraeth river in the county of Carmarthen.

The bill to repair the roads from Tunbridge in Kent.

The bill to incloſe Doddington-Common, in the county of Northampton.

And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

On Thurſday laſt a moſt violent ſtorm happened at Wooburn Abbey, in Bedfordſhire, and places adjacent, and what is very remarkable, the rain froze as it fell upon the trees, by which means the branches of the trees, particularly in the park of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, were broke down by the weight of the ice, to the amount of ſome hundred loads.—The damage done is incredible.

As many perſons have been intimidated by receiving incendiary letters, it muſt undoubtedly afford great ſatisfaction to thoſe perſons in particular, and to our readers in general, to inform them, that George Sutton, of the pariſh of St. Botolph Alderſgate, and one of the late conſtables of that ward, was on Wedneſday, after a long and ſtrict examination before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Old Bailey, committed to Woodſtreet compter, on a ſtrong ſuſpicion of ſetting his own houſe on fire a few days ago. It appeared on his examination, that one of his lodgers ſitting up late, diſcovered a great ſmoke in the houſe, and went down to ſee where it was; but the landlord, who was up, made light of it, and wanted him to go to bed; the lodger, however, inſiſted firſt in looking about the houſe, when two links were found burning againſt ſome wood, part of a flooring burnt, and ſome other damage done. This affair gave a ſuſpicion that the priſoner was alſo the author of the threatening letters which ſome time ago were dropped about Alderſgate ward, and ſtruck great terror into the inhabitants, as he was at that time a conſtable, and often pretended having received threatening letters about firing certain houſes. Theſe letters were produced on his examination; one of which, by his Lordſhip's order, the priſoner copied, the original being read to him; and on comparing all the letters with what he had juſt written, the hand and ſpelling anſwered exactly. The priſoner ſaid nothing in his defence, only deſired that he might be admitted to bail; but having none ready, he was committed as above mentioned.

About ſeven in the evening, the tide in the river Thames, having two hours to ebb, to the aſtoniſhment of a great number of perſons, flowed up on a ſudden with great impetuoſity, for the ſpace of an hour, and then went down again.

A cauſe was tried in the court of common-pleas, wherein Mr. Dolland, optician, in the Strand, was plaintiff; and Mr. Champneſs, mathematical inſtrument maker in Cornhill, defendant; the cauſe of action was, the latter making a teleſcope in imitation of the patent teleſcopes of the former. The fact being proved, the plaintiff obtained a verdict with 250 l. damages.

We hear from York, that on Wedneſday morning about two it began to ſnow, and continued all that day almoſt without intermiſſion, and alſo great part of the two ſucceeding days, ſo that the roads were impaſſable; the depth of the ſnow being meaſured on a level was found to be about 18 inches.

20. This being the day appointed for obſerving her Majeſty's birth-day, the ode compoſed for the new year, and poſtponed on account of the death of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William, was performed in the great council-chamber, St. James's, before their Majeſties, who received the compliments of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and gentry, on the occaſion. The court was extremely brilliant, and a great number of the ladies were dreſſed in rich ſilks manufactured in Spittlefields, ſome of which, it is ſaid, coſt 36 l. yer yard. The Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburg were at court. At night there was a ball, which was opened by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and Princeſs Louiſa Anne; minuets were danced till about 11, when their Majeſties withdrew; the country dances continued till paſt two, when the reſt of the royal family and nobility retired.

It is ſaid that one lady of quality was ornamented with jewels to the value of fifty thouſand pounds.

King Staniſlaus of Poland, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, died of the hurt he received three weeks ago when the fire catched his cloaths and burnt him, the conſequences of which were not then apprehended to be ſo dangerous. He was born October 20, 1677, was elected king of Poland for the firſt time July 12, 1704, and re-elected September 12, 1733. He abdicated the crown in 1736, and was put in poſſeſſion of the duchy of Lorrain and Bar the year following. He was married in 1668 to

Catherine Opalinſka, daughter of Count de Buin-Opalinſka, Caſtellan of Poſnania, and the preſent queen of France is the only iſſue of that marriage.

24. On Friday ſe'ennight as a poor man was returning from Wolverhampton to his own houſe on Wedgfield-Heath, a place about two miles from that town, it is thought he was ſo bewildered in the ſnow that he fell into a hollow way, where he periſhed; he was found laſt Tueſday, and when diſcovered had one eye picked out, and was otherwiſe much disfigured by the crows: he has left a wife and ſeven children.

The north mail which ſhould have arrived on Sunday evening at ſix, did not arrive till five on Monday evening; that which ſhould have come in Tueſday at the ſame hour, did not arrive till Wedneſday nine in the morning; and that which ſhould have arrived on Thurſday at ſix in the evening did not come in till paſt eleven on Friday; owing to the floods.

A remarkable cauſe was tried in the court of King's Bench, on an action brought on account of money expended to procure votes at a late election for Wallingford, in the county of Berks, when, after an hearing of ſeveral hours, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit.

Friday morning, by 8 o'clock, the ſeats in the houſe of commons were begun to be taken for the members, by pinning down a ticket with their names in ſuch ſeats as they choſe, which were reſerved for them till prayers began. There were four hundred and forty-two members preſent.

It was determined early on Saturday morning, in an auguſt aſſembly, to bring in a bill for the repeal of the American ſtamp-act.

The houſe of commons did not break up till two o'clock on Saturday morning.

Saturday laſt there was an univerſal joy to be ſeen in the countenances of every true lover of freedom and trade in the city, on the hopes of the ſtamp-act being repealed, and that the merchant, as well as the mechanic may hope once more to be able to pay their juſt debts, and the many factors be enabled to ſet the poor to work, who have been too conſiderable a time quite deſtitute of work, as well as the common neceſſaries of life. The bells in moſt churches rang from morning till night; and particularly St. Michael's Cornhill, which did not finiſh till near twelve o'clock, and concluded with forty-five platoons: and the following houſes were illuminated, viz. Mr. Hoſe's, ſhoe-maker, in cheapſide, where were exactly forty-five lights; a hoſier's in the ſame neighbourhood; the Carolina and Penſylvania coffee-houſes in Birchin-lane; the New-York, Grigſby's, Portugal, Edinburgh, and Amſterdam coffee-houſes; and the cock-tavern, or eating houſe: at all which houſes were drank the healths of his Majeſty, the Queen, and the Royal family.

It is reported, that upwards of three thouſand letters were diſpatched from the general-poſt office in Lombard-ſtreet, laſt Saturday night, from the merchants and traders of this metropolis, to their correſpondents in Great Britain and Ireland, to inform them of the bill to be brought in for a repeal of the ſtamp-act.

Every ſhip in the river, employed in the American and Weſt India trades, have now their complete ſuit of colours ready prepared for diſplay, againſt an expected event; and ſeveral grand entertainments will be given on ſhipboard on the occaſion.

Sunday evening their royal highneſſes the dukes of York and Glouceſter, and his ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick, were made Free-Maſons, at the Horn-tavern, Weſtminſter, by the grand-maſter.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey when the following criminals were capitally convicted; William Barlow, a light horſeman, for robbing Mr. Wood, near Kenſington, of a gold watch and 12 s. Robert Bryer, for aſſuming the name of William Slack, and receiving wages due for ſervice done by Slack, on board one of his majeſty's ſhips; Joſeph Jewſter for perſonating Joſeph Mellin, in order to transfer 100l. in the funds; and Sarah Stanley, for ſtealing money from a dwelling-houſe; (her own father for adviſing her to ſteal the money was ſentenced to be tranſported for 7 years.) At this ſeſſions no leſs than 56 criminals received ſentence to be tranſported, among whom are two of the light horſe men.

Saturday ſe'nnight Henry Smith a young fellow, was married by licence, to a young woman of ſome fortune, at St. James's church, Weſtminſter; and on the Monday following the ſame man was married, by banns, to an old woman at St. George's Hanover-ſquare.

Was tried by a ſpecial jury
25. of non-freemen, before Lord Mansfield at Guildhall, a cauſe wherein the chamberlain of the city of London was plaintiff, and Richard Green, defendant, for acting as a broker, not being duly admitted by the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, according to the ſtatute of the 6th of Q. Anne, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the penalty of 25 l. with coſts.

They write from Durham that ſome valuable lead mines have lately been diſcovered on the eſtates of a gentleman, in the pariſhes of Wolſingham and Stanhope in that county, and are now working with great ſucceſs.

The Rev. Mr. Romaine took poſſeſſion of the living of St. Anne's, Black Friars, accompanied by the officers of the pariſh, &c. with the ceremonies uſed on that occaſion, viz. locking the pulpit, ringing a bell, &c. After which he read prayers.

Were ſold, at Mr. Langford's in Covent Garden, Henry the VIth's ſhilling for 7 l. 10 s. and Charles the Firſt's Oxford Crown for 11 l. 16 s.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

" Count Caldwell, on his return to England, had a private audience of leave of their imperial majeſties, when the empreſs queen gave him a magnificent gold box, of curious workmanſhip, to preſent to his mother, Lady Caldwell. On the inſide of the bottom of the box is the imperial arms, and on the inſide of the lid, an inſcription in the French language, of which the following is a literal tranſlation.

" Her majeſty the apoſtolic empreſs queen ſends this ſnuff-box to the lady-dowager Caldwell, as a teſtimony of her remembrance of the ſignal ſervices of her ſon Hume Caldwell, colonel commandant of a regiment of foot, and knight of the military order of Maria Tereſa, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in all his campaigns by his military knowledge and heroic bravery. He was one of the firſt that eſcaladed the walls of Schweidnitz, at the head of the column that he commanded, and when that fortreſs was beſieged by the king of Pruſſia, he was ſlain on the 10th of Auguſt 1762, in the 27th year of his age, in a ſally that he conducted; to the great regret of the court, and the whole army."

The quantity of Roman coins lately found by the Roman wall, near Newcaſtle, proves to be one of the greateſt acquiſitions of that ſort that has been heard of in this country. The diſcovery was made by a labourer at work in Rutcheſter grounds, as he was digging up the foundation of an old fence; which place being within the manor of William Archdeacon, Eſq; the ſame has been claimed by him, and we hear he has already recovered near 500 ſilver and 16 gold coins.— We are informed that this collection contains almoſt a complete ſeries of the coins of the higher empire, and moſt of them are in fine preſervation. Several Othos are ſaid to be amongſt them. —The village of Rutcheſter is ſituated near a ſtation on the Roman Wall, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Vindobala, where the Cohors prima Trixagorum kept garriſon.

M. de Thulemeyer, miniſter from the court of Berlin to the republic of Holland, remitted, on January 14, to their high mightineſſes, on the part of the king his maſter, a memorial, importing, that, in 1672, and the following years, the republic, being engaged in a very embarraſſing war with France, found herſelf obliged to keep garriſons in the towns of Cleves, Weſel, Buderick, Emmeric, and Orſoy, which furniſhed her troops with lodging and other neceſſaries, for which charges they have not been reimburſed to this day, notwithſtanding their reiterated demands; and therefore, upon this ſimple declaration, the king his maſter required the liquidation of that debt, which amounts to upwards of four millions, and which he regards as the only article that can be admitted, to put an end to the pretenſions which the ſtate forms upon ſome life annuities granted in former times by his great-grandfather; aſſuring their high mightineſſes, that he will take them in payment for a part of the ſum which he now demands. The ſaid miniſter, having had within theſe few days a conference with the preſident of the week, has inſiſted upon a ſpeedy anſwer to this memorial; which makes it preſumed that his Pruſſian Majeſty has the deciſion of this affair much at heart.

A great ſickneſs ſtill prevails in the city of Naples, which is particularly fatal to the young nobility, many of whom have died within theſe few weeks.

Authentic letters from Halifax mention, that upwards of three hundred French and Acadians, with a number of Nova Scotia Indians, were actually ſettled on the iſland of Miquelon at Newfoundland, where they had built a kind of ſtraggling town, had plenty of brick and raft work, and intended to remain till the return of the French fleet in the ſpring.

They write from Inverneſs, that

one James Roy M'Pherſon is now living in the ſhire of Caithneſs, aged an hundred and nine years: he was a Highland piper during the two laſt rebellions, and is ſtill capable of performing the ordinary buſineſs of huſbandry.

Died, Mr. Joakim Moſes, a great remitter of bills of exchange, at Amſterdam.

Rev. Mr. Mogridge, Vic. of Himbleton, Worceſterſhire, aged 95.

Mrs. Mayhew, at Plaiſtow, aged 84.

David Inglis, Eſq; at Blackwall, aged 90.

The Earl of Bellamount, at Birch Morton, in Worceſterſhire, aged 82. He was of Queen Anne's privy council.

M A R C H.

1. The coins of Joſeph Tolſon Lockyer, Eſq; ſold at Meſſ. Langford's, in Covent-Garden, at very high prices; a coin of Edward the black prince, ſold for 25 l. 14 s. 6 d. the commonwealth half-crown, for 12 l. and Oliver Cromwell's farthing for ſix guineas and a half.

A moſt curious experiment in electricity was performed by Mr. Spence, operator of teeth to his Majeſty, before a number of gentlemen, on a woman belonging to St. Andrew's workhouſe, above the Bars, who had for above ſix weeks loſt her ſpeech by convulſion fits; when after applying the electrical ſtrokes to ſeveral parts of her body, and at length to her mouth, ſhe ſoon recovered her ſpeech, the convulſion-fits having firſt left her. Mr. Franklin of Philadelphia was preſent at this operation, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment.

A cauſe was tried, by a ſpecial jury, in the court of King's-Bench, Guildhall, wherein an under-writer was plaintiff, and a merchant of this city defendant, for recovery of 200 l. paid by the plaintiff, for loſs on a policy of inſurance on a ſhip which was proved to be wilfully ſunk by the captain in 1765. It appearing upon the trial, that the merchant knew nothing of the captain's roguery, and that he had paid the inſurance to the perſon for whom it was made, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. It is ſaid that other cauſes, to the value of near 30,000 l. depended upon the iſſue of this.

3. Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburg, were inoculated for the ſmall-pox, by Pennel Hawkins, Eſq; ſerjeant-ſurgeon extraordinary to his Majeſty, and ſurgeon to her Majeſty and the houſhold, in the preſence of their Majeſties, and his Majeſty's ſerjeant-ſurgeon, Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq; Sir Clifford Wintringham, Sir William Duncan, and John Pringle, Eſq; phyſicians.

4. At midnight the Newcaſtle Greenlandman, a fine ſhip of 400 tons burthen, juſt come out of the dock from a general repair at Howden-pans near Shields, took fire, and was burnt to the keel. A large collier that lay alongſide of her ſhared the ſame fate.

The hoſpital at Monthiſon in France was burnt down, and afforded the moſt diſmal ſcene that can be imagined: The old, the lame, the blind, the decrepit, and helpleſs,

leſs, were dragged promiſcuouſly to the ramparts, and there left naked and deſtitute, during the ſeverities of a diſmal cold night.

A Ramſgate fiſherman having brought to Billingſgate a cargo of ſalt-fiſh, was ſummoned before the Lord Mayor, on the complaint of a London fiſhmonger, for ſelling the ſame by retail; when, upon a full hearing, the man was diſcharged, it appearing to his Lordſhip that he had full power to do the ſame, by an act of parliament made in the ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty.—It ſeems, however, that ſome fiſhmongers are ſtill proſecuting the man, to deter others from ſpoiling the market.

At Eaſt-Newton, in Yorkſhire, two of the largeſt elms were felled, that have been known. One contained 13 tons 17 feet, the other 13 tons 13 feet; total 26 tons 30 feet; which, at the very moderate price of 1 s. by the foot, amounts to 53 l. 10 s.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke made his final decree, as viſitor of Jeſus College in Oxford, on an appeal, which was proſecuted againſt that college, by J. Jones, of the Middle Temple, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon, in behalf of the deſcendents of Henry Rowlands, Biſhop of Bangor, who founded ſome fellowſhips in that college, with preference to his relations. His Lordſhip decreed, that the founder's heirs ſhould always have the preference according to the will, and the college was condemned to pay coſts.

Friday laſt was heard, before the Barons of the exchequer, a cauſe wherein the Vicar of Leachlade, in the county of Glouceſter, was plaintiff; and one of the lords of the manor, in behalf of his tenant, defendant. The principal point in diſpute was, whether lands, which formerly belonged to a priory, within the ſaid pariſh, were exempt from tithe; and notwithſtanding thoſe lands had never paid tithe, yet it being inconteſtably clear from ſeveral ancient records, produced on the part of the plaintiff, that there could be no grounds for ſuch an exemption, a decree was given in favour of the vicar.

6. Yeſterday a body of upwards of two hundred members of the houſe of Commons carried up the bill to the houſe of Peers, for repealing the America ſtamp-duty act; an inſtance of ſuch a number going up with a ſingle bill, has not been known in the memory of the oldeſt man.

A few days ſince two ſharpers, the one a Swiſs (pretending to be a Frenchman) and the other his interpreter, purchaſed ſixty horſes in Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, for which they gave draughts on two great houſes in this city, to whom they were entirely unknown, and who of courſe refuſed the payment of the ſame, ſo that the dealers are taken in to a conſiderable amount.

One Richard Parſons of Chalford in Glouceſterſhire, in playing at cards, wiſhed his fleſh might rot, and his eyes never ſhut, if he loſt the next game. At night, in going to bed, he obſerved a black ſpot upon his leg, from which a mortification ſoon enſued, and he died in a few days in a very miſerble condition.

(For a further account of this

affair, ſee the Appendix to the Chronicle.)

Thurſday 6. Capt. Evers of the Suſannah, arrived at Dartmouth from Virginia, in Lat. 38. long. 40. from London, fell in with the ſloop Peggy, Captain Harriſon, from Fyal bound to New-York, who had been out 99 days, and had been without proviſions 45 days. Their diſtreſs was ſo great, that they were reduced to the neceſſity of killing one of the ſhip's crew and eating him. Captain Evers took the reſt of the crew on board; but many of them were ſo weak that they could not ſtand.

(For the particulars of this melancholy affair, ſee the Appendix.)

8. Was the anniverſary of the Prince of Orange's birth, and of his Serene Highneſs's attaining the age of eighteen years, the term preſcribed by the ſtates of the ſeveral provinces for the period of his minority, and entering upon the functions of his hereditary honours and employments, in his ſeveral qualities of Stadtholder, Captain-general, and Admiral-general of the union. This long-wiſhed-for day was uſhered in at ſeven in the morning, by the diſcharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon planted within the town; which ſalvos were repeated at noon, and at eight o'clock in the evening.

The ceremonies of congratulation of all the Generals and Staff-officers, the great deputation of the States-general, and a particular deputation from each province, to the Stadtholder, being over, the Prince was conducted, by two deputies of their high mightineſſes, to the aſſembly of the States-general, where his Highneſs, being ſeated in an elbow chair oppoſite to the preſident, was complimented in the name of the aſſembly, to which his Highneſs returned an anſwer: upon which the oath was adminiſtered to him by the preſident; and that done, he was conducted by two deputies to the Stadtholder's ſeat at the upper-end of the table, and there inſtalled.

After the inſtallation, their high mightineſſes deputed two of their body, with the accuſtomed ceremony, to wait upon his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſadors, to acquaint him with what had paſſed, and to deſire he would acquaint the King his maſter of it; as they did not doubt of its being highly agreeable to his Majeſty.

A like deputation was ſent to the ambaſſador of the Moſt Chriſtian King; and the agent of their high mightineſſes notified this event to the other foreign miniſters reſiding there.

It is aſſured, that the ſtates of Holland lately took into conſideration what preſent they ſhould make to the Prince Stadtholder, on his coming of age, and that they agreed to give him a diſcharge of the 700,000 florins, which the late Princeſs Gouvernante his mother borrowed of the province of Holland ſome years ago, to enable her to purchaſe ſome eſtates belonging to the King of Pruſſia in that country. They likewiſe took into conſideration, the preſent to be made to the Prince of Wolfenbuttel, for his care in the education of the young Stadtholder, which it is thought will be 140,000 florins.

On Thurſday the King's letter was ſent down from the Secretary of ſtate's office to Sir Robert Ladbroke, appointing his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Captain-general of the Hon. Artillery company of the city of London.

A meſſenger arrived with the ratifications of a new treaty of friendſhip with Sweden. Other powers have acceded to this treaty, which is ſaid to be of great importance.

Extract of a letter from Major-Gen. Irwin to Mr. Secretary Conway, dated Gibraltar, February the 3d, 1766.

10. On Thurſday morning the 30th of laſt month, about four o'clock, it began to thunder, lighten, and rain moſt violently, and continued, without intermiſſion, the whole day. Sometimes moſt heavy ſhowers of hail ſucceeded the rain, the ſtones of which were of that immenſe ſize, as to break many of the windows in the town. As it grew later in the day, the ſtorm increaſed in every reſpect; ſo that, between eight and nine at night, the whole hill and town ſeemed to be on fire, and ſpouts of water poured down from the clouds. At once there came ſuch a torrent from the top of the rock, with heaps of rubbiſh and ſand, as carried along with it ſeveral houſes on the ſide of the hill; and in a few minutes the ground-floors of all the houſes in the town were full of water, the hail and rubbiſh having ſtopped up the drains. The ſuddenneſs and violence of this accident occaſioned the loſs of ſeveral lives. By the zeal, activity, and chearfulneſs of the officers and ſoldiers, I ſoon got the drains opened, and prevented further miſchief. I muſt not, on this occaſion, omit telling you how much I am obliged to the officers, for the care and vigilance they ſhewed; as alſo to the private men, for their activity and obedience in ſuch a time of univerſal confuſion and diſtreſs. The ſtorm began to abate about twelve at night, but did not go quite off till about eight o'clock on Friday morning. Almoſt every body in the town has ſuffered; the merchants very conſiderably; ſome are totally ruined, the goods in their ſtore-houſes having been entirely waſhed away. I thank God the magazines eſcaped untouched.

"I cannot now ſend you the particulars of our misfortunes, but ſhall by the firſt opportunity. In the mean time I have given, and ſhall continue to give, ſuch orders as I think beſt for the ſervice. I do not as yet know the number of killed; but judge by the beſt accounts, they may be about ſixty, five of whom are ſoldiers. It is ſcarce poſſible to deſcribe the melancholy ſcene of parts of houſes, furniture, men, women, children, and animals of all ſorts, floating in the water, or ſtuck in the rubbiſh; and do ſuppoſe that ſince the misfortune at Liſbon, ſo dreadful an accident hath not happened to any town; nor could any thing more reſemble that than this, many of the ſtreets being entirely choked up with the rubbiſh, and the inhabitants obliged to come out at their upper windows, and ſome to break their way through the tops of their houſes. I fear many of the houſes muſt come down, ſome of which are officers. I have had communications made through all the ſtreets, and mean to go on clearing away as faſt as poſſible."

11. Sunday evening, about ſeven o'clock, the young Prince of Brunſwick was baptized at St. James's, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the name of Charles George Auguſtus; the ſponſors were their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. ——— Yeſterday her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick ſaw company for the firſt time ſince her lying-in, and received the compliments of the nobility on the occaſion.

A new comet was diſcovered about ſeven in the evening by the Sieur Meſſier of Paris.

At Houghton in Buckinghamſhire, the maid-ſervent of Mr. York having gathered ſome hemlock roots inſtead of parſnips, boiled them under that miſtake; and Mrs. York, with others of the family, having eat of them, Mrs. York ſoon after died, and the reſt were in great danger.

One Higginſon, a journeyman-carpenter in the borough, having laſt week ſold his wife to a brother workman in a fit of conjugal indifference at the alehouſe, took it in his head to hang himſelf a few days after, as the lady very peaceably cohabited with the purchaſer, and refuſed to return home at his moſt preſſing ſolicitations.

They began at the tower to ſtrike off a quantity of Iriſh halfpence, ſeveral tons of which are to be ſhipt for Dublin with all expedition.

At Maidſtone aſſizes a cauſe was tried at the Niſi Prius bar, in which a young lady was plaintiff, and a young gentleman defendant, for the non-performance of a marriage-contract; when, after a trial of ſix hours, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, at the inſtance of the defendant, with 600 l. damages, and full coſts of ſuit.

Letters received yeſterday from Dublin inform, that George Gidley, Richard St. Quintin, Peter M‘Kulie, and Andres Zekerman, mariners, belonging to the brig Earl of Sandwich, were tried on Monday laſt, at the court of King's-bench there, for the murder of Capt. Cochran, Capt. Glas, his wife and daughter, and Charles and James Pinchent, &c. and afterwards robbing the veſſel; for which they received ſentence of death, and were accordingly executed at St. Stephen's-green, and afterwards hung in chains.

The two gold medals given annually by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the encouragement of claſſical learning, are adjudged for this year to Mr. Law, B. A. Tancred ſtudent at Chriſt-college, and late a ſcholar at the Charter-houſe; and to Mr. Milner, B. A. of Catherine-hall, and late of Leeds-ſchool, in Yorkſhire.

The following is a liſt of the ſhips that have been entered inwards and cleared out from the ports of Liverpool and Briſtol, including only one arrival for the ſame veſſel for the year 1765.

Liverpool.			Briſtol.		
Inw.		*Outward.*	*Inw.*		*Outward.*
738	Britiſh	795	384	Britiſh	319
65	Foreign	70	47	Foreign	44
803		865	431		363

They write from Penſacola, that the true Quaſſi medicinal tree has lately been diſcovered in the weſtern parts of that province, which, from repeated experiments, is found to be equally good with that imported from Surinam.

15. Catherine Nairne, lately tried and found guilty of inceſt and murder, made this evening her eſcape out of Edinburgh gaol, in the diſguiſe of an officer. Having been delivered about nine days before of a girl, ſhe was indulged, on account of her weakneſs, with the quiet and privacy which the nature of her illneſs required. She deſired, however, that her room-door might be left open for the benefit of the air, and being left alone for the night, ſhe took occaſion to dreſs herſelf in man's apparel, and walking out into the court, and mixing with the ſtrangers that were going out, paſſed unnoticed by the keepers. She ſeems to have been well ſeconded; for certain information was received at Mr. Fielding's office, that ſhe was at Dover on the Wedneſday following, in the dreſs of an officer, endeavouring to procure a paſſage for France, which probably ſhe has ſince obtained.

Some letters from Edinburgh mention the accounts of Mrs. Ogilvie's eſcape to be a as follows: There were two rooms allotted to her when lying-in, an outer and an inner room, in the laſt of which ſhe was brought to bed; after that happened, the under-keeper, or turnkey, viſited her once a-day to ſee ſhe was in bed in the inner room; ſome days before ſhe made her eſcape, ſhe intreated that the door between the two rooms might be left open all night, for the benefit of air, as ſhe was, or pretended to be, very ſickly and weak. This, from a principle of humanity, was complied with; and that afternoon the keeper of the priſon, or under-keeper, viſited her, drew the curtains, and ſaw her in bed, when ſhe intreated not to be diſturbed till next day at noon, as ſhe was very bad. Immediately after this ſhe had got out of bed, dreſſed herſelf in man's apparel, and in the duſk came forward through the two rooms to the outer gate, where the turnkey ſuſpecting no harm, among others, let her paſs unnoticed. It does not appear that any perſon was with her at the time; but the plan being laid, ſhe had immediately taken a poſt-chaiſe, and gone off. So that, next day at noon, on entering her room, no perſon was to be found.

The king and the magiſtrates of that city have offered a reward of 100 l. each for her re-caption. The misfortunes of this family are not yet complete; for Alexander Ogilvie was lately, by warrant of the ſheriff, committed to the tolbooth, for the alleged crime of bigamy; whoſe father (being concerned in the late rebellion) was confined in Edinburgh caſtle, and broke his neck in making his eſcape over the embraſures facing Livingſton's-yard. His eldeſt ſon was taken priſoner at Carliſle, and ſuffered an ignominious death with the rebels there; and his next ſon, Mr. Thomas Ogilvie, of Eaſt-Miln, huſband to Mrs. Ogilvie, was poiſoned by her and his brother, Lieutenant Patrick Ogilvie, belonging to the 89th regiment of foot, who were impeached by the ſaid Alexander Ogilvie of inceſt, and (in part and art) concerned in the murder, both of whom underwent their trials, the iſſue of which has been related before. And what adds farther to theſe melancholy diſaſters, the mother of this unfortunate family is ſtill living.

A couple were married at St. Edmund's church, Saliſbury, for the third time; the firſt they were not of age; the ſecond the licence was filled up in a wrong name, which obliged them to have another, and go through the ceremony once more.

As a young woman was going to ſpeak to her father, who is a miller at the windmill near Sunderland, ſhe happened to go within reach of the ſails or wands of the mill, which ſtruck her ſo violently on the head, as to fracture her ſkull in ſeveral places; and though a ſurgeon was immediately ſent for, who trapanned her, there are no hopes of her recovery:—and what makes the caſe more lamentable is, that ſhe was to have been married next week to an old ſweetheart, a ſailor, who but a few days before returned from a long voyage, and is now moſt inconſolable for the melancholy loſs of his miſtreſs.

18. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and paſſed the bill for repealing the American ſtamp-act; that for ſecuring the dependency of the colonies on the Britiſh crown; the land-tax bill; the mutiny bill; that for regulating his Majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore; that for regulating the duties on the importation of Ruſſia linen; for regulating pilots in the port of Liverpool; for indemnifying officers of the militia, &c. that have omitted to qualify themſelves; and ſeveral private bills. On this occaſion the American merchants made a moſt numerous appearance, to expreſs their gratitude and joy; ſhips in the river diſplayed their colours; houſes at night were illuminated all over the city; and every decent and orderly method was obſerved to demonſtrate the juſt ſenſe they entertained of his Majeſty's goodneſs, and the wiſdom of parliament, in conciliating the minds of the people on this critical occaſion.—An expreſs was diſpatched immediately to Falmouth, with letters to the different provinces, to acquaint them with the news of the repeal.

A letter from Liverpool, dated March 14. ſays, "That on Thurſday evening, the 6th inſtant, a moſt ſhocking murder was committed by William Whittle, on the bodies of his wife and two ſmall children, at Farrington, near Preſton in Lancaſhire. The circumſtances related of the affair, are, that the wife having lain in about nine days, the huſband came home near ten at night, and obſerving the nurſe in the houſe carding of cotton, aſked her whether ſhe would not go home (as ſhe did not lie in the houſe) he being deſirous of going to bed, to which ſhe replied in the affirmative; as ſoon as the nurſe was gone he went up ſtairs to his wife, and deſired to lie down by her, which ſhe refuſed, fearing he had ſome evil deſign, and immediately jumping out of bed, ran down ſtairs in her ſhift into the lane; when he purſued her, and intreated her to return back, promiſing he would do her no harm, to which ſhe agreed; but ſhe had no ſooner entered the houſe than he knocked her down with an axe, cut off her head and right arm, and ripped up her belly, ſo that her bowels lay upon the ground; he afterwards went up ſtairs, and cut off the heads of the two infants, and left them on the bed, with the youngeſt child's heart by its ſide. When he had perpetrated this horrid deed, he immediately went to the conſtable, (who lived near) and informed him that ſome perſon had been at his houſe, and murdered his wife and children; to which the conſtable replied, I doubt you are the murderer, and aſked him how his hands and ſtockings came to be ſo bloody; ſtruck with remorſe at the queſtion, he immediately confeſſed the fact, and was committed to Lancaſter gaol on Saturday laſt, to take his trial at the enſuing aſſizes."

The priſoners confined in the city-priſon at Bath, made their eſcape by forcing the bars of a window, and letting themſelves down by ſheets.

John Wilſon, for forging a draught of 1000 l. on a merchant in this city; Robert Bryer, for forgery; John Jewſter, for forging an order to transfer 100 l. bank-ſtock; and William Barlow, a light horſeman, for robbing on the highway, were executed at Tyburn.

There was the greateſt fall of ſnow in many parts of this kingdom, particularly in the weſt, that has been known in the memory of man. Near Dorcheſter 11,000 ſheep are ſaid to have been buried by it, ſeven or eight of whom only periſhed.

This being the birth day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who entered the 28th year of his age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the nobility, foreign miniſters, &c. on the occaſion. 25.

We hear from Maidſtone, that a young gentleman, apprentice to an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary in that town, was ſo greatly affected on ſeeing the execution of the ſix malefactors on Saturday ſe'ennight, that he took a doſe of arſenic, and notwithſtanding all poſſible means were uſed to expel the poiſon, he expired in great agonies on the Monday following.

A court-marial was aſſembled at Portſmouth harbour, on board the Superb, for the trial of Captain Tinker, late commanding a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips in Eaſt-India, which ended about four o'clock the ſame day. After an examination of the evidences on both ſides, he was very honourably acquitted; and the court-martial gave it further as their opinion, that he had in every reſpect behaved like an able and good officer, and worthy of the command that had been repoſed in him. 28.

Dr. John Brickenden was unanimouſly elected phyſician to the Weſtminſter hoſpital.

They write from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, that the day after the account of the repeal of the ſtamp-act arrived at that place, one gentleman gave orders for window glaſs and bottles to the value of 4000 l. for the American market.—Letters from Suffolk adviſe, that they have had ſnow falling there continually for three or four days paſt.—The weſtern mail did not arrive yeſterday at the poſt-office till half paſt three o'clock, being detained by the exceſſive badneſs of the roads, occaſioned by the great fall of ſnow.

29. A writ of inquiry, of a very important nature, was executed at the Guildhall of the city of Exeter, wherein John Woolcombe, of Aſhbury in the county of Devon, Eſq; was plaintiff, and two cuſtom-houſe officers, a conſtable, and a ſmith, were defendants. The action was brought for breaking open a box, containing ſome wearing-apparel, and a bill of exchange for ſixty-nine pounds, which the plaintiff had ſent by the Okehampton carrier to Exeter, to be forwarded to his ſons at Eton. The cuſtom-officers inſiſting they had a right, in the preſence of a conſtable, to break open any lock they thought proper, in ſearch of uncuſtomed goods, without making any information, or having a warrant, and that ſuch practice had never been controverted. The jury, conſiſting of reſpectable tradeſmen, after hearing counſel on both ſides, gave fifty pounds damages.—By the ſpirited behaviour of this worthy gentleman, the power of cuſtom-houſe officers to ſearch for contraband goods is openly aſcertained, and the public relieved from the terror of cuſtom-houſe officers arbitrarily and wantonly exerciſing a power contrary to law; and inconſiſtent with the liberties of a free people.

31. A convention for the final adjuſtment of the Canada bills was ſigned this day by the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, on one part, and by his Excellency the Count de Guerchy, ambaſſador from the moſt Chriſtian king, on the other.

A cauſe was lately tried in the court of Common-pleas, Guildhall, wherein a gentleman of Ireland was plaintiff, and a Right Honourable Iriſh peer defendant, for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife in Ireland and England. The trial laſted till near twelve o'clock at night, after which Lord Camden ſummed up the whole evidence, and gave his charge to the jury in a moſt conciſe and impartial manner; and then the jury withdrew for about twenty minutes, and upon their return brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with five thouſand pounds damages, beſides coſts of ſuit.

Extract of a letter from Algier, dated February 12.

"Ali-Baſſa, dey of this Republic, died here the 3d of this month, at two in the morning; and Mahomet Effendi, who was inveſted with the dignity of Caſnagia, the ſecond perſon in the ſtate, was elected and proclaimed the ſame day in his ſtead.—Mahomet, immediately after his election, cauſed the ſuperb palace and garden of the fourth grandee of the republic, to be pillaged, and ſent him to Tremezen to be ſtrangled.

“ On the 6th Mahomet renewed the treaty of peace and friendſhip concluded between the late dey, and the republic of the United Provinces, from whom he expects ſomething more than the uſual annual preſent, and has ſignified as much to the Dutch conſul.”

At Naples there has been found in a niche of the temple of Iſis, among the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeia, lately diſcovered, a ſtatue of Greek marble, upwards of three palms in height, repreſenting a Bacchus with golden locks, and crowned with ivy and grapes of natural colour, on the baſe of which are theſe words. ‘ N. Popidius Ampliatus Pater, P. S.’

The ſenate at Venice judging it contrary to humanity that men ſhould engage themſelves in the army for life, hath ordained, that henceforth the new recruits ſhall not be enliſted for more than ſix years; after the expiration of which term they ſhall be diſcharged, with liberty of retiring whither they ſhall think proper.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, obſerving the pernicious effects of coffee in enfeebling the conſtitution, and deſtroying the health of his ſubjects, publiſhed an edict, prohibiting the uſe of it in his dominions, under ſevere penalties.

The militia to be raiſed in France, will conſiſt of 74,550 men. They will be divided into 105 battalions of 710 men each. Every battalion will conſiſt of eight companies, ſix of which are to be fuſileers, and two grenadiers.

There have been great hurricanes in the Archipelago, wherein many ſhips of different nations have periſhed. One with a rich cargo, bound from Alexandria to Salonica, was loſt on the coaſt of Zagora, and of two hundred men, paſſengers and ſeamen, only five were ſaved.

They write from Jamaica, that a rebellion broke out at Whitehall plantation, St. Mary's. The negroes ſet fire to ſome of the houſes, and killed ſome of the planters there. They then went and attacked Ballards Valley plantation, and attempted to ſet fire to the houſe, but were repulſed. The planters in the neighbourhood fitted out ſeveral parties, one of which came up with the rebels, and killed moſt of them, and are now in purſuit of the reſt.

On the 17th of this month, his Excellency Count Mahony, ambaſſador from Spain to the court of Vienna, gave a grand entertainment in honour of St. Patrick, to which were invited all perſons of condition, who were of Iriſh deſcent, being himſelf a deſcendent of an illuſtrious family of that kingdom. Among many others were preſent Count Lacy, preſident of the council of war, the Generals O'Donnel, M'Guire, O'Kelly, Brown, Plunket, and M'Eligot; four chiefs of the grand croſs; two governors; ſeveral knights military; ſix ſtaff-officers; four privy-counſellors, with the principal officers of ſtate, who, to ſhew their reſpect to the Iriſh nation, wore croſſes in honour of the day, as did the whole court.

Died. In Whitefriars, a woman who ſubſiſted chiefly on charity, and had the outward appearance of being in the moſt abject ſtate of poverty. After her deceaſe, about one hundred and thirty pounds in caſh and notes, were found ſewed up in her cloaths.

At Stockholm, the Senator Baron Nils Palmſtierna, who formerly ſerved with great reputation in the armies of that crown, and in thoſe of France, and who had moreover always diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his patriotic ſentiments, in ſuch a manner as to gain the name of the Swediſh Cato.

Mrs. Hewetſon, at Houghton le Spring, in Northumberland, aged 116.

Edmund Branagh, near Wicklow, Ireland, aged 115.

Rebecca Hugon, aged 97, at Mokadon in Northumberland; ſhe left behind her ſix children, twenty-eight grand-children, and twenty-ſix great-grand-children.

The Reverend Mr. Simcoe, aged 97. He was vicar of Woodham, in Northumberland, forty years.

Mrs. Hazelwood, in Liverpool, aged 98; ſhe left 75 children and grand-children.

At Oakingham, Mrs. Mary Mogg; on whom Gay wrote the celebrated ballad of Molly Mogg.

APRIL.

The Right Hon. Lady Mount-Stewart, Counteſs of Bute, has preſented to Trinity-college, agreeable to the will of her late father, the late Wortley Montague, Eſq; a very ancient marble, with a Greek inſcription, from the inhabitants of Sigeum to Ptolemy Soter, ſuppoſed to have been done about 270 years before the birth of Chriſt.

The Dutch Eaſt India company have declared a dividend of 20 per cent. on their capital, to be paid the 12th of May next.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburg took an airing in Hyde-Park for the firſt time ſince their inoculation. Although they had both a conſiderable number of ſmall-pox, particularly the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, yet there is hardly the remains of pitting on either.

Two cucumbers, the growth of this year, were ſold in Covent-garden market, for one guinea and a half.

2. This morning Prince Albert of Saxony, repaired to the court at Vienna, attended by a brilliant retinue, to demand publicly the Archducheſs Mary Chriſtina in marriage. In the audience granted him on that occaſion, the prince addreſſed himſelf to the empreſs queen, then to the emperor, for their conſent. This being obtained, he preſented his portrait, enriched with fine brilliants, to the archducheſs, and afterwards went with the ſame retinue to the apartment of the empreſs queen, to notify to her majeſty what had been done.

The rejoicings on that account began the ſame day; and on the 8th inſtant Prince Albert was eſpouſed, by his brother, prince Clement, biſhop of Freyſingen and Ratiſbon, to the Archducheſs, at Schloſhoff.

3. At Stockholm, being the day appointed for the public declaration of the prince royal's intended marriage with the princeſs of Denmark, the deputies of the ſtates went in proceſſion to court at noon, to make their compliments on the occaſion: and, as ſoon as that was over, the foreign mini-

ſters were admitted to make theirs. About half an hour after one, the king, queen, and two eldeſt princes, dined in public; at which ceremony the foreign miniſters likewiſe attended, and were afterwards entertained at dinner along with the ſenators, and other perſons of diſtinction.

The deputies of the ſtates alſo dined at court, every order having a ſeparate table; and the number of perſons entertained on this occaſion amounted to between five and ſix hundred.

The prince royal's marriage will be celebrated in the month of July next.

At Copenhagen the ſaid marriage being alſo declared at court, the mourning was ſuſpended for that day, and every body appeared in gala. In the evening there was a drawing-room; and at night an elegant ſupper at court; the whole concluded with illuminations and other tokens of joy.

At Portſmouth, a poor labouring man, and three of his children, have died within three or four days paſt; whoſe ſo ſudden diſſolution was effected by poiſon, which was undeſignedly given them by a ſervant girl, who preſcribed a compoſition for an ague and cold, with which they were afflicted, and accordingly ſent to an apothecary for the ſame, but under a wrong name to what they intended, which proved fatal to them. The wife, and another child, the remainder of the family, are now very ill, having drank of the poiſon, and it is thought they cannot recover.

On Tueſday a man went voluntarily before a magiſtrate at Bedford, and owned himſelf an accomplice in the murder of a gardener at Sutton, near Potton in Bedfordſhire, ſome months ago; for the diſcovery of which a reward was advertiſed in the Gazette; but on a ſecond examination, being confronted with the perſons he accuſed as his accomplices, he prevaricated greatly, and at length owned, that he committed the murder by himſelf, and that no other perſon knew any thing of the matter. On which he was ſent to Bedford gaol.

Orders were read to the firſt regiment of foot-guards, then on duty, on the parade in St. James's park, that in caſe of their deſerting or neglecting duty, they would be ſent abroad in place of being whipped.

Elizabeth Burroughs was executed at Bury St. Edmund's, for the murder of Mary Booty. She declared to the laſt moment, when ſhe ſaid a lie would avail her nothing, that ſhe was innocent of the murder for which ſhe ſuffered.

7. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c. held the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace at Guildhall, when a remarkable appeal was heard before the court, relating to the licence of a public-houſe in Alderſgate ward, and which was endeavoured to be taken away, upon account of his going into another houſe, although it appeared he was by his landlord turned out of his former, for refuſing to take his beer of the ſaid landlord: but, upon hearing counſel on both ſides, Mr. Comer, ſerjeant, for the publican, and Mr. Stow for his opponent, the court, as the man was proved to bear a good character, were pleaſed to continue his licence. It was remarked by an upright judicious

magiſtrate, that a licence was to be underſtood as granted to the man, and not to be always confined to the houſe; alſo that as every publican had an inherent birthright to purchaſe his beer where he could be beſt ſerved, no brewer could reaſonably expect any perſon's licence would be refuſed for ſuch motives as were endeavoured in the above caſe to be urged.—From this determination, the brewers will not conſider the publicans as obliged to deal ſolely with them, whenever ſuch unfortunately become their tenants; and in which caſe it has too frequently happened, that by ſelling a bad commodity, and not being able to help themſelves, the poor publican has ſhortly run out the whole of the fortune with which he firſt came into buſineſs.

The deputation of the Dutch Eaſt-India company is arrived at the Hague, and will to-morrow preſent the Prince of Orange with the patent of governor-general of the company.

It is computed that the Eaſt-India company have ſent away above 2000 men in their laſt fleet.

The fourth payment of the Havannah prize money was made, in Hart-ſtreet, Covent-garden, when the ſoldier that endured the fatigues of the climate and ſiege received 14 s. 8 d. the lieutenant 9 l. 7 s. 9 d. and the other officers their proper and *adequate* proportions.

11. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, attended by the Earls Delawar and March; when he gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to raiſe 1,800,000 l. by loans on exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for repealing certain rates and duties on cyder and perry, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill to build a new bridge over the river Thames from Chelſea to Batterſea.

The bill to ſupport the pariſh church of Folkſtone in Kent, and for preſerving the lower part of the ſaid town.

The bill for better regulating, maintaining, and employing the poor of St. Botolph, Aldgate.

The bill for the improvement of tillage.

And the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign mitts and gloves.

Yeſterday morning his ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick, attended by baron Behr and baron Durell, ſet out for Dover, to embark for France, in order to make the tour of Italy.

His ſerene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick propoſes to be about ſix months on his tour to Italy; and during his abſence her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs and the young Prince will remain here.

Laſt Tueſday evening about 8 o'clock, a comet was ſeen at Worceſter; it appeared in the weſtern part of the heavens, with a lucid tail of conſiderable length, diverging from the comet's body towards the zenith. Its altitude, at about a quarter paſt eight, was thirteen degrees and a quarter; azimuth, at the ſame time, ſixty-ſeven degrees from the north; its longitude about fourteen degrees of Taurus, with near nine degrees of north latitude. The nucleus, or head of the comet, was juſt above the tail of Aries, near to Muſca; the tail aſcending from it was about one degree and a quarter in length and tended in a right line from the ſun, directly towards the two ſtars in the foot of Perſeus. Its ſetting was a little before ten; but, by its poſition, muſt riſe with the ſun next morning.

This phænomenon has alſo been obſerved in ſeveral other parts of England and Wales, as well as Scotland, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſame that was ſeen at Paris about a month ago.

One Paterſon ſtood on the pillory in New-palace-yard, for criminally aſſaulting his own daughter, with intent to raviſh her. He was ſeverely handled by the populace.

John Thompkinſon, one of the light horſemen, was executed on Kennington-common, for a robbery on the highway.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when ſeven perſons were capitally convicted: forty are to be tranſported for ſeven years, one to be branded, and five to be whipped.— A motion being made in arreſt of judgment againſt Thomas Smith highwayman, his ſentence is reſpited till the next ſeſſions.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the London-hoſpital, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, preſident, went in his coach drawn by ſix horſes, to St. Laurence's church, where the Biſhop of Landaff preached an excellent ſermon in recommendation of that charity. After divine ſervice was ended, his Royal Highneſs, preceded by the ſtewards of the feaſt, and the chief officers of his houſhold, in one of his own coaches, and alſo followed by a conſiderable number of the governors, in about fifty coaches, went in proceſſion to dine at Merchant-taylors hall. There were preſent at dinner, beſides his Royal Highneſs, the Marquis of Granby, John Dorrien and William Mellis, Eſq; Vice-preſidents, the Right Hon. the Earls of Dartmouth and Falmouth, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Knt. of the Bath, and George Cook, Eſq; members for the county, Mr. Aldermen Turner and Trecothic, and many other perſons of diſtinction. The Duke of York ſtaid till after ſeven o'clock, and was generouſly pleaſed to give 100 l. to the charity. The whole collection amounted to upwards of one thouſand eight hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Report of the State of the City Hoſpitals, 1766.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital —	3389
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines -	3463
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to —	18
Ditto by private hands —	15
Buried this year —	314
Remaining under cure —	405
Out-patients —	176
Total	7780

St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital	
In-patients — —	3123
Out-patients —	3430
Buried this year —	276
Remaining under cure	455
Out-patients —	181
Total	7465

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, ten whereof were inſtructed in the mathematics	184
Buried the laſt year	10
Remaining in this hoſpital	1029

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged	570
Maintained in ſeveral trades, &c.	77

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital	211
Cured	150
Buried	40
Remaining under cure	271

14. Yeſterday morning, a North American Indian, a convert to the Chriſtian Religion, preached a ſermon, at the Rev. Dr. Chandler's meeting in the Old Jewry, to a very numerous and polite audience.

Yeſterday afternoon a man was found murdered in a field near the Seven-ſiſters at Tottenham, his head being almoſt ſevered from his body, as is ſuppoſed with a knife, which lay by the body; his dog lay by his ſide, and teſtified his fidelity to his deceaſed maſter, by flying at the perſons who firſt approached him. Twelve ſhillings were found in his pocket.

Mr. Maſkall Brockleſby, an officer in the callico printing duty, going over Barns common, to attend his collector at Brentford, was robbed of 503 l. 11 s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$d. by two young highwaymen, genteelly dreſt and well mounted.

Above one hundred convicts were ſhipped off from Newgate to the plantations.

Laſt week, as the convicts were paſſing along to the water-ſide, in order to be ſhipped for America, with fifes playing before them, *Thro' the wood laddie*, &c. a gentleman looking on obſerved to another that they were very joyous; to which a droll fellow, a convict, replied, "joyous? Aye ſo we are, maſter; and if you will but go along with us, you will be quite *tranſported*."

A boy, bred up in the Foundling-hoſpital, has lately been left the ſum of 8000 l. and a girl 1000 l. by their ſuppoſed father, of which the directors are appointed the truſtees.

A convict lately caſt for tranſportation in the country, having informed the court that he belonged to the Active when ſhe took the Hermione, and that a ſum of 400 l. was due to him for prize-money; the judge, with a humanity that does him infinite honour, we are told, poſtponed the execution of the poor fellow's ſentence, and has determined to ſee him juſtified before he is ſent out of the kingdom.

Mrs. Cleavland, of Rixon, near Warrington, ſold an old deſk to Anne Wilſon, for 12 s. Upon examining the purchaſe, ſhe diſcovered a private drawer, containing 200 guineas, which were ſuppoſed to have lain there a long time: ſhe immediately returned the whole ſum, and received ten guineas as a reward for her honeſty.

16. One Richards, a cooper at Alderton in Hampſhire, about nine miles from Farnham in Surry, took it in his head that he would kill Mr. Woty, an attorney of that town. Accordingly he hired

a horſe, took a gun in his hand, and came over to Woty's houſe, where meeting with his ſon, inquired after his father, who told him he was in the ſtudy; whither he immediately went, and preſented the gun at him; which the ſon perceiving, ſtruck him on the arm, and turned the gun round, which was diſcharged through the door.

Miſſing his aim here, he drew his knife, and a ſcuffle enſued between the three, when the old gentleman received four wounds in his body, but it is hoped neither of them are mortal. He was examined before Thomas Baker, Eſq; of that place, who committed him to the New gaol, Southwark. It appeared on his examination that he has been diſordered in his mind at times for ſeveral years; but his motive for aiming at Mr. Woty in particular is not yet cleared up.

The following accident lately happened at a druggiſt's in Paternoſter-row; their black going up a ladder, to bait a rat-trap in the garret, had the misfortune to fall from the ſame, by which he ſet fire to a bottle of ſpirits, which burnt ſo rapidly as to alarm the whole houſe, but by timely aſſiſtance it was extinguiſhed. The flames of the ſpirit ſet fire to the black's cloaths, and burnt him in ſo ſhocking a manner that he was obliged to be carried to the hoſpital; where he died a few days after.

An old piece of wanton wickedneſs is lately revived in this city. A number of fellows go about with bottles of aquafortis, which they empty on people's cloaths, as a piece of high humour. On Monday laſt two ladies, one in a linen and the other in a ſatin ſack, were ſerved this pretty trick on Ludgate-hill, but the villains who practiſed it were unhappily not detected. As ſome of our readers may poſſibly meet an injury of this nature, we think it neceſſary to inform them, that by ſoaking the cloaths thus daubed, immediately in cold water, they will prevent the pernicious effects of the aquafortis: and it may be a ſatisfaction to inform them, that the perſon convicted of this offence is liable to be tranſported for ſeven years.

The botanical medal annually given by Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, to the ſtudents in medicine in that univerſity, was adjudged to Mr. John Parſons, a graduate of Oxford.

At a coal mine at South Biddock, five miles North of Durham, by the careleſsneſs of a pitman, the foul air in an old working took fire and burſt forth with a terrible exploſion, by which 26 perſons were ſcorched in a moſt ſhocking manner, many of whom can never recover.

There was lately an uncommon ſcene of family-diſtreſs at Aberdeen. On Tueſday morning died, in the vigour of life, Jean Gordon, ſpouſe to Mr. Stewart, profeſſor of Mathematics in the Mariſchal college. On Thurſday morning died Margaret Stewart their eldeſt daughter, juſt entered into the 17th year of her age. And that afternoon died Mr. Stewart himſelf, aged 58. He had filled the mathematical chair near 39 years. On Saturday theſe three perſons were carried to the grave together; and ſix children are left behind them.

17. At the anniverſary feaſt of the ſmall pox hoſpitals, 870 l. 2 s. 3 d. was collected for thoſe charities.

Several private men belonging

to General Elliot's regiment of light horſe, have lately preſented a petition to a great perſonage, praying that their arrears may be paid, otherwiſe, on account of the dearneſs of proviſion, it was impoſſible for them to ſubſiſt; ſince which all their arrears and graſs money, and alſo the two-pence per day, extraordinary, which his Majeſty allowed them when on duty, has been fully paid, to the great ſatisfaction of the whole regiment.

23. The company laſt Wedneſday at Draper's Hall was very numerous, and the moſt brilliant almoſt ever ſeen in the city of London. It is ſaid there were about 240 who dined, amongſt whom were nine Dukes, and a very conſiderable number more of the nobility, and the members of the houſe of Commons, who honoured the American merchants with their company. Mr. Sheriff Trecothic was chairman, and the entertainment in general, which was very magnificent, was conducted with great regularity, and many loyal and conſtitutional toaſts were drank. There was a large band of muſic which performed in the hall during dinner-time, and until late in the evening.

Laſt Sunday public prayers were put up at ſeveral churches within the city and ſuburbs, imploring the Almighty God, in his great goodneſs and mercy, to give an ear to the cries of the poor, in regard to the high price of proviſions, &c.——On Saturday a young fellow hanged himſelf in his apartments at Illford in Eſſex; by a paper found in his pocket, it appeared he was to have been aſked to a young woman in that town laſt Sunday, but the banns were forbid to be publiſhed.

A fire broke out in a bake-houſe in the Green at Crediton, in Devonſhire, which burnt ſo violently, that, before its fury could be ſtopped, it reduced to aſhes ſixty dwelling-houſes.

23. On Thurſday laſt was the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy at St. Paul's and at Merchant Tailors-hall, at which were preſent the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Baron Smythe (vice preſident of the corporation), the Biſhops of Durham, Wincheſter, Litchfield, Cheſter, Worceſter, Oxford, Bangor, St. David's, and Landaff; Lords Leigh, Ravenſworth, ſeveral of the aldermen, the ſheriffs, and other perſons of diſtinction. The ſermon was preached by Dr. Barton, dean of Briſtol. The collections were as follow:

On Tueſday at the rehearſal ——	225	9	3
Thurſday at St. Paul's	178	18	5
——— at the hall	488	1	9
	892	9	5

which is near 200 l. leſs than was collected laſt year on the rehearſal and feaſt-days.

It is ſaid, the Rev. Mr. Romaine, after one ſermon only, collected 100 l. 12 s. 5 d. for an American charity; and were that pious divine, as well as others, to turn their thoughts to the increaſe of a fund for providing for the orphans of their poor deceaſed brethren, the good reſulting from it would be its own reward.

Sunday laſt at Shoreditch church

fifty-two couple were aſked, eight couple married, and ten children chriſtened.

His ſerene highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick, with his retinue, arrived ſafe at Paris on Sunday laſt; he travels by the name of Count Blankenburgh.

Tueſday and Wedneſday the great queſtion, between the importers of foreign gun-powder and gun-powder makers, was debated before the court of King's Bench; when it was determined, that no gun-powder could be lawfully imported into this kingdom for ſale or merchandize, and that no licence could be granted for any ſuch purpoſes. And the rule of court, made for the gun-powder makers to ſhew cauſe why information ſhould not be granted againſt them for miſdemeanors in joining together to proſecute importers of foreign gun-powder, was diſmiſſed with coſts.

24. Laſt week the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, adjudged ſix medals in gold, engraved by Mr. Pingo, to the ſix following gentlemen, with each of their names inſcribed thereon, viz. To Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of Ganton, Yorkſhire, 1765, for his account of cultivating barley; Blunder Moore, Eſq; of Byfleet, Surry, 1765, for ſowing acorns; William Taylor, Eſq; of Cannon-hill, Surry, 1765, for his account of cultivating lucerne; the Rev. Mr. H. Lowther, of Aikten, near Carliſle, 1765, for his account of cultivating wheat; John Freeman, Eſq; of Chutelodge, Wilts, 1765, for planting ſmall leaved Engliſh elm; Robert Fenwick, Eſq; of Limington, Northumberland, 1765, for planting Scotch fir.—And two ſilver medals, one to the Right Hon. Lord Scarſdale, 1765, for planting Scotch fir; and one to Mr. B. Merriman, 1766, for contriving a machine for raiſing water by wind.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Berks aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but one of them was reprived.

At Bedford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Bucks aſſizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Cambridge none were capitally convicted.

At Coventry aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Carliſle aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Devon aſſizes, five were capitall convicted.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Derby aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but were reprieved.

At Durham aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Eſſex aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; but reprieved before the judges left the town. Page and Crowder, the two girls we have before mentioned, were tried for the murder of their companion, Mary Cavenach, and acquitted.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; but two of them have been reprieved.

At Hereford aſſizes, a trial was brought on before Baron Perrot, wherein John Davy, a ſoldier in

Lord Waldgrave's regiment, was plaintiff, and a quarter-maſter and clerk to a troop in the ſaid regiment, defendant. While this regiment lay in Germany, his Lordſhip gave a pair of gaiters to each of his men: the defendant having the diſtribution of them, without mentioning them as his Lordſhip's gift, delivered them, and charged his troop 2 s. a pair. About two years ago, whilſt the regiment was quartered at Hereford, this man aſked the quarter-maſter to return the money he had exacted from him, who, being enraged, ordered him into confinement, and three days after, held a court martial of two or three inferior officers, who ſentenced him to receive 200 laſhes, one half of which were ſeverely inflicted on him; but the gentlemen of Hereford hearing the ſtory, interpoſed with the commanding officer, and got his ſentence mitigated to drumming out of the regiment. Upon hearing the evidence, the jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, with 100 l. damages, and coſts of ſuit. There were none capitally convicted.

At Hertford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved for tranſportation.

At Lincoln aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, one woman for murder.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, a foreign Captain was found guilty of a murder aboard his ſhip, but is reſpited for one month. William Whittle was alſo found guilty of cleaving his wife's head with an axe, and cutting off the heads of both his children, one of whom he ripped open and took out his heart. He was accordingly ordered for execution.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, twenty-one priſoners were capitally convicted, ten of whom belonged to the deſperate gang, who murdered the keeper and Mr. Fletcher, broke the priſon and ſet the whole country at defiance.

At Norfolk aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom have been reprieved.

At Northampton aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom are reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Oxford, five were capitally convicted, two of whom, a mother and a daughter, were found guilty of the murder of a baſtard child belonging to the daughter; the former has been executed, the latter, upon ſome favourable circumſtances appearing in her favour, has been reprieved, as have the other three.

At Oakham aſſizes, one priſoner was capitally convicted, but reprieved for tranſportation.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, two of them, a weaver and his wife, for murdering their apprentice girl, a child about nine years of age, whom it appeared, upon their trial, they had uſed moſt barbarouſly, not only by beating her from time to time in a manner too ſhocking to relate; but alſo in denying her food in any degree ſufficient to ſupport nature.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, ſeven were capitally convicted.

At Somerſet aſſizes, four were capitally convicted.

At Southampton aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Stafford aſſizes, ten were capitally convicted.

At Suffolk aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, one a woman for murder. The perſons concerned in the riot at Nacton were tried; when 7 were found guilty, ſix of whom the judge ordered to be confined one month in priſon, and to pay a fine of 20 s. each; but one of the abettors was ordered to continue ſix months in priſon, to pay a fine of 40 s. and find ſecurity for his good behaviour for two years.

At Surry aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whom have been reprieved.

At Suſſex aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but reprieved before the judges left the town.

At Warwick aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; but all reprieved.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted.

At Worceſter aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At York aſſizes, ſeven were capitally convicted; but four of them have been reprieved.

30. His Majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Rutland, maſter of the horſe, and the Earl of Pomfret; when his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to forty-two public and private bills, among which were the following:

The bill to enable the governor and company of the bank to take down certain houſes adjoining to the bank, for widening and rendering more commodious the paſſages leading thereto.

The bill to explain and amend an act of laſt ſeſſions, for rebuilding the pariſh-church of Allhallows, London-wall.

The bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies.

The bill to encourage the leather manufactory, by prohibiting the importation of foreign leather gloves and mitts.

The bill to explain an act for the improvement of tillage, ſo far as relates to the city of London.

The bill for better regulating and employing the poor of Richmond in Surry, and for repairing ſeveral roads adjoining thereto.

The bill for improving and preſerving the navigation of the river Stort, in the counties of Hertford and Eſſex.

The bill to new pave, light, cleanſe, and adorn Berkeley-ſquare.

The bill for better regulating and employing the poor in the pariſh of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

At a numerous meeting of the ſociety of arts, came on for confirmation, the long depending motion concerning Captain Blake's late fiſh-ſcheme, the intention of which motion was to obtain a general account of the application of the ſums entruſted to him by the ſociety towards carrying the ſame into execution. The debates laſteſt till near eleven o'clock, when the queſtion being put was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 20.

Letters from Montreal in Canada are full of complaints againſt the ſoldiery quartered there, who have committed great exceſſes, and are even ſaid to have threatened the deſtruction of the town.

The fine ſtatue of Mr. Pitt, to be placed in the Guildhall at Cork, is now finiſhed by Mr. Wilton; the expence of it is 500 l. The following is the inſcription:

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT.
This ſtatue was erected by
The corporation and citizens of Cork,
As a laſting memorial of gratitude.
Anno 1766.
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes. HOR.

The behaviour of M. Crellon, the King of Spain's general, immediately after the late ſtorm at Gibraltar, has occaſioned ſome ſpirited remonſtrances to that court, the conſequences of which are not publicly known. On Gov. Irwin's refuſing to deliver up a Spaniſh prize that had been brought into Gibraltar by an Algerine corſair, the General thought fit to ſhut up the communication between the garriſon and the continent, in the very moment of its greateſt diſtreſs, which Gov. Irwin properly reſented; and, though the General would have opened the communication without applying to court, the governor inſiſted that it ſhould remain as it was, till the king his maſter's pleaſure ſhould be known.

At Shrewſbury, in New Hampſhire, one Mr. Carter, a conſiderable farmer, having been bit by a rattle-ſnake in the woods, a negro attendant immediately applied his mouth to the wound, and, by a continual ſuction, extracted the venom, which ſaved his maſter's life; but the ſlave himſelf died in a few hours, his head ſwelled to a frightful degree.

They write from Rome, that the court of Verſailles and Madrid have certainly refuſed to acknowledge the eldeſt ſon of the late Chevalier de St. George, as heir or ſucceſſor to the pretenſions of his father; and that the banker to that family had cloſed his accounts, and refuſed to have any further concern with them, becauſe Prince Edward, and Cardinal York, his brother, inſiſted on his giving to that Prince the title of Charles III. King of E.——

A letter from Naples, dated Apr. 1. ſays, that mount Veſuvius made an eruption the Friday evening before, after a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake, which was only ſenſible in the neighbourhood of the mountain. In leſs than two hours the lava ran from the mouth of the volcano, near a mile down the hill on the Portici ſide; the river of fire divided into two branches, and joined again at the ſpot where the lava terminated. Saturday the mountain was quiet. Sunday night it was moſt violently agitated, throwing up red-hot ſtones every minute to an extraordinary height; but the lava has not been ſo conſiderable any time as at the firſt eruption. The mountain being ſo full of inflamed matter as to run over the mouth, they are apprehenſive of its burſting out lower down; in which caſe the lavas generally do great damage.

The King of Pruſſia, in order to encourage the porcelane manufactory in his kingdom, has made preſents of ſuperb ſervices of china of the manufacture of Berlin, to ſeveral German princes.

From Fort Johnſon we learn, that eighteen young white women have lately been married to as many young Indian chiefs; and that Sir William Johnſon gives all poſſible encouragement to intermarriages with the Indians, which has long been practiſed by every other nation in America but the Engliſh.

It is ſaid the Rev. Dr. Brown has lately had the honour of an invitation to Peterſburgh, from the empreſs of Ruſſia; and that her imperial majeſty has deſired to confer with him there on ſome points of the higheſt importance, relative to the general civilization of the Ruſſian empire.

Died at Malaga in Spain, one Sanchez Inrado, aged 119.

At Olmuts, Simeon Holey, aged 119.

Near Knareſborough in Yorkſhire, J. Simpſon, aged 112.

Jane Iles at Hanham in Glouceſterſhire, aged 106.

The Sieur Luchatſky, in Hungary, aged 113.

Roger Dove and Elizabeth his wife, at Newcaſtle; their ages put together, amounted to 202 years. They died within 48 hours of each other, and were interred in the ſame grave.

Alice Bond a beggar; among her rags were found 50 l. in gold, 23 l. in crown-pieces, and receipts for 300 l. in the funds.

MAY.

1. At the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the Magdalen charity, at Drapers-hall, the benefactions amounted to 1745 l. 5 s. 4 d. including the ſum of 645 l. 10 s. remitted from Charles Cromelin, Eſq; governor of Bombay, being the amount of the ſubſcriptions of ſeveral gentlemen reſiding there; and the ſum of 290 l. received from Robert Palk, Eſq; governor of Madraſs, being the amount of a ſubſcription of the gentlemen at that place.

Three extraordinary large oxen, fed by Mr. William Taylor of Heckley, Northumberland, were ſold to a butcher in Sunderland for 100 l.

The ſpot or macula on the ſun, mentioned to have appeared lately, paſſed over the ſun's centre Thurſday ſe'ennight, about two P. M. when it appeared in the very middle of his diſks and quite round; at which time it ſubtended an angle of 26 ſeconds of a degree at leaſt; whereas our earth, at the ſame diſtance, is ſeen under an angle of only 17 ſeconds; which proves it to be more than three times and a half bigger than our whole globe. From that time its apparent ſhape and magnitude hath continually diminiſhed ſo much, that yeſterday noon its breadth was but 6 ſeconds, and its length 17, being diſtant from the weſtern limb but 22 ſeconds; and totally diſappeared the ſame evening, having taken about ſix days and a half in deſcribing the ſun's ſemi-diameter, or in paſſing from his centre to the circumference. It was all the time till near its going off, very black and diſtinct, and ſurrounded with a cloudineſs or duſky atmoſphere. It will, it is highly probable, make its appearance again on the eaſtern limb, conſiderably to the north of the equator, in 13 days time.—By theſe ſpots it is diſcovered, that the ſun turns round its axis, though it does not move out of its place in about 26 days; to do which it muſt turn 270 times faſter than the motion of a cannon-ball, when it firſt leaves the mouth of the cannon.

6. Being the laſt day allowed by act of parliament for entering certificates for annuities on lives, with benefit of ſurvivorſhip; there were but thirty-ſeven of the certificates carried in, which not being ſufficient to form a claſs, the origial intent of the act cannot be put in execution; the ſaid annuities, or tontine, will therefore be changed into transferrable ſtock, called reduced annuities, redeemable by parliament.

At a meeting appointed at York-houſe, by command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, on Wedneſday laſt, a ſcheme for the preſervation, maintenance, and education of the infants and orphans of ſoldiers, was read and approved; of which charity his Majeſty has declared himſelf patron: there were preſent their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York and Glouceſter, the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, ſecretary at war, paymaſter-general, Duke of Argyle, Lord Tyrawley, General Pulteney, and Major-general Harvey, adjutant-general.

8. Yeſterday the two Slacks, for horſe-ſtealing, and Crompton, for perſonating a ſeaman, with intent to receive his wages, were executed at Tyburn. The Slacks confeſſed at Coventry being concerned in cutting off the dugs of a number of cows in Stepney-fields, about a year or more ſince.

There is a fine thriving plant of the rheum palmatum of Linnæus, or the true Turkey or Tartarian Rhubarb, now in flower in a garden belonging to Mr. Charles Bryant, ſchoolmaſter, in Magdalen-ſtreet, Norwich. It is ſuppoſed to be the only one of its ſpecies that ever flowered in Great-Britain, except that which flowered laſt ſummer in the botanic garden at Edinburgh.

M. Lally was beheaded according to his ſentence. The parliament had ordered the execution between eight and nine at night; but having ſome reaſons to believe he would deſtroy himſelf, the execution was performed at five. He was obſcurely buried in a little church at Paris, in the 66th year of his age.—He is ſuppoſed to have fallen a victim to court-intrigues, to ſcreen the faults of others.—For farther particulars, ſee his life in our characters.

12. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c. held the general ſeſſions of the peace for the city of London, at Guildhall, when John Crouch and his wife were tried for offering a young girl, their niece, to ſale to a captain of a ſhip at the Royal Exchange ſometime ſince: the jury acquitted the woman, and brought in the man guilty; who was ſentenced by the court to ſix months impriſonment, and to pay a fine of one ſhilling.

On Friday laſt three young wood-cocks, juſt fledged, were taken in the Queen's wood, near Roſs. An inſtance of this bird's breeding in England was never before heard of in this part of the country; and the naturaliſts in Roſs account for it by ſuppoſing, that a hen bird was winged, and thereby prevented from taking her flight with the reſt.

A gentleman went to the New Goal in the Borough, and paid the fines and fees of twelve priſoners, ſome of whom had been confined for three years. The ſame gentleman alſo diſcharged upwards of forty poor debtors from the King's bench, and Marſhalſea priſons.

A butcher in Clare-market was fined 242 l. at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, for foreſtalling ſixty ſheep coming to Smithfield market, which fine was paid accordingly.

They write from Saxony of the 14th ult. that a moſt terrible fire broke out at Muſkau in Upper Luſatia, which reduced to aſhes two churches, the ſtadthouſe, two ſchools, and one hundred and thirty-ſix fine houſes, with a great number of inferior buildings and out-houſes. The caſtle eſcaped, though very narrowly; the roof being on fire in four different places. The damage occaſioned by this conflagration amounts to 160,000 rixdollars.

Letters from the iſland of Banda Neira, one of the Molucca iſlands belonging to the Dutch, yielding nutmegs and mace, in lat. 4 and one half S. about 25 leagues from Amboyna, bring advice, that they had there in the night of the 20th of April, 1765, an eruption of the volcano, which continued till the 4th of June, throwing out red-hot ſtones, and other inflammable matter, without any intermiſſion, attended with a black ſtinking fog, which put the inhabitants into the greateſt conſternation, leſt plagues or earthquakes ſhould follow, and that ſeveral of them were about retiring elſewhere, which obliged the government to put a ſtop to their emigration by a placard; all the trees on the ſides of Negory are entirely burnt or thrown down; and the houſes are in continual danger of being ſet on fire, by the long duration of the eruptions.

A remarkable cauſe between Mr. Francis Jones, plaintiff, and Mr. James Rule (purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip the Duke) defendant, was tried before Lord Mansfield, at Weſtminſter-hall.—The action was brought againſt the defendant, for arreſting the plaintiff in a former action, and holding him to bail on an affidavit of debt for 2000 l. but on examining their accounts before the time of the arreſt, there was a conſiderable balance in favour of the plaintiff; and it clearly appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that no ſuch ſum as 2000 l. or any thing like it, was due to the defendant at the time of his arreſting the plaintiff; and it likewiſe appearing, that the plaintiff had remained in priſon under ſuch arreſt upwards of five months, through his inability to procure bail for ſo large a ſum: the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for 400 l. damages, with coſts of ſuit.

The unhappy father of the two Slacks, who were executed at Tyburn, hanged himſelf in a fit of deſpondency for their fate, but being cut down before he was quite dead, we hear there were hopes of his recovery.

14. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Dukes of Rutland and Mancheſter, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for redeeming certain conſolidated annuities; with reſpect to navy, victualling, and tranſport bills.

The bill for applying the ſum granted to pay and clothe the militia for the preſent year.

The bill to make a navigable

cut or canal from or near Wilden-Ferry in Staffordſhire, to communicate with the river Merſey in Lancaſhire.

The bill to make the river Soar navigable from the river Trent, to or near Loughborough, in the county of Leiceſter.

The bill to make a navigable cut or canal from the river Severn, between Titton bridge, in the county of Worceſter, to communicate with a canal intended to be made between the rivers Trent and Merſey.

The bill to pave, light, and cleanſe the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages in the city of London, and to prevent annoyances therein.

The bill to explain and amend an act for widening certain ſtreets and paſſages in the city of London.

The bill for better regulating of apprentices and journeymen.

The bill to prevent robberies and burglaries in Scotland, and for other purpoſes.

The bill to regulate the loading of ſhips with coals in the ports of Sunderland and Newcaſtle.

The bill to eſtabliſh a propoſal made by William Conſtable, Eſq; to the governors of the charity for the poor widows and children of clergymen, in relation to a piece of land called Cherry Cobb Sand in Yorkſhire.

The bill to prohibit the importation of foreign wrought ſilks and velvets for a limited time, and to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the ſilk manufacture.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of frame-work knitted ſtockings and pieces.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

Several thouſand weavers went yeſterday to St. James's, with ſtreamers flying, muſic playing, and drums beating, and attended his Majeſty to the houſe of Peers, on account of his going to give his aſſent to the bill for prohibiting the importation of French wrought ſilks, &c. They afterwards accompanied his Majeſty, on his return to St. James's, with loud acclamations of joy. In their way home they halted before the Manſion-houſe, and the muſic played, "God ſave the king;" they then gave three cheers and marched on. Their ſtreamers conſiſted of ſlips of different ſorts of goods of their own manufacture.

George Noble, about nineteen years old, apprentice to a gardener, walked for a wager of three guineas, from the ſeven-mile ſtone, at the upper end of Wandſworth town, with a baſket of three hundred aſparagus on his head, to the Borough-market, which is upwards of ſix miles, in 58 minutes. He had an hour allowed him.

16. At the ſittings at Weſtminſter-hall, an action was brought by a young attorney, for buſineſs ſaid to be done by him for the defendant, when he was a clerk, by the permiſſion of his maſter. But the plaintiff failing in proof was non-ſuited. His Lordſhip was pleaſed to declare, that as long as he ſat in that court, he would never countenance an action for buſineſs, tranſacted by an attorney's clerk before the expiration of his time, as it might be productive of miſchievous conſequences.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when commiſſioners were appointed for carrying into execution the act for better paving, &c. the ſtreets in London.

The court recommended it to the aldermen not to grant any licence to any perſon or perſons for holding or keeping any public aſſembly, or aſſembly-houſe, which may have a tendency to corrupt the morals of the youth of the city.

The court alſo gave a benefaction of 400 l. to the ſufferers by the fire at Montreal in North America.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when ſentence of death was pronounced againſt four criminals, among whom were Edward M'Ginnis, and Jane, his ſiſter, for ſtealing a large quantity of plate, in the houſe of her maſter, James Adair, Eſq; in Soho-ſquare. Twenty-ſix were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, one branded in the hand, one ordered to be publicly whipt, and ten diſcharged by proclamation.

19. A young man about 19 years of age, apprentice to Mr. Turner, Watchmaker, in Alderſgate ſtreet, eat a leg of pork of ſix pounds, and a peaſe pudding weighing in proportion, at a public houſe in Iſlington, for a trifling wager, in leſs than three quarters of an hour; after which he drank a pint of brandy off at two draughts and went away ſeemingly in perfect health.

They write from Leghorn, that notwithſtanding the expreſs orders given by the government of Rome, that no perſon ſhould preſume to give the title of King to the Chevalier Charles; the friars of San Tomaſo di gli Ingloſi (who have a college for the education of Engliſh Roman Catholics) the Scotch college, the two Iriſh convents of San Clemente and San Iſidore, have all, in four ſucceſſive days, thought fit to receive him with that kind of ceremony that is uſed toward the Pope, and crowned heads. When this procedure became known at Monte Cavallo (the Pope's palace) orders were iſſued immediately for exiling the ſuperiors of the before noticed colleges and convents from Rome.

We are informed from Elgin of Murray, in Scotland, that one Donaldſon, a labouring man, who had been deaf for upwards of 20 years, being at work, in the fields, was ſuddenly ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning; ſoon after which, to the ſurprize of every body, he was fully reſtored to his hearing.

A Gentleman of the town of Leiceſter, dug out of his ground laſt week a potato, which weighed upwards of 15 l.

There are now in Brown's hoſpital at Stamford, endowed for the maintenance of old decayed perſons, ten old men, healthy and well, whoſe ages together make 785; and what is remarkable, the youngeſt of them is ſixty-nine.

A new diſcovery, made by Thomas Rankin and Holt Waring Eſqrs, for the tanning of leather: which diſcovery was laid before the houſe of commons in Ireland, on the 13th inſtant, and is as follows: ——The material for tanning is heath. The method of uſing it, is to put it into water, and boil it in a large copper pan, for about three hours, which time will be ſufficient to extract the juices from it. The water ſo infuſed with the juice, muſt be drawn from the pan into large vats, which are to be placed above ground, ſo that the liquor may be drawn from them again. Care muſt be taken that the ſkins and hides be not put into the ouze in the tan vats, until it be no warmer than the blood of a beaſt juſt killed, by which means the leather is nouriſhed by the ouze, and the tanning expedited, more effectually than in the ordinary method of tanning with cold ouze. Care muſt likewiſe be taken not to uſe an iron pan, which will blacken and harden the leather. The oftener that freſh ouze is applied (as above) with a natural warmth, it impregnates the leather ſooner than any tannage made by bark, and expedites the tannage.—The houſe ordered this diſcovery to be publiſhed.

A few days ago was married, Mr. George Southern, lineally deſcended from the anceſtors of the famous poet of that name, to the widow Talbot, of Donaghmore, in the Queen's county. Both their ages make 171 years, he being 90, and the lady 81; and what makes this more remarkable is, we hear, ſhe is advanced in the happy ſtate of pregnancy.—Dublin Journal.

A ſevere battle was fought between a lamplighter and a baker, in Bunhill-fields, which laſted one hour and five minutes, when the latter was obliged to yield to his antagoniſt, with the loſs of an eye and four guineas; the ſum agreed to be paid the conqueror.

22. An unhappy accident happened near the ſix-mile ſtone on the Edmonton road, where a coach that had ſeveral perſons in it, who were going on a party of pleaſure, was overturned by the coachman's driving on the bank to avoid a cart that was coming along without a driver: Mr. Wallbank, a buckle-cutter, in Noble-ſtreet, being on the coach-box, was thrown off, and the cart at the inſtant went over his head, and killed him on the ſpot; the wife of a ſtone maſon, who was in the coach, had her face almoſt tore off by the cart-wheel, and expired ſoon after; a publican in Noble-ſtreet was much bruiſed, but a youth, his ſon, happily eſcaped without any hurt.

There is now living at Whitehaven, one Peter Macgie, who for many years has been employed as ſcavenger. He is above 100 years old; has been married to eight wives, who bore him 28 ſons, and four daughters, the youngeſt of whom is now but nine years old.

India ſtock roſe from 183, to 197½, per cent. in expectation that the Eaſt-India Company will advance the dividend.

A parcel of ſheep belonging to a farmer at Edmonton, having eat a quantity of the bark of a yew tree, in a field adjoining to the road, five of them died ſoon after; the others, by proper care, were recovered.

His Excellency Count Guerchy, the French ambaſſador, accompanied by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, viſited the colleges and public buildings at Oxford.

Lord Grey ſent, as a preſent, to Queen's College, Cambridge, three curious pieces of painting; the one repreſenting Lady Jane Grey, another the Firſt Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, and the third the firſt Grecian writer.

Naples, April 15. Mount Veſuvius broke, on Thurſday laſt, with great violence, on the oppoſite ſide to its firſt eruption; and a new lava took its courſe towards the Torre del Annunciata, between Portici and Pompeia. The lava is really tremendous, the river of fire being now at leaſt four miles in length, and in ſome places near two miles in breadth. It has already deſtroyed three vineyards, and is continuing its courſe ſlowly, over cultivated lands, towards the village of Annunciata. The lava, at its ſource, and for the firſt mile, is as rapid as the river Severn at the paſſage near Briſtol; but, by extending itſelf, cools, and loſes its velocity, ſo as not to advance more than thirty feet in an hour.

The young Stadtholder of Holland, who lately came of age, has, during the courſe of the preſent month, viſited moſt of the departments under his juriſdiction, and has made ſuch promotions and alterations in each, as he ſaw neceſſary. He has been received in all the cities through which he paſſed, by the acclamations of the people, and the ſtrongeſt marks of ſincere affection.

The tolls to be paid on a Sunday at the turnpike-gates, on thoſe roads which lead to the city of London, purſuant to the late act.

For every coach, or other carriage, drawn by ſix or more horſes, ten pence.

For every coach, &c. drawn by four horſes, eight pence.

For every coach, &c. drawn by three or two horſes, the ſum of ſix pence.

And for every chaiſe, &c. drawn by one horſe, three pence.

For every horſe, mule, or aſs, not drawing, one penny.

However, it was reſolved, that the above Sunday toll ſhould not extend to carriages bringing proviſion to the London markets.

23. The commiſſioners for the better paving, &c. the city of London, met at Guildhall, and ſettled the appointments to their reſpective officers and ſervants, viz. To the chief clerk, 100l. per ann. firſt aſſiſtant clerk, 60; junior aſſiſtant clerk, 50; ſurveyor, 200; three inſpectors, 60 each.

The great queſtion between the importers of foreign gunpowder, and the gunpowder-makers, was debated before the court of King's-bench, when it was determined that no gunpowder could be lawfully imported into this kingdom, for ſale or merchandiſe, and that no licence could be granted for any ſuch purpoſe; and the rule of court made for the gunpowder-makers, to ſhew cauſe why information ſhould not be granted againſt them for miſdemeanors, in joining together to proſecute importers of foreign gunpowder, was diſmiſſed with coſts.

A mackerel, which weighed three pounds and a quarter, was ſold at Billingſgate to a nobleman's ſteward for half a guinea.

The merchants, traders, freeholders, and citizens of Dublin, have preſented the following addreſs to their repreſentatives in parliament.

"Gentlemen,

"Having authentic intelligence, that the bill, upon which the Proteſtant intereſt and freedom of this kingdom greatly depend, is dropped in Great Britain; and finding that every attempt made by the commons of Ireland, ſtrengthened by the united and general voice of all ranks and denominations of Proteſtants, to obtain a law for limiting the duration of parliaments, has hitherto proved ineffectual; we cannot but think that the commons of this kingdom will ſtand juſtified in following the example given them by the commons of England, on a ſimilar occaſion, at the late glorious revolution, that grand æra of Britiſh liberty. We therefore, as citizens and freeholders of this metropolis, thinking ourſelves bound to ſtand foremoſt in all national meaſures, have taken the earlieſt opportunity to declare our ſentiments upon this moſt intereſting event, and to entreat that you will never give your aſſent to any money-bill of longer duration than three months, till a law paſſes in this kingdom, for a ſeptennial limitation of parliament."

[Signed by W. Rutledge, and Richard French, Eſqs, high ſheriffs, and upwards of ſix hundred merchants and traders.]

28. General Elliot's and General Burgoyne's regiments of light horſe, were reviewed on Monday by his Majeſty, and made a fine appearance. They are for the future to be called the king's and queen's regiments of dragoons, and their uniforms are to be altered.

One day laſt week, Mrs. Bradford, a gentlewoman of Wallingford in Berkſhire, was found, to appearance, dead, in a field near that town, and put into a coffin, where ſhe remained three days, when, to the ſurpriſe of her acquaintance, ſhe revived juſt as the coffin was going to be ſcrewed up, and is now in perfect health.

The parliament of Paris are engaged in a freſh broil with the Archbiſhop of Paris, on account of a new formula, which the latter requires to be ſigned by all perſons applying for ordination.

A child, the daughter of Mr. Holland, of St. George's fields, Southwark, fell into a pond, from which ſhe was taken out, near an hour afterwards, quite ſtiff, and to all appearance dead; but by rubbing her well with ſalt, and rolling her in it, ſhe recovered in about four hours ſo as to be able to ſpeak, and is likely to do well.

By a fire which happened at Upſal, in Sweden, on the 30th of the laſt month, ten ſtone houſes, eighty-ſeven wooden ones, and ſeveral barns were conſumed.

Madrid, April 25. The king has ſent orders to the Marquis d'Enſenada to retire from court. Yeſterday two regiments of horſe arrived here with eight pieces of cannon; and near 10,000 troops are poſted round this capital, to aſſiſt in caſe of future diſturbances, which are much to be feared from the preſent apparent diſcontent of the people.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, May 10.

"The minute Mrs. Ogilvie arrived at this place, ſhe ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe for Bergues, a town two leagues from hence, and there employed the miſtreſs of the Auberge to buy her a cap, a handkerchief, and ſeveral little articles neceſſary to the apparel of a woman."

Paris, May 16. An ordinance of the Duke de Choiſeul, as ſuperintendant-general of the poſts, is juſt publiſhed, which prohibits the poſtmaſters of Paris, and twelve leagues round, furniſhing horſes to any perſon without an order from his Majeſty, or a permiſſion from the ſuperintendant; the contrary cuſtom having been found to facilitate the eſcape of bankrupts and criminals, who by that means evaded the purſuit of juſtice. The poſtmaſters of the frontier-towns are likewiſe directed, not to grant horſes to perſons coming from foreign countries, without permiſſion of the governors of thoſe towns.

An arret of the council of ſtate, dated Apr. 21. is alſo juſt publiſhed, by which his Majeſty directs, that no merchants, traders, financiers, burghers, or other perſons who have ſtopt payment, been bankrupts, or have made a compoſition with their creditors, ſhall be again admitted upon the exchange to tranſact any buſineſs or traffic whatſoever.

An earthen urn was lately dug up at Toſcanella, not far from Rome, which contained a great number of gold coins, and 100 ſilver coins with the impreſſions of *Pope Eugenius* IV.

Several more paintings, and a marble-ſtatue, have been diſcovered in the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeia. The paintings repreſent galleys with ſeveral oars; and the ſtatue exhibits a woman in the Egyptian dreſs, crowned with gilded flowers. On the pedeſtal is the following inſcription.—L. CÆCILIUS PHOEBUS. POSUIT I. D. D. D. There have likewiſe been found, beſides this ſtatue, ſeveral remains of curious ſculpture.

Baron Law de Lauriſton, commandant general of the French ſettlements in the Indies, has concluded a private convention with Lord Clive, by which it is agreed, that there may be in the port of Chandernagor five French officers, ſome European ſoldiers, and 100 Seapoys; and much the ſame regulations are ſtipulated for Patna, Coſſimbuzar, and other forts.

Great rejoicings have been made in all the cyder-countries for the repeal of the cyder-act, by which, now, three ſorts of perſons only are the objects of that act, viz. the factor, or agent, who receives and ſells cyder, &c. by commiſſion; the dealer or jobber, who buys cyder to ſell again wholeſale; and the publican, who retails it.

A ſmall iſland called Bridge-Marſh, within nine miles of Malden in Eſſex, which was overflowed by the ſea upwards of thirty years ſince, is now draining, piling, and incloſing, the ſea being withdrawn from the ſame. It is upwards of a mile and a half in length, and nearly half that in breadth. It appears at preſent very green, with a tall, ſtrong graſs.

The unfortunate town of Crediton, in Devonſhire, which lately, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, had ſixty dwelling-houſes reduced to aſhes by fire, ſuffered a great loſs by fire in the year 1753, when upwards of four hundred and ſixty houſes were burnt down, beſides the market-houſe, wool-chambers, and other public buildings, to the damage of 53,000 l. and upwards.

The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick arrived at Verſailles the 22d ult. and was preſented the ſame day to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the royal family.

The Marquis of Granby has adjudged two new medals in gold, and two in ſilver, to four of the gentlemen cadets, as prizes of honour at the royal military academy my at Woolwich, with the following names inſcribed on the edge of each medal, viz. gold medals: *Thomas Hyde Page*, 5 *June*, MDCCLXV. and *John Cridland*, ditto. Silver medals: *Charles Green*, 5 *June*, MDCCLXV. and *Thomas Nepean*, ditto. On the face of the medal is the King's head in profile, laureated; legend is, AUSPICIIS GEORG. III. OPT. PRINC. P. P. On the reverſe is the figure of *Minerva*, with her proper attributes; legend is, PRÆMIA LAUDI. In the exergue is, D. M. GRANBY MAG. GEN. ORD. MDCCLXV.

A medal has been ſtruck at Vienna, on occaſion of the marriage of the Archducheſs Maria Chriſtiana, to Prince Albert of Saxony; on one ſide of which are repreſented the buſts of their Royal Highneſſes, with this inſcription: M. CHRISTINA AUSTRICA: ALBERTUS SAXONICUS. On the other ſide appear two palm-trees, whoſe branches twine together with Hymen in the middle, who unites the Auſtrian arms to one tree, and the Saxon arms to the other. The words are as follows, QUO VOTA TRAHUNT; and on the exergue: CONJUNCTI D. IX. Apr. MDCCLXVI.

The French had erected obeliſks and croſſes on different parts of the African coaſt, which the commanders of our men of war on that ſtation, conſidering as tokens of poſſeſſion, have removed, as was laſt year done at Turk's iſland.

The bank of Venice has given notice, that the intereſt of their funds will be reduced to 4 per cent. and that thoſe who do not chuſe to accept of theſe terms, will be paid their principal.

Six women and two men, belonging to the Anabaptiſts meeting at Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, were publicly baptized at the common horſepond, near Eveſham turnpike, in preſence of above 1500 ſpectators.

The Sieur Comus, during his ſtay here, has by his dexterity acquired no leſs than 5000 l. moſt of which he will carry off with him.

They write from Guiſbrough, in Yorkſhire, that laſt week was dug in the garden of William Chaloner, Eſq; 143 young potatoes, the produce of one root; and what is remarkable, no top had ſprung from it.

Tueſday night a ſoldier's wife, who lodges in Tottenham-court-road, was delivered of a boy and girl, and yeſterday morning of another boy; the girl died ſoon after its birth, but the two boys are likely to live.

The lady of Sir William Nicholſon (of Glenbervy) Bart. was lately delivered of a daughter. Sir William is 92 years of age, has a daughter alive of his firſt marriage aged 66 years, married his preſent lady when he was 82 years old, and has had by her now ſix children.

A few days ago a poor labourer's wife, at Burrowden in Rutlandſhire, was ſafely delivered of three boys and a girl. The woman is likely to do well, but the children are dead.

Died, at a village near Raynham in Norfolk, one John Bowell, a ploughman, in the 105th year of his age, who had followed that occupation upwards of 88 years, and continued it to within four months of his death.

Mrs. Froſt at Fallow-fields lead-mines, aged 105.

The Rev. Mr. Carter, at Tengworth in Devonſhire, aged 91; he had ſerved that pariſh 66 years.

James Mackay, a Shopkeeper near Cardigan, aged 120.

Ja. Lyndſey, at Plumſtead in Kent, aged 103; he was a ſoldier in K. Charles II.'s time.

Rich. Newman, Eſq; of Weſt-Ham, Eſſex. He has left 100 l. to St. Luke's hoſpital; 200 l. to the London; 100 l. to the ſmall-pox; 100 l. to the Magdalen; 100 l. to Weſt-Ham charity-ſchool; 100 l. to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel; and 100 l. to the widows and children of clergymen.

Joſeph Pratt, Eſq; of the ſmall-pox, at his mother's, near Vauxhall, aged 19; by his death 2000 l. per annum devolves to the lady of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Rothwell, the worthy Vicar of Dean, near Bolton, Lancaſhire, which living he enjoyed 56 years.

JUNE.

2. A cauſe was ttied in the court of common pleas, on the eſcape of Capt. Bumford from the Fleet priſon, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, for 3000 l. damages.

An elegant pedeſtal for the reception of the ſtatue of George II. in the ſenate-houſe at Cambridge, was erected; on the front of which is the following inſcription:

GEORGIO SECUNDO,
Patrono ſuo, optime merenti,
Semper venerando;
Quod volenti Populo,
Juſtiſſimè, humaniſſimè,
In Pace, et in Bello,
Feliciter imperavit;
Quod academiam Cantabrigienſem
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;
Hanc Statuam
Æternam, faxit Deus, Monumentum,
Grati Animi in Regem,
Pietatis in Patriam,
Amoris in Academiam,
Suis Sumptibus, poni curavit,
THOMAS HOLLES
Dux de NEWCASTLE,
Academiæ Cancellarius,
A. D. MDCCLXVI.

The haymakers aſſembled at the Royal Exchange to the numbers of 440 perſons, when a collection was made for them on account of the heavy rains which prevented their getting work.

A very extraordinary fraud was lately practiſed on two Briſtol merchants, Devonſhire and Reeve, who having received a letter from London, as from Barclay and ſons, adviſing them of the death of Godfrey Stafford, Eſq; by which his nephew, who was in their city in very neceſſitous circumſtances, became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, and deſiring them at the ſame time, to remove him from his obſcurity, and ſupply him with whatever ſhould be neceſſary, for which the letter-writer would be accountable; theſe gentlemen, in conſequence of this letter, made inquiry, and found out this pretended nephew exactly in the circumſtances deſcribed; ſupplied him with money to purchaſe proper neceſſaries, and by the advices ſo well authenticated, advanced his credit ſo high, that he eaſily procured whatever he ordered from other ſhops, with all which he ſoon decamped; when it appeared that the letter was counterfeited, no ſuch perſon was dead, nor any ſuch perſon as the nephew exiſted; and that the impoſter was only a common ſailor, who had been a ſeafaring man for many years. The above artful villain has been ſince apprehended at a farm-houſe in the neighbourhood of Briſtol; but there being no proof of his being the author of the forgery, he was committed to the care of an officer, till letters could be obtained from London; in a few days came down letters from Sir John Fielding, charging him with two other forgeries; on which he confeſſed the former fraud, and returned a part of the goods to the ſhopkeepers whom he had defrauded. He is brought to London, to take his trial at the Old-Bailey.

4. Being his Majeſty's birth-day, who then entered into his 29th year, the morning was uſhered in with ringing of bells; at noon the tower and park guns were fired, and their Majeſties received the compliments of a moſt numerous and brilliant court, whoſe dreſſes, the manufactures of our country wholly, far exceeded in richneſs, the foreign manufactures that were uſually worn on the like occaſion. At night illuminations appeared throughout the city, but chiefly at the Manſion houſe, and a moſt magnificent fire-work was played off at Tower-hill, which aſtoniſhed and delighted innumerable ſpectators. The ball at court was opened by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and the Princeſs Louiſa Anne.

It is remarkable, that there was not one ſingle article of French manufacture to be ſeen in the magnificent dreſſes with which the nobility appeared at court.

An officer belonging to the ſheriff of Middleſex, went to Hampſtead to arreſt a man, whom he met with at a public houſe; the priſoner, as ſoon as he was arreſted, drew a knife out of his pocket, and cut his throat from ear to ear, but happened to miſs his windpipe. A ſurgeon was immediately ſent for, who ſewed up the wound, but his recovery is doubtful.

6. His Majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills.

The bill for granting his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund.

— for raiſing 1,500,000 l. by annuities and a lottery.

— for extending the duties on houſes, windows, &c.

— for eſtabliſhing four free ports in the Weſt-India iſlands.

— for repealing certain duties on goods in the colonies, and alſo on Eaſt-India goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

— for laying additional duties on ſpirits.

— for indemnifying perſons for uſing unſtamped paper in the American colonies.

— for amending an act relating to wines imported, and for ſecuring the ſtamp-duties for copies of court-rolls, &c.

— for laying an additional duty on the importation of ſilk, crapes, and taffaties, and for allowing the exportation of gums to Ireland.

— for making the river Chelmer navigable from Malden to Chelmſford.

— for allowing the exportation of ſalt from Europe to Quebec.

— for amending the act for regulating buildings, and preventing fires.

— for explaining the act to prevent frauds in the admeaſurement of coals.

— for regulating the poor, cleanſing and lighting the ſtreets, &c. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, above the bars.

And to ſeveral other public and private bills.

After which his Majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech, which the reader will ſee in our ſtate papers.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued both houſes of parliament to Saturday the 12th of July next.

During laſt ſeſſion of parliament his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to ninety-five public and one hundred and one private bills; in all one hundred and ninety-ſix; from the 19th of February to the 6th of June.

We are informed that the inhabitants of the iſland of Patagonia in the South-ſeas, diſcovered by the Dolphin man of war in her voyage round the world under Commodore Byron, and which is lately returned to England, are about nine feet high, are of a tawny complexion, and clothe themſelves with the ſkins of wild beaſts; the children in their mothers arms meaſure about four feet in height; one of theſe infants was decorated with ribbons by ſome of our people, which ſo much delighted the inhabitants, that they came down to the ſea-ſhore in great numbers, bringing with them the choiceſt produce of their country. The Dolphin man of war was eighteen months on her voyage. The men have all been rewarded with double pay, and it is ſaid will be promoted; but were obliged to deliver up ſuch papers, plans, &c. as might be in their hands, it being thought improper that any thing ſhould be made public till another voyage has been made to the above place; after which, it is ſuppoſed, the public will be gratified with the account of the diſcovery.

They write from the Granades, that about the latter end of March laſt an ancient ſepulchral Indian monument was dug up in the iſland of Dominica, containing an iron javelin headed with gold, and divers ornaments of the ſame metal, the vault branched out into ſeparate apertures, and was thought to be the burial place of their kings.

A letter from New York, by the laſt packet, ſays, that a ſolemn thankſgiving had been appointed to be held throughout the whole province, on account of the repeal of the ſtamp-act; and that it was expected all the Britiſh colonies would follow the example.

The Paris Gazette gives an account, as extraordinary, of the death of four perſons, in different parts of the kingdom, whoſe ages added together amount to 418 years; but ſcarce a month paſſes in England, in which there is not ſome perſon dies whoſe age exceeds 100.

Yeſterday the fine houſe in Philpot-lane, formerly built for Mr. Uhtorff, and which coſt near 17,000 l. was ſold for 5,340 l.

10. The remains of his Majeſty's 79th regiment arrived at Chelſea from the Eaſt Indies. They embarked at Manilla under the command of Capt. Backhouſe, on the

1ſt of April 1764; ſince which time they have been on ſhip-board one and twenty months, have buried near one half of their number, and are the laſt corps of his Majeſty's troops that have been employed in India.

One James Nicholſon was removed from the new gaol in Surry to Maidſtone goal, in order to take his trial at the enſuing aſſizes there, for the murder of Edward Jones, a blackſmith, at Lewiſham, 15 years ago. Nicholſon had been abroad ſeveral years as a ſoldier, and when he came home found a woman who had lived with him as his wife married to another man, after having received a legacy, on the death of his brother, of 150 l. as his ſuppoſed widow. Nicholſon, upon this, inſiſted upon part of the money, as it was left ſolely upon his accovnt, which being refuſed, a quarrel aroſe, and in revenge this woman diſcloſed the murder.

We learn from Louvain, that the Sieur Nicolas Bacon, ſupported, on Monday laſt, his theſis of licentiate in the laws of the univerſity of that city. This young man, who is a native of Bruſſels, loſt his ſight at eight years of age; aſſiſted, however, by a maſter, he continued his ſtudies as uſual, and always carried off the principal prizes in the liberal ſciences. He poſſeſſes ſo lively and exact a diſcernment, and ſo happy a memory, that he can cite the pages of a book wherein is contained any propoſition which his maſters have taught him. In ſhort, he anſwered divers queſtions propoſed to him with ſuch judgment and erudition, as to merit the admiration of all preſent, the number of whom was very great. His Imperial Majeſty has expreſſed his deſire of having that theſis dedicated to him. This ſpecies of prodigy drew to Louvain a great number of ſtrangers. The hall of diſputation was never ſo full before.

Came on at Doctors Commons before Dr. Hay, Dean of the Arches court of Canterbury, a cauſe inſtituted by the churchwarden of the pariſh of Horne, in the county of Surry and dioceſe of Winton, againſt the Rev. Mr. Kidgel, rector of that pariſh, for non-reſidence; when, after many learned arguments by the civilians on both ſides, the cauſe, as being improperly begun, was diſmiſſed for the preſent.

13. A moſt melanchollY accident happened to Charles Williams, Eſq; one of the fellow commoners of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He went out with his gun, alone, in the morning; and was found dead in a field, near Grandcheſter, in the afternoon. From circumſtances it appears, that he had reſted the butt-end of the piece on a hedge, in order to put in the rammer, after loading; and ſome unlucky twig pulling the trigger, he received the whole charge in his body. His gun was found on one ſide of the hedge, and he, with the rammer in hand, on the other. The jury brought in their verdict, accidental death. He was buried on Monday: his pall was decorated with ſeveral copies of Greek, Latin, and Engliſh verſes, compoſed by his acquaintance as a reſpectful tribute to his memory: and it was ſupported by ſix fellow-commoners of Trinity-hall; all the other gen-

tlemen of the college attending. Mr. Williams was 20 years of age; and would in a few months have come to the poſſeſſion of a very plentiful fortune.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry, by his late fall at Aſcot races on Monday laſt, which was occaſioned by his riding againſt a chain which he did not perceive, had the misfortune to loſe a tooth, and have his face much cut and wounded, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed. His Royal Highneſs was carried to Windſor, and reſted well the ſame evening, and is now out of danger. His horſe rode with ſuch violence, that he broke an iron chain, and threw his Highneſs ſeveral yards over his head.

A remarkable cauſe was tried before Lord Chief Juſtice Parker, and a ſpecial jury, in the court of exchequer, wherein Mr. Reboul, merchant, was plaintiff, and a cuſtomhouſe officer, defendant, for the illegal ſeizure of a parcel of alamode ſilks; which were ſeized under pretence that they were French. But it appeared to the great ſatisfaction of the court, they were manufactured in Spital Fields, by Meſſrs. Freemount and ſon. The jury, after withdrawing a quarter of an hour, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 225 l. damages.

Orders are given to Mr. Wilton, to execute an elegant ſtatue of his Majeſty, which is to be placed in the centre of Berkley-ſquare.

'Tis ſaid the late Mr. Vere, the banker, died worth 90,000 l. and has, amongſt ſeveral other charitable donations, left 200 l. to Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals, and 200 l. to the incurables; 100 l. to St. Bartholomew's, 100 l. to the London hoſpital, and 100 l. to the Lying-in hoſpital, in Alderſgate-ſtreet; his landed eſtate goes to his brother; and he has left a conſiderable legacy to Mr. Vere in Fleet-ſtreet, who, with Mr. Halifax and Mr. Woodcock, are his executors.

A few days ago, a handſome well-dreſſed young woman came to a church in Whitehaven, to be married to a man, who was attending there with the clergyman. When ſhe had advanced a little into the church, a nymph, her bride-maid, began to undreſs her, and by degrees ſtript her to her ſhift; thus was ſhe led blooming and unadorned to the altar, where the marriage-ceremony was performed. It ſeems this droll wedding was occaſioned by an embarraſſment in the affairs of the intended huſband; upon which account, the girl was adviſed to do this, that he might be intitled to no other marriage-portion then her ſmock.

At a court of proprietors of the Eaſt-India company, the ſeveral letters wrote by Lord Clive, and the treaties made by him, were read; by which it appeared, that peace is entirely eſtabliſhed in that country, and very great advantages are got by him for the benefit of the company, to the amount of at leaſt one million and a half yearly, excluſive of all expences; beſides 500,000 l. in ready money. Upon which a motion was made to increaſe the dividends 2 per cent. per annum, to commence at Chriſtmas next; but the directors being of opinion it would be more prudent to poſtpone it for the preſent, it was unanimouſly agreed to.

Edward M'Ginnis, and Jane M'Ginnis, brother and ſiſter, were executed at Tyburn, for ſtealing out of the houſe of James Adair, Eſq; in Soho ſquare, with whom Jane M'Ginnis lived as ſervant, a great quantity of plate, watches, jewels, &c. The brother declared that his ſiſter drew him in to commit the robbery; before which he had the character of an honeſt man.

18. A few days ago, a woman who had been ſervant to a gentleman in Glouceſterſhire, had a legacy of 1000 l. left her by her maſter; the joy ariſing from which ſo affected her, that, in a day or two after, ſhe threw herſelf into the river, near her maſter's houſe, and though taken out alive, expired ſoon after.

A lad, of about 16 years of age, apprentice to a wheelwright in the Borough, ran a coach-wheel from Blackmanſtreet to three mile ſtone at Vauxhall, and back again, for a wager of ten guineas. He had an hour allowed him to perform it in, but did it with eaſe in fifty-ſeven minutes.

Over the gate-way of the poor's-houſe in Shoe-lane, belonging to St. Andrew's, Holborn, which is rebuilt and finiſhed, there is now replaced a group of carving in ſtone, of the reſurrection, which formerly was in the old buildings; although taken notice of by few, it is reckoned very curious, and highly executed, and was done before the reformation; and except that inimitable piece of ſculpture placed above the north gate of the church-yard of St. Giles in the Fields, is not to be equalled in England.

A few days ſince the workmen, who were making ſome repairs in Wincheſter college, diſcovered a monument, in which was contained the body of Canute, King of England; it was remarkably freſh; had a wreath round the head, and ſeveral other ornaments of gold and ſilver bands, together with a ring on his finger, with a remarkable large fine ſtone in it; alſo in one of his hands was a ſilver penny.

We hear from Inverneſs in Scotland, that at the circuit court there, a miniſter was tried on an indictment for adultery, and found guilty. His ſentence was, to be impriſoned for two months, and fed on bread and water; after which to be baniſhed Scotland for life.

His Majeſty this day in council paſſed 20 grants of land in Eaſt Florida upon petitions from gentlemen of rank and fortune, who intend ſettling them immediately; and it is ſaid St. Auguſtine will certainly be made a free port.

His Excellency the Earl of Hertford, and his ſon the Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, waited on his Majeſty on their return from Ireland, and were graciouſly received.

A letter handed about this day, on the Royal Exchange, from Philadelphia, dated May 3. gives the following affecting narrative:

"From Bermuda we hear, that about the beginning of February laſt, a ſloop, Captain Jones, from Antigua, bound for North Carolina, was drove on that iſland in a diſtreſſed condition. The affair is as follows: The ſloop ſailed from Antigua in October, with Capt. Jones, one Williams the owner, the mate, three ſeamen, three negro men, and between twenty and thirty negro women and children on board: after being at ſea ſome time, they had all their ſails tore to pieces, and it was impoſſible to make any way, and they were left to the mercy of the ſeas; in this condition, and in want of proviſions, they were put to the neceſſity of eating one of the dead negro children, which ſo exaſperated the negroes on board, that they fell on the crew, killed Mr. Williams and the mate, cut them in pieces, and threw them overboard; wounded the captain in a terrible manner; but he taking to the ſhrouds, they followed him; he then ſlipped down the gib ſtay, got into the hold unperceived, and lay there till the ſloop got into Bermuda, which was the next day. The captain, it is thought, will recover; but one of the ſeamen, who was much wounded, died ſoon after he got aſhore; the other two ſeamen eſcaped unhurt, by hiding in the hold till the bloody rage of the negroes was cooled, when they called them up, and told one of them to be captain. Thus did that unhappy crew fare, after being at ſea near 15 weeks, forty days of which almoſt without proviſions. When the negroes and ſailors landed, they were ſo reduced, that they were forced to be carried to lodgings provided for them."

The fiſheries on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland have this year been attended with uncommon ſucceſs; the banks about twenty leagues to the S. W. of Campbell-town in Argyleſhire, being found to be ſo well ſtored with cod, that a thouſand ſhips of two hundred tons might ſoon be ſufficiently laden therewith. The fiſheries on the eaſtern coaſt are alſo greatly improved, as new diſcoveries are every year made of rich banks of cod and ling amongſt the northern iſles; where fine herrings are likewiſe taken in great plenty. And on both coaſts great improvements have been made in the ſalting the fiſh, both as to quality and expedition.

A cauſe was determined in the court of Common Pleas, 26. before Lord Camden, wherein an eminent phyſician was plaintiff, and an eminent lawyer defendant. The action was laid for criminal familiarity with the wife of the plaintiff, for whom the jury, which was ſpecial, gave a verdict in his favour, with 1500 l. damages, beſides coſts of ſuit.

A melon raiſed by a tanner in Southwark upon tan, was ſold in Covent-garden market, and reckoned equal in flavour to any of the ſpecies either foreign or Britiſh.

The ſub-committee, to whom it was referred by the grand-committee, to inquire into the corporation of the city of London's rights in the five city hoſpitals, have ſome time ſince unanimouſly ſigned their report, that the right of government over theſe reſpective royal foundations, is jointly in the mayor, aldermen, and common council, as being the only legal repreſentative body of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

On Thurſday laſt Capt. Fleming, aid de camp to the Earl of Hertford, was robbed by a ſingle highwayman between Towceſter and Stony Stratford, of ſeventeen guineas. Captain Fleming, after he was robbed, went to Stony Stratford, where he procured two poſt horſes and a poſt boy, went in purſuit of the highwayman, and came up with him near the Earl of Pomfret's near Towceſter, when a clergyman, who was aſſiſting to take him, deſired him to ſurrender: which he refuſing, he was, by him, ſhot dead on the ſpot.

A letter from Glouceſter tells us, that on Thurſday paſſed through that city for Scotland, in two hearſes, from Bath, the remains of the late earl and counteſs of Sutherland.—There is ſomething very affecting in the fate of theſe noble perſonages.—The loſs of an only ſon, who died about a twelvemonth ago, lay ſo heavy upon their ſpirits, that they determined to try whether the gaiety of Bath would diſpel the gloom. They had been there a few weeks only when the earl was taken ill of a violent fever, during which the counteſs devoted herſelf ſo entirely to the care of her lord, that it is aſſerted ſhe attended him for twenty-one days and nights without ever leaving him or going to bed; and the apprehenſions of his danger ſo affected her ſpirits and appetite, that her ſtomach refuſed all ſuſtenance, and ſhe died about three weeks ago, perfectly worn out with fatigue and watching; and on laſt Monday ſe'ennight the fever carried off his lordſhip.—This moſt amiable pair were an honour to nobility: their conjugal love was even proverbial. It appeared from the inſcriptions on the coffins, that the earl was only 31, the counteſs 26.

On Friday night laſt a perſon broke into the cuſtom-houſe of Leverpoole, and ſtole out of the collector's office between 500 and 600 l. He has been ſince taken and committed to Lancaſter goal.

An ingenious gentleman in London has lately invented a machine, with which he can, with great expedition, ſpin copper, ſilver, or gold, on thread or ſilk, without any friction or hurt to either.

They write from Antigua, that a free negro has latly diſcovered a very rich crimſon die, from a preparation of the fruit of the manchineal tree; which, for brilliancy of colour, exceeds any thing hitherto attempted, and is extremely durable.

The following is a liſt of the perſons that were drowned on board the ſnow Nancy, from Briſtol, lately loſt on Hereford bar, viz. Captain Kerr, Mr. Oliver, the mate; Capt. Wilſon, his wife and child; Rev. Meſſ. Gyles and Wilſon; Robert Smith, a brother of Dr. Smith's, of Philadelphia; Capt. John Corſer, of that place; Capt. Jones, and four ſeamen taken up at ſea out of a Rhode iſland veſſel; Mr. Mott, of Connecticut; a captain and two mates, paſſengers from Briſtol; and ſix ſeamen, belonging to the ſnow, moſt of them ſhipped at Briſtol.

By letters from Edinburgh, we are informed, that ſeveral gentlemen, curious in antiquities, have gone to Dumfermline, in order to examine the ſtone coffin and bones found under the foundation of the eaſt-end of that church; all of whom agree in thinking it the remains of Queen Margaret, conſort of Malcolm Canmore; and to ſupport their opinion they mention the method of burying in ſtone, which exactly correſponds with that æra. The coffin meaſures ſix feet, by three, two and a half, and is cut out of one entire ſtone, ſuppoſed to be brought from the Queen's ferry, (a place adjacent thereto), and famous for its fineneſs, the moſt elegant buildings in Scotland being built therewith, as the Earls of Hopton's and Fife's, which have been greatly admired by all connoiſſeurs in architecture. On the top of the coffin there is viſibly to be ſeen, a croſs, on the ſides ſome hieroglyphics, which time has entirely obliterated.

The general aſſembly of Scotland is now ſitting, the Earl of Glaſgow, high commiſſioner, and Rev. Mr. John Hamilton, moderator.

An action was tried in the court of King's-Bench, wherein an eminent attorney was defendant, and had a verdict given againſt him for 1500 l. with coſts of ſuit, for delaying the plaintiff's caſe.

Lately was tried before Lord Chief Baron Parker in the court of Exchequer, a cauſe wherein the gold and ſilver wire-drawers company, at the ſuit of the crown, were plaintiffs, and a merchant in this city was defendant, for having imported a large quantity of foreign ſtained copper under the name of horſe-dew. After a long trial, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, by which the ſaid copper was forfeited, and will be all burnt purſuant to act of parliament.

Mr. Bowen has lately, by his travels into China, diſcovered a powder which all wayfaring people uſe there as an occaſional diet, and which cannot fail of being greatly ſerviceable in hoſpitals, the army, the navy, in all ſhips, eſpecially the African, and in all long voyages, being an excellent antiſcorbutic. This powder is no other than that of Sago or China Salop: and he has alſo diſcovered that the vegetable from whence it is prepared, is to be found in our own colony of Georgia, from whence he has himſelf brought it, and manufactured ſome quantity, for which the ſociety of arts have ſhewn their entire approbation, by preſenting him with their gold medal.

The Aſbeſtos has been brought lately from Scotland: it was found among the rocks in the pariſh of Auchindoir, near Strathbogie, and bordering upon the Highlands of Scotland. Some years ago the lady of the manor had a petticoat made of it. It is deſcribed by naturaliſts to be a fibrous, flexile, incombuſtible, and elaſtic body, compoſed of ſingle and continuous filaments. Among the ancients, Ciampi, of Rome, was ſucceſsful enough to make cloth of it, after ſteeping the ſtone in water, and afterwards carding it as wool, and then having it ſpun into a thread; which being wrought into a cloth by the help of other threads, and thrown into the fire, left the compoſition entirely of aſbeſtos. It will neither give fire with ſteel, nor ferment with aqua fortis; and if thrown into the fire will endure the moſt extreme heat, without the leaſt injury to its texture.

"By a letter juſt received from Metz, we are informed of a thunder-ſtorm which happened there in the night between the 27th and 28th of laſt month, when the lightning ſet fire to the barracks in the new town, and ſpread with ſuch rapidity along the wood-work of that large pile of building, that it was near all reduced to aſhes before there was time to give any aſſiſtance. But a ſmall part was ſaved of the equipages of the Dauphin regiment and the legion of Conflans, who lodged in thoſe barracks. The fire was not extinguiſhed till late the next day. The damage ſuſtained by this accident is computed at 220,000 livres."

They write from Batavia, in letters of the 22d of October, 1765, that the eruption of the volcano of Banda-Neyra has been attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences, the mountain, according to the laſt advices received, being now on fire in all parts, and launching out its ſulphureous flames and odours to ſuch a diſtance, that the inhabitants, unable any longer to endure it, have found themſelves under the neceſſity of retiring.

On the 19th of May, their Royal Highneſſes the Grand Duke and Ducheſs of Tuſcany, accompanied with a large train of nobility, foreign miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction, arrived at Leghorn. The road without the Piſa gate was lined with two battalions of ſoldiers, through which their Royal Highneſſes paſſed amidſt the firing of cannon, and the acclamations of an innumerable crowd of people. When they arrived at the gate, his Royal Highneſs was preſented by the governor with the keys of the city; after which their Royal Highneſſes proceeded to the royal palace. The houſes were every where decorated with carpets, damaſk, and other ornaments, and the windows crouded with ſpectators, ſo that there never was a more ſplendid entrance ſeen upon any occaſion. At the door of the palace their Royal Highneſſes were met by the chief magiſtrates of the town; and above ſtairs, in the ſtate apartment, were aſſembled the principal Italian and foreign ladies, the latter of which were preſented to their Royal Highneſſes by the conſuls of their reſpective nations. In the afternoon the exhibition of the public games began, which continued the 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 24th, and conſiſted of variety of races, and magnificent and curious exhibitions of different kinds, one of which the Engliſh gave.

Monday morning their Royal Highneſſes gave audience of leave; and in the afternoon left the city.

They dined every day in public, ſhewed the greateſt condeſcenſion and affability; and when they went away, left to the governor and other principal officers very handſome preſents, and to each of the conſuls of the foreign factories, who had given public diverſions on this occaſion, a very fine diamond ring. And the Great Duke confirmed the privileges granted by his predeceſſors to foreigners who come and ſettle there.

They write from Rome, that there has lately been found in digging in Prince Altieri's ground near that city, a beautiful ſtatue of Diana, ſuppoſed to have lain there many hundred years.

There was a hearing before his honour the maſter of the rolls, concerning a legacy of about 10,000 l. left by the late Sir William Pynſent to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; which was conteſted by ſome of the relations of the deceaſed baronet; and after many learned arguments of the moſt eminent counſel, it was determined in favour of Mr. Pitt.

30. Came on at Guildhall, before Lord Camden and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein a late commander of a ſloop in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice was plaintiff, and the commodore of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips at the conqueſt of the Manillas was defendant. The action was brought for impreſſing the plaintiff from on board his own ſloop in Auguſt 1763, and detaining him in cuſtody fifteen months, part of which time he was kept as a fore-maſt man, for a ſlight offence given the Commodore. After a long trial, in which Admiral Corniſh and ſeveral other witneſſes were examined, Lord Camden ſummed up the evidence in a conciſe manner, and gave a very affecting charge, in which he clearly explained the prerogative of the crown, and the ſubjects liberty. The jury then went out and ſtaid above half an hour, when they returned and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 400 l. damages.

A cauſe was heard by the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron, and the other reverend barons of the court of Exchequer, wherein Thomas Kynaſton, Eſq; the impropriator of the rectory and pariſh of St. Botolph without Aldgate, was plaintiff, and Mr. Samuel Hawley, an ancient inhabitant of a large brewhouſe and other buildings, within the Middleſex part of the ſaid pariſh, was defendant. The plaintiff's bill was brought to compel payment of a ſum of 3 l. per ann. for tythes of the ſaid brewhouſe and buildings. The court decreed the defendant to pay the plaintiff the ſaid 3 l. per annum, and all arrears thereof, with coſts of ſuit.

As Mr. White, belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, was ſhewing the geometrical ſtairs, he unhappily fell down the well near 90 feet, and pitched on the engine at the bottom, which broke his fall, and, to the ſurpriſe of every body, he walked home ſeemingly unhurt.

They write from Rome, that the Chaldean character, which was in the printing houſe of the college de Propaganda Fide, being imperfect, and wanting nine letters, the Patriarch of Chaldea, Joſeph IV. who arrived laſt year in that city, has been engaged thereby to form the true and ancient Chaldee character, in order to print the Miſſal and Ritual, according to the uſe of his nation; and he has found means to enchaſe the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible. Theſe new letters have been caſt to the number of 726000; and the alphabets alſo of the ſeveral languages in the catalogue of the printing-houſe of that college have been augmented for the uſe of the miſſions. This catalogue conſiſts at preſent of twenty-eight different languages.

We have many long accounts from Paris of the feaſts and entertainments given to the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. He has been entertained by all or moſt of the princes of the blood, and by the Duke de Duras, gentleman of the bedchamber, by the King's order; and he has been ſucceſſively introduced to all the academies at Paris.

We hear from Ledbury, in Herefordſhire, that there is one Price and his wife, now living near that place, whoſe ages put together then make 216 years; the man being 110, and the woman 106.

A perſon died lately at Linlithgow in Scotland, aged one hundred and eleven years, the laſt thirty of which he had been blind.

At Kirkſtall Forge near Leeds, Margaret Bartlemer, aged upwards of 102, who retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

A few days ago died at Aldborough, near Richmond, in Yorkſhire, Anne Armſtrong, aged 107: to which age ſhe had lived in the ſtate of celibacy.—And the ſame week died at the above place, Anne Jameſon, aged 102, who had been confined to her bed for the laſt ten years.

At her houſe in Well-Alley, Wapping-Dock, aged 101, Margaret Hewitt, who had acquired upwards of 1000 pounds, by milk ſelling, which ſhe has left to a numerous family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. She was in Stepney-fields on Friday, with a female ſervant, complained when ſhe came home of a pain in her ſtomach, and ſaid ſhe ſhould not live many hours.

We hear from Knareſborough, in Yorkſhire, that a few days ſince died, at a village near that town, called Northweeds, one John Simpſon, in the 112th year of his age; who could read without ſpectacles, and never had any illneſs till within three months of his death.

J U L Y.

We learn from Holland, that a fire happened at Hilverſum, near Utrecht, on the 25th ult. by which the greateſt part of the woollen manufactures, of which they had great quantities in that village, were deſtroyed. A number of people carried their moſt valuable effects to the church, which, on account of its diſtance, it was expected would have been preſerved, but where they had the chagrin to ſee them all conſumed, whilſt many of the houſes from whence they had been removed eſcaped the flames. Hundreds of the poor inhabitants are ruined, and forced to lie in the open fields. This fire broke out on the very ſame ſpot where a dreadful conflagration began juſt forty years ago, and conſumed the greateſt part of the village.

They write from Cadiz, that ſome workmen, in repairing the caſtle of Verona, within three miles of that city, dug up a beautiful copper ſtatue of the Emperor Adrian, ſeventeen feet high.

5th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when four priſoners, capitally convicted, received ſentence of death; one of whom was Thomas Smith, tried laſt ſeſſions for a highway robbery, and found guilty, but whoſe counſel had moved in arreſt of judgment, and the opinion of the judges had over-ruled the plea: 27 were caſt for tranſportation, four were ordered to be whipt, and 22 were diſcharged for want of proſecution.

Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening, the man who laid a wager to croſs the Thames in a butcher's tray, ſet out in the ſame from Somerſet ſtairs, and reached the Surry ſhore with great eaſe, uſing nothing but his hands; he had on a cork jacket, in caſe of any accident. It is ſaid 1400 l. was depending on this affair, and upwards of 70 boats full of ſpectators were preſent.

The rejoicings all over North America, for the repeal of the ſtamp act, have been exceſſive; and ſeveral of the colonies have begun to raiſe ſubſcriptions for ſtatues of Mr. Pitt. At Philadelphia they came to the following healing reſolution, viz. "that to demonſtrate our zeal to Great Britain, and our gratitude for the repeal of the ſtamp-act, each of us will, on the 4th of June next, being the birth-day of our moſt gracious ſovereign George III. dreſs ourſelves in a new ſuit of the manufactures of England, and give what homeſpun we have to the poor."

Newcaſtle, June 28. Laſt week ſome workmen at Rudcheſter, who were employed to dig up ſtones among the buried ruins of the Roman ſtation, near the place where the coins were diſcovered ſome months ſince, met with a ciſtern, or trough, hewn in the ſolid rock, which meaſured above twelve feet in length, four in breadth, and two in depth, with a hole cloſe to the bottom, to drain it at one end, and, about three feet from the other end, a partition wall of ſtones and lime was run croſs it.—There were found in it, a tripod candleſtick, ſome very large teeth, and the vertebræ, and other broken and imperfect bones of ſome animal, which is ſuppoſed to have been buried in it; but there was no cover.

On the 14th of May, a dreadful conflagration happened at Bridgetown, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes. It began in the highſtreet about half after eleven at night, and raged with inexpreſſible violence till nine the next morning. The number of houſes conſumed, including the cuſtom-houſe and other public buildings, is about 440, the annual rents of which amounted to 16,421 l. beſides a great number of warehouſes and ſheds, all well ſtored with goods and merchandiſes, the value of which cannot yet be eſtimated. Many of the principal ſtorehouſes with proviſions were providentially preſerved, by which means, and the benevolence of the public, the ſufferers have been relieved from the apprehenſions of periſhing for want. On this calamitous occaſion, the legiſlative body of the iſland were called together, who immediately proceeded to take every expedient into conſideration for rebuilding the town, and providing for the unfortunate. A committee was appointed for receiving donations, and in a few days more than 1000 l. was ſubſcribed for immediate ſubſiſtence. The whole damage is eſtimated at 300,000 l. ſterling.

At Hartford, in Connecticut, a moſt melancholy accident happened to 22 young gentlemen, who were buſied at the ſchool-houſe in preparing fireworks for the rejoicings that were intended on the news having been received of the repeal of the ſtamp-act. Three barrels of powder being provided for this purpoſe, and lodged in the lower room of the ſchool-houſe, out of which the gentlemen had taken a ſmall quantity for their preſent uſe; but while they were employed in the upper room, in forming what they had taken, a negro boy below, ſeeing ſome powder ſcattered on the floor, raked it together, and ſet it on fire. This inſtantly communicated to the reſt, by which the whole edifice was ſhattered in a moſt ruinous manner; part was blown up in the air, and the reſt reduced to ruins: The gentlemen were ſome blown up, ſome buried in the ruins, and ſome caſt upon the ground, two or three only eſcaped with little or no hurt, the reſt were miſerably mangled, their bones fractured, or, which was leſs terrible, killed outright. A like accident happened at Seabrook, on the ſame occaſion.

10th. A cauſe of great conſequence came on in Chancery, by which a gentleman, juſt come of age, recovered a very conſiderable ſum for intereſt on all the ſums retained in the receiver's hands during his minority; receivers being annually to account for moneys received on minors eſtates, and the balance to be paid up accordingly.

They write from Dunfermline, in Scotland, that a ſilver cup, which will hold three half pints, of curious ancient workmanſhip, with double handles, was lately dug up there, thought to be upwards of 1300 years old.

The eruption of Mount Veſuvius ſtill continues, and the oldeſt perſons living never remember its having laſted ſo long.

A parcel of dried leaves of a ſhrub, the growth of Georgia, has been received by a gentleman in town from his correſpondent at Savannah, which has a flavour and taſte equal to hyſon tea, and in colour a light green.

One Dobſon, a lighterman, undertook, for a wager of five guineas, to ſwim on his back from Weſtminſter bridge to Putney bridge in an hour and three quarters, without turning himſelf in the water; which he performed 19 minutes within the time.

14th. The new paving began at Temple-bar, when two Engliſh paviours undertook to pave more in that day than four Scotchmen; the Engliſh by three o'clock had got ſo much a head, that they went into a public-houſe to refreſh themſelves, and afterwards returning to their work, beat the North Britons hollow.

Yeſterday in the afternoon a match at cricket was played on Blackheath, between 11 Greenwich college penſioners, who had loſt each an arm, and 11 others, who had loſt each a leg, which afforded much ſport to a great number of ſpectators, and was won with eaſe by the former.

We are aſſured, that the place of Head-keeper of Wood ſtreet Compter, to which Mr. John Kirbey was lately appointed, by Sheriffs Trecothic and Kennet, was, to thoſe gentlemens great honour, given entirely gratis, although they might, as their predeceſſors were heretofore accuſtomed, have ſold the ſame for 1500 pounds.—A noble example, and worthy imitation in the diſpoſal of all city-places, but eſpecially ſuch as are connected with the adminiſtration of juſtice.

From Maidenhead, and other places in Berkſhire, we are informed, that, by the late heavy rains, many of the fields along the Thames were two feet under water, and that conſiderable damage had been done thereby to the hay.

Conſtantinople, June 16. On the 22d paſt, between five and ſix in the morning, was felt here a violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted ſomething more than a minute. It did very little damage in the ſuburb of Pera and Galata, but a great deal in Conſtantinople. Four royal moſques ſuffered: the firſt at the gate of Adrianople, the cupola of which fell, and the walls were damaged: the ſecond, that of Sultan Mahomet II. the cupola of which fell; as did likewiſe the public ſchool, in which above 100 ſtudents periſhed: the third, that of Mahomet Baſhaw, which was hurt only in the external part: the fourth, that of Sultan Achmet, a minaret of which fell down. They reckon 173 moſques and baths, part entirely ruined, and part damaged. Several chams, or public inns, were deſtroyed; ſome palaces of Turks, and many houſes. The walls of this capital are ſo much hurt, that it is calculated that it will coſt above 100,000 piaſtres to repair them. About 880 perſons have been found buried under the ruins; beſides a great number of maimed and wounded. There were damages done in the ſeraglio. The Grand Signor lived under tents for ſome days. Two of the ſeven towers fell, and the reſt were hurt. Some ſmall damage is ſaid alſo to have been done at Adrianople. Many ſlight tremors have been felt ſince, and ſome two or three days ago. *London Gazette.*

The woman who cohabited with another woman, lately deceaſed, 36 years, as her huſband, and kept a public-houſe at Poplar a great part of that time, but retired from thence laſt Saturday ſe'ennight, on account of the diſcovery made of her ſex, returned to that pariſh laſt Thurſday, accompanied by a gentleman to ſettle her affairs, in order to quit the buſineſs. She was dreſſed in a riding habit, with a black hat and feather: ſo that her acquaintance could hardly believe her to be the ſame perſon, ſhe having generally appeared in an old man's coat, woollen cap, blue apron, &c. Her behaviour now is that of an affable well-bred woman, and agreeable in converſation. She ſupported the character ſhe had aſſumed with reputation, as a fair dealer, and had ſerved every office in the pariſh, except that of church-warden, which ſhe was to have been next year, had not the diſcovery been made.

A young man, who with ſeveral others was committed for blaſphemy, was lately executed at Abbeville in France, purſuant to his ſentence. The crimes alleged againſt him were, that he had wickedly and impiouſly paſt before the holy ſacrament, without taking off his hat, and kneeling; that he had ſung two ſongs full of blaſphemy againſt the holy virgin, the ſaints, and the ſacraments; that he had profaned the ſign of the croſs, the myſtery of the conſecration of the wine, the benedictions of the church, &c. for theſe crimes he had his tongue cut out, his hands and his head cut off, and the whole conſumed in a burning pile of wood, with his body, and his aſhes ſcattered in the air. The executioner burnt at the ſame time the Dictionaire Philoſophique.

The counteſs of Mountrath hath left the following legacies, viz. 30,000 l. and 1000 l. per ann. to her ſon, the preſent earl; to Lord George Cavendiſh 40,000 l. with Twickenham park for life, after his Lordſhip's deceaſe, to his two brothers, Lord Frederic and Lord John Cavendiſh; to her two phyſicians,

ſicians, Sir Clifton Wintringham and Dr. Warren, 1000 l. each; to her apothecary 8000 l. to her woman 2000l. to her ſolicitor, Mr. Wells, 5000 l. to Sir Anthony Abdy, 500 l. with the reverſion of Twickenham park, after the deaths of the Lords Cavendiſh; and to Peter Holford, Eſq; Maſter in chancery, 500 l. to the Weſtminſter infirmary, St. Luke's hoſpital, the Magdalen-houſe, the Aſylum, Middleſex hoſpital, City of London lying-in hoſpital, ſmall-pox hoſpital, Cold-bath fields; St. George's hoſpital, the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, ſociety for propagating the goſpel, Engliſh Proteſtant ſchools in Ireland, Bath hoſpital, Shrewſbury infirmary, Preſton hoſpital, or alms-houſes in Salop, 500 l. each; to the poor of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Twickenham, and Iſleworth, 200 l. each. Theſe three laſt to be paid at the diſcretion of her executor, Lord John Cavendiſh.

Great damage has been ſuſtained in many places from the late wet and ſtormy weather: At Taoley, near Dunmow, in Eſſex, many parts of a houſe were demoliſhed by lightning; Greenwich was almoſt overflowed, and the hailſtones meaſured an inch and a half in circumference; at Reading they were terrified with a great ſtorm of thunder and lightning, and ſome ſheep were killed, and alſo a woman at Hagbourn; at Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, a load of hay was ſet on fire, and a man ſtruck dead; at Eaſtbourne in Suſſex, much damage was alſo ſuſtained; at Sutton, near Frodſham, in Cheſhire, a houſe was burnt down, trees were ſplit, and a bull was killed in his paſture; at Cheſter, five perſons were ſcorched by lightning on the city-walls; in Northumberland, many ſheep were drowned, and much hay was carried away by the floods, as alſo in Lincolnſhire; at Pennycuik, near Edinburgh, a gentleman was killed by the lightning, his watch and money melted in his pocket, and all his joints diſlocated. In ſhort, theſe calamities have been general in the two kingdoms.

A gentleman of great veracity has made an experiment this very wet ſeaſon, that the following method will render hay very agreeable, and equally uſeful as if it received no wet, to cattle of all kinds, as well milk cows as oxen and horſes: let the mow-maker be provided with a quantity of ſalt, and as he lays on a layer of hay, ſprinkle it with the ſalt. A peck is ſufficient for a load of hay.

They write from Inverneſs, that a perſon is arrived there from London, in order to engage proper hands in gathering Scotch Cutbear in the mountains of Lochaber; a weed extremely uſeful in the dying buſineſs, and which uſed to be imported, at a great expence, from Madeira, and other foreign countries.

They write from Peterſburg, that the carouſal, which was celebrated the 27th ult. gave ſuch univerſal pleaſure and ſatisfaction, that it is to be repeated in a few days. In the amphitheatre built for this purpoſe are two ſuperb boxes for the Empreſs and the Grand Duke; and in the centre of the arena is raiſed a throne, whereon ſits the grand judge of the exerciſes, ſurrounded by forty officers, four heralds at arms, and two trumpets to give ſignals. There were beſides, at four different places equally diſtant from the circus, kettle-drums and trumpets, whoſe warlike muſic was heard during the whole time of the carouſal.

The four quadrilles, [troops of horſe at a carouſal or tournament] repreſenting four different nations, viz. the Sclavonian, the Turkiſh, the Indian, and the Roman, perfectly obſerved the cuſtoms of thoſe nations, in their dreſs and ornaments, in their chariots, in their muſic, &c, and they were all, eſpecially the eight ladies, covered with gold and ſilver, and precious ſtones; but that of the Romans, which was conducted by Count Gregory Orloff, was the moſt brilliant. The dreſs of Count Alexis Orloff, chief of that of the Turks, was greatly admired.

The four quadrilles paſſed, in great pomp, through the principal ſtreets of the city before they repaired to the circus.

When the carouſal was over, and the company were returned to the palace, Marſhal Count Munich diſtributed the prizes, which were obtained by three ladies and ſix chevaliers, and the richeſt of which was valued at 5000 roubles.

After this there was a ſplendid ſupper, and the deſſert admirably repreſented the circus wherein the carouſal was performed. All the imperial garden was illuminated, and the feſtival terminated with a maſquerade, which continued till day-light the next morning.

On the 9th of June, a moſt tremendous ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Kingſton in Jamaica, which laſted more than a minute and a half, and threw the inhabitants into the greateſt conſternation; but, happily, though the houſes ſhook in ſuch a manner that their ruin was thought inevitable, yet no particular damage enſued. It was felt with equal violence in the adjacent towns, but without any fatal conſequences.

25th. The cuſtom-houſe of Dartmouth in Devon, was in the night broke and entered by perſons unknown; and an iron cheſt, in which the crown's money was depoſited, was broke open, and the ſum of 770 l. or thereabouts, was taken and carried away.

On the 21ſt, the moſt terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened at Skipton in Craven, that has ever been known in the memory of the oldeſt man there. The lightning ſtruck the church-ſteeple, beat off the weathercock and ſeveral of the pinnacles, and has greatly rent and damaged the whole ſteeple. Much about the ſame time, at a place called Shire Oakes, near Skipton, a mare and foal were killed, the former of which was divided, and torn by the lightning in an almoſt incredible manner, being nearly ſeparated in two parts.

A moſt violent hurricane happened at Verdun-ſur-Garonne, in France. The hail fell with ſuch force, that in half an hour's time all the harveſt that remained on the ground was either deſtroyed, or carried away by the torrents. A ſmall rivulet, which runs through the town, ſuddenly overflowed, and laid upwards of an hundred houſes under water, ſome were totally waſhed away, and almoſt all of them greatly damaged, and many perſons were drowned.

Thoſe houſes that ſtood on the

higheſt ground, and eſcaped the flood, were unroofed by the wind, which tore up a prodigious number of trees by the roots; and to add to the calamity, entirely deſtroyed the mulberry trees, of which the plantations are very conſiderable in that neighbourhood. The church at Pilleport was blown down, and 12 perſons were buried under its ruins.

30th. At a court of common council, the report of Mr. Recorder was read, touching the city of London's rights to import 4000 chaldrons of coals for the benefit of the city-poor; and by that opinion it appears, the corporation are by charter entitled to that quantity, at 1 s. per chaldron leſs duty than is the cuſtom to pay in the port of London.

By the floods coming from the high country, Great Upwell and its neighbourhood are all under water, near two feet deep. The farmers have loſt near 3000 ſheep, which accident only has given an opportunity to ſome particular gentlemen to advance almoſt all neceſſaries for ſubſiſtence, which has made a general clamour amongſt the poor.

The poor near Honiton have riſen, and ſeized on the bags of corn lodged by the farmers in the public houſes, brought them into the market, and ſold the corn at 5 s. 6 d. per buſhel, paying the money, and returning the bags to the owners; and ſeveral hundreds roſe, and pulled down the bunting mills at Ottery, Tipton, and Sidbury. They have done damage, as ſuppoſed, to the amount of 1000 l.

The poor have alſo riſen at Crediton. In ſhort, the caſe of the poor is become ſo deſperate, that it demands ſome immediate redreſs.

Great diſturbances amongſt the poor have happened lately near Exeter, on account of the high price of proviſions, having deſtroyed ſeveral flour-mills, and burnt down a ſet of flour-mills at Stoke. The gentlemen have bought large quantities of flour, which they ſell to the poor for three pence halfpenny per pound, in order to put a ſtop to thoſe diſturbances.

A young woman, who called herſelf Miſs Wilbraham, came lately to an inn at Coventry, and pretended to be in great diſtreſs. She ſaid her father was a Roman-Catholic gentleman in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, who, ſoon after the death of her mother, (a Proteſtant) had married a lady of his own communion, by whom ſhe was ill treated, and reduced to the neceſſity of either changing her religion, or quitting the family. Under this pretence ſhe viſited the moſt conſiderable families in Coventry and its neighbourhood, and from ſome obtained relief; but on her applying to Lord Denbigh, his Lordſhip diſcredited her ſtory, and wrote to Alderman Hewit to examine her more cloſely. This produced a diſcovery very unfavourable to her deſigns. By her papers it appeared, that ſhe had lately traverſed moſt of the northern counties, and had likewiſe paſſed through Glouceſterſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Berkſhire, Monmouthſhire, Staffordſhire, and Worceſterſhire; that ſhe had ſometimes aſſumed the title of Lady Viſcounteſs Wilbrahammon, ſometimes that of the Hon. Miſs Mullineux, and ſometimes that of the

Hon. Mrs. Irving. Among her papers were likewiſe found two certificates of her marriage, one by the name of Sarah Charlotte Lewiſſearn Welbrowſon, at Frenſham in Surry; the other by the name of Wilbrahammon, at Whitechapel church. She produced ſeveral letters, directed to her from perſons of eminence; but by comparing the hand-writing with that of ſeveral falſe paſſes, there is reaſon to believe, ſhe is connected with ſome very bad perſon, who makes a trade of writing ſuch letters and paſſes. Notwithſtanding this detection, ſhe found means to make her eſcape from Coventry. She is about twenty years of age, crooked, and has a ſpeck or kell over one eye.

Duke Frederic of Brunſwic-Lunenburg-Bevern, died the 16th inſt. at Bevern, in his 43d year.

Paris, July 21. We have received here the news of the death of the Queen Dowager of Spain, mother to the preſent King. She was of the houſe of Parma, and was born the 25th of October, 1692. Her iſſue, beſides the King, is the Infant Don Lewis, born July 25, 1727, and the Infanta Donna Maria Antonietta, born Nov. 17, 1729, and eſpouſed, on the 12th of April 1750, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Savoy.

Her body was conveyed in great pomp to St. Ildephonſo, and interred there on the 17th. It was attended by her whole houſhold; the principal perſons of which had afterwards the honour of kiſſing his Catholic Majeſty's hand at the Eſcurial, upon his declaring that the ſalaries ſhould be continued to all of them during life. The obſequies of the Queen-mother will laſt nine days; after which the whole court will remove to St. Ildephonſo.

Arnhem, July 21. The waters of the Rhine and Wahal are ſuddenly ſwoln to ſuch a degree, that they are at preſent 15 feet high above the water-mark. This increaſe of the waters reduces the inhabitants of the ground-floors to ſtrange circumſtances.

Copenhagen, July 5. The marriage between Prince Charles of Heſſe-Caſſel, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa, youngeſt ſiſter to his Daniſh Majeſty, was yeſterday declared at the palace of Herſholm, when the court was aſſembled on that occaſion. The mourning was ſuſpended for that day, and every lady appeared in gala. At the ſame time the King was pleaſed to make ſeveral promotions, the principal of which were, the government of Rendſburg to Count Knuth.

In one of the mines of Norway, a piece of ſilver ore of 260 lb. wt, has lately been dug up, and is depoſited in the King of Denmark's muſeum. It is five feet ſix inches long, and four feet in circumference, and is valued at 500 crowns.

The ſettlement of Britiſh merchants upon the river Wolga in Ruſſia, for trading to Aſtracan and Perſia, is going to be renewed upon the ſame plan as that for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1738, when Jonas Hanway, Eſq; went over, and remained ſome years in Perſia; but at laſt was obliged to leave it on account of the uſurpation of Kouli Khan, and an edict of the Empreſs Elizabeth of Ruſſia, which prohibited carrying on ſuch a trade through her dominions. During Mr. Hanway's ſtay the trade appeared to turn out very conſiderably for the ſale of Britiſh manufactures; in return for which they received raw ſilk, &c. which was ſhipped on the Caſpian ſea, and from thence tranſported up the Wolga, and carried to Peterſburgh, from whence it was brought to London, cheaper than it can be had at Smyrna or Aleppo, from the Armenian merchants, who engroſs the trade, and bring it there from Perſia.

Public prayers have been put up all over Italy, to obtain from heaven a ceſſation of the rains, with which their grounds have been overflowed for ſome time paſt. The miraculous crucifixes of the nuns of St. James's in Florence, have been uncovered for that purpoſe, and the deluded people, who have great faith in their power, invoke them from morning till night.

One of the galley-ſlaves in the port of Villa Franca, having been convicted of throwing the conſecrated wafer, which he had received at the communion upon the ground, was condemned by the ſenate of Nice to be hanged, and afterwards thrown into the fire and burnt, which ſentence being confirmed by his Sardinian Majeſty, the man was executed on the 7th paſt. Another ſlave, who held the arm of the former, when he was going to take up the wafer to cut it with his knife, to ſee if it would bleed, for his zeal in preventing this additional profanation, was reſtored to liberty.

A very laudable regulation has lately taken place at Liſbon, where all the idle boys about the ſtreets are ſent to the arſenal, where they are inſtructed in buſineſs, and employed in the King's ſervice.

The ſcarcity of proviſions has been ſo general, as to reach North America, where Indian corn has riſen to a great price; and at Wilmington, in North Carolina, ſmall fiſhes were ſold from ſixteen to twenty pence each.

They write from Hamburgh, that one Chriſtopher Schroder died the 6th inſtant at Steinbeck, a village in that neighbourhood, at the age of 106 years. He had been a ſoldier, and was at the battle of Hochſtadt, &c.

One Frances Mazzini died lately near Piſa, aged 105. She never had any illneſs, and, what is moſt remarkable is, that being poor, and ſubſiſting merely by her daily labour, ſhe found means by her induſtry to ſave a ſum of 6000 ſcudis, which ſhe has left to her heirs.

There is now living on the iſle of Jerſey, one Martin Fountain, aged 109 years, who never was out of the iſland.

Lately died at Worceſter, Mr. Baker, by trade a baker, ſuppoſed to be larger than the late Edward Bright. His coffin meaſured ſeven feet over, was bigger than an ordinary hearſe, and part of the wall was obliged to be taken down for its paſſage.

They adviſe from Douglas, in the iſle of Man, that a perſon died there lately in the 117th year of his age, who had never been out of the iſland ſince his birth.

Died at Liſbon, Capt. Butler, aged 103. He was related to the Duke of Ormond.

Mr. David Davis at Plaiſtow, aged 102.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.

1ſt. Yeſterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Smith's, cheeſemonger in Blackmoor-ſtreet, Claremarket, which entirely conſumed his houſe, greatly damaged two others in front, and burnt backwards as far as Craven-buildings in Drury-lane. An elderly woman, who lodged at Mr. Smith's, unfortunately periſhed in the flames; and a man and a child being miſſing, it is feared they have ſhared the ſame fate. The fire was ſo rapid, that Mr. Smith ſaved only his day-books.

Alſo a fire broke out early yeſterday morning in Joiners-ſtreet, near Tooley-ſtreet, which conſumed two houſes.

A Popiſh biſhop has at laſt been ſent from England, where he had reſided for ſome months, to Canada, agreeable to a ſecret article in the late treaty of peace, in conſideration of the French court's engaging not to abet or aſſiſt, in any ſhape, the ſon of the pretender. The biſhop has given ſecurity for his good behaviour. He bears a remarkable character for a mild, modeſt, and diſcreet perſon, and is about 50 years of age.

Between ten and eleven at night, there was a violent ſtorm of lightning and thunder at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, by which a large crack was made in the wall of St. Mary's church, ſeveral large ſtones were driven through the wall into the church, and ſo great was the exploſion, that many of the neighbours imagined the whole church was coming down, and expected nothing leſs than being buried in the ruins. At the ſame time a pair of horſes, belonging to Mr. Coldham, an attorney in Guildhall-ſtreet, were ſtruck dead by the lightning.

2. Arrived in London the Indian chiefs, with their ladies, and an Indian attendant. According to their own account, they are chiefs of two of the five tribes of Iroquois Indians, inhabiting the country between New York and Lake Ontario, and are come with letters of recommendation from Gen. Sir William Johnſon, in order to ſettle the limits of their hunting-grounds, which they complain are encroached upon by the ſettlers from New York. The Sachems are remarkably tall and ſtrong, of a brown ſhining complexion, are dreſſed after the Indian manner, and are remarkably warlike in their appearance. Their women are of the ſame complexion with the men, appearing modeſt and decent in their behaviour, and highly delighted with the little preſents that are made them, though of the ſmalleſt value.

Died, at her lodgings near the Broadway in Deptford, aged 96 years, Mrs. Mary Luhorne, relict of Capt. Luhorne, formerly in the Eaſt-India ſervice, who, for upwards of 40 years, has lived in Greenwich and Deptford in the moſt penurious manner: ſhe even denied herſelf every neceſſary of life, wearing cloaths that would ſcarcely hide her nakedneſs, and thoſe covered with vermin; has not been known to have had any fire, or even lighted candle in her apartment, for fourteen years paſt; nor either to wear a ſhift or lie in a ſheet. She frequently went a begging on the high road, when ſhe went on buſineſs to London;

and was alſo very light-fingered, having been detected in pilfering the moſt trifling things divers times. On Tueſday laſt, it is ſuppoſed, ſhe was taken ill, by her not being ſeen on Wedneſday, nor Thurſday till the afternoon, when the gentleman, at whoſe houſe ſhe lodged (as he could neither make her hear, nor get into her apartment), with the advice of ſome friends, got a perſon to get into her window, and open her room-door, where ſhe was found in bed ſpeechleſs, and in a miſerable condition; but, by immediate application of ſome nouriſhing medicine, her life was prolonged till Saturday morning. Notwithſtanding her wretched way of life, on opening her drawers, cheſts, &c. by her relations, there were found, as is ſtrongly reported, ſecurities in the Bank, South-Sea, Eaſt-India, and other ſtocks, to the amount of 40,000 l. and upwards, beſides jewels and other precious ſtones, plate, china, cloaths of every kind, of the richeſt ſort, great quantities of the fineſt ſilks, linen, velvets, &c. unmade up, to a very great value, beſides a large ſum of money. Her common wearing apparel were buried the ſame evening in a dunghill, and her bedding, &c. thrown into the ſtreet yeſterday, being ſo deſtroyed by vermin, as to be unfit for any perſon's uſe.

The Hon. Sir Francis Blake Delaval, knight of the Bath, tried the experiment of his new-invented Phaeton, the other ſide of Weſtminſter-bridge; when he put his horſes in a full gallop, and in a moment, by pulling a ſtring, the horſes galloped off, and left him in the carriage, which ſtood ſtill.

Kingſton in Jamaica, June 14. Wedneſday, about midnight, was felt in this town a moſt tremendous ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted better than a minute and a half, and threw the inhabitants into the greateſt conſternation, houſes ſhaking in ſo terrible a manner, that their deſtruction was each moment expected, but (thanks to the Almighty) no particular damage has enſued. We hear from Port-Royal, that the ſhock was ſo very violent there, that the inhabitants were up the whole night, and under the utmoſt dread of a like cataſtrophe to that which befel their unhappy town, on the 7th of June 1692, when two thirds of it were ſwallowed up, and a great number of lives loſt. We have much the ſame accounts from Spaniſh-Town and Liguanea.——The late earthquake at Jamaica was ſo violent, that ſhips a half league at ſea were affected with an uncommon motion, and rolled gunnel-to in the water.

5th. *St. James's.* On Saturday the 26th of July, Mr. Ruſſel, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's office, with the treaty of commerce, concluded between his Majeſty and the empreſs of Ruſſia, which was ſigned at Peterſburg on the 20th of June laſt, old ſtyle.

Laſt week a wheat-field, of ſeventeen acres, belonging to farmer King of Kingſtown, was found, on examination, to have no grain in the ear, and was cut down for ſtraw.

At half after ſix in the morning, two ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Vienna, but without any conſiderable damage. They were more ſeverely felt on the confines of Hungary.

Six

6th. Six principal merchants, deputed from the merchants of London, trading to the Weſt Indies and to North America, waited on the Marquis of Rockingham with the following addreſs:

"My Lord,

"The merchants of London trading to the Weſt Indies and to North America, beg leave, at this juncture, when (your Lordſhip being no longer in a public ſtation) they are exempt from even the ſuſpicion of flattery, to expreſs their ſenſe of the eſſential benefits received during your Lordſhip's adminiſtration: A period ſhort indeed, but truly memorable for the nobleſt exertions of a patriot miniſtry, in favour of the civil and commercial intereſts of theſe kingdoms, happily diſpelling the threatening clouds which hung over us, and opening a ſyſtem of commerce liberal and uſeful, beyond all former example.

"We ſhall ever retain, my Lord, the moſt grateful ſenſe of your unwearied endeavours, to eſtabliſh theſe ſalutary regulations, wiſhing your Lordſhip every other felicity, in addition to that which muſt ever ariſe from the conſciouſneſs of having, at a moſt critical conjuncture, effectually ſerved your country."

This day, according to the calculations of ſome eminent aſtronomers, the planet Mars approached nearer, by two millions of miles, to the earth, than it has for ages paſt. According to this calculation, its approach was nearer to the earth, than in the year 1529, by 38,000 miles; and it was three times and two thirds nearer than its neareſt approximation to the ſun.—On Sunday, the 31ſt inſtant, he will be in his perihelion, when his apparent magnitude and brightneſs will be greateſt. At preſent he makes a moſt ſplendid appearance in the heavens, from about eight in the evening till three in the morning.

Laſt week a labouring man in the iſle of Wight hanged himſelf: a ſhort time ago his wife died, and though he was worth 60 or 70 l. he refuſed her a little wine. The thought of denying her, what he ſince thought reaſonable, urged him to this raſh action; before which, he ſpent all his money within 5 l.

9th. We hear from Newbury, that on Thurſday laſt a great number of poor people aſſembled in the market-place during the time of the market, on account of the riſe of wheat, when they ripped open the ſacks, and ſcattered all the corn about, took butter, meat, cheeſe, and bacon, out of the ſhops, and threw it into the ſtreets; and ſo intimidated the bakers, that they immediately ſell their bread 2 d. in the peck-loaf, and promiſed next week to lower it ſtill more. From Newbury they proceeded to Shaw-mill, where they threw the flour into the river, broke the windows of the houſe, and did other conſiderable damage there, as well as at ſeveral other mills, to the amount of near 1000 l.

Letters from Devonſhire inform, that beſides the riots which happened at Exeter, on account of the preſent exorbitant price of proviſions, there have been like diſturbances in different parts of the ſame county; particularly at Uffeolm and Lemnion, where the corn-mills have been entirely deſtroyed by the rioters, who afterwards took upon them to ſeize what wheat they could meet with in the granaries of the farmers, which they carried immediately to market, and ſold openly from four to five ſhillings per buſhel, and afterwards returned to the ſeveral owners, and carried them the money which they had thus raiſed from the ſale of their grain, together with the ſacks.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 4. This day came on before the high court of juſticiary, the trial of Alexander Ogilvy, brother to the late lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy, charged with bigamy. The pannel having petitioned the court for baniſhment, to which their Lordſhips conſenting, ſentence of baniſhment was paſſed on him for ſeven years, but liberty for two months was granted him for ſettling his affairs in Scotland.

A letter from Aranjuez, dated June 30. ſays, " Don Francis de Salleſar y Corvetto, a native of Murcia, where his father was regidor, was on Friday publicly degraded at Madrid from the rank of nobility, had his tongue and his right hand cut off, and afterwards was hanged. His crime was aſſaſſinating ſome perſons, and having formed the horrid deſign of laying his ſacrilegious hands upon the king and the royal family.

Very agreeable advices have this week been received from the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, governor of South Carolina, in regard to the progreſs of cultivation in the back ſettlements, their unanimity in councils, and the proſpect of a laſting cordiality with the Indian nations.

The chambermaid of a lady of diſtinction at Valenciennes murdered her miſtreſs in a moſt ſhocking manner. Her lady looking into the cellar, the maid puſhed her down ſtairs, and immediately following her, ſtopt her mouth, and beat her over the head with a brick till ſhe killed her; the maid then went up ſtairs, dreſſed herſelf, went to veſpers, and gave out, that her miſtreſs was gone by herſelf to Onnain, a village about a league off; that ſhe was to go along the Scheld, and that the next day ſhe was to go to her to carry her watch and jewels. In the evening ſhe returned home, cut the body to pieces, and next morning carried part of it in a bag, and threw it into the Scheld; and towards evening ſhe did the ſame with the remainder. The ſame day ſhe carried the watch, &c. to the clergyman's at Onnain, expreſſed much concern at her miſtreſs's not being there, and leaving the watch and jewels, went to look for her, as ſhe pretended. On the fifth ſhe returned, took away the watch and jewels, and carried them to her miſtreſs's ſiſter; and that day, ſome pieces of the body being found in the Scheld, the unhappy wretch was the firſt who ſaid that they muſt belong to her miſtreſs, who, without doubt, had been murdered in going to Onnain. However, ſhe was taken up and examined, and people ſent to the houſe, who diſcovered ſeveral traces of murder; upon which ſhe was again examined, and, after much prevarication in her anſwers, ſhe at laſt acknowledged the whole affair.

This day's Gazette contains the addreſſes of thanks to his Majeſty, on the repeal of the American ſtamp act, of the governor and council of Penſylvania, and counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and

Suſſex, on Delawarr; of the repreſentatives of the freemen of Pennſylvania; of his Majeſty's council of the province of Maſſachuſets Bay; of the repreſentatives of the colony of New Jerſey; and of the members of the council of that province; which were preſented to the king by the Earl of Shelburne, and very graciouſly received by his Majeſty.

The Sieur Valſamaki, the Venetian conſul at Patraſſo in the Morea, is ſent home by order of the Grand Seignor. This man having obtained leave of the ſenate of Venice to go to Conſtantinople under a pretence of ſome domeſtic affairs, as ſoon as he arrived there, preſented to the Grand Seignor, as he was going to moſque, a memorial, wherein he offered to deliver up to him the iſland of Corfou, (which has been the property of the republic ever ſince the end of the 14th century) and alſo to turn Mahometan, if his Highneſs would make him governor of the Morea; but the Grand Seignor equally deteſting the traitor and the treaſon, ordered him immediately to be arreſted and delivered to the Venetian ambaſſador, in order to be ſent home, and puniſhed as he deſerves.—The proceſs is already begun againſt this traitor, and he has confeſſed the chief articles of his treaſon.

On Wedneſday evening, one Mr. Pernel, who had been married to a young lady, in the morning of the ſame day, having ſome words with his bride, hanged himſelf at his lodgings in Holborn, and was quite dead before he was diſcovered by any of the family.

13. A great number of drain-ploughs were tried on Epping foreſt, under the inſpection of a committee of the Society of Arts. The two that were allowed beſt deſerving the premium, were the Buckinghamſhire plough, and the Northumberland plough: they both made extraordinary neat work with ſix horſes only. The latter it was allowed went with moſt eaſe to the horſes, and made a drain of the greateſt dimenſions, viz. twenty inches wide at top, ten inches wide at bottom, and one foot perpendicular deep. Theſe inventions will prove a great advantage to the public, by draining wet lands effectually, and with incredible expedition, at a ſmall expence.

Preſents of Britiſh herrings, juſt arrived from Shetland, were ſent to their Majeſties, by the ſociety of the free Britiſh fiſhery.

17. The Marquis of Rockingham, attended by near 200 gentlemen, entered the city of York, and next day an addreſs was preſented to his Lordſhip, by the magiſtrates and merchants of Leeds, conceived in nearly the ſame terms with that of the American merchants of London; to which his Lordſhip made a very obliging anſwer.

His Lordſhip was likewiſe preſented with addreſſes from the principal inhabitants of Halifax, of York, of Kingſton, of Hull, and of Wakefield, expreſſing their gratitude for his Lordſhip's attention to the intereſt of theſe kingdoms during his ſhort adminiſtration.

19. *Whitehall.* The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the mayor, aldermen, and com-

monalty of the city of Canterbury, and their ſucceſſors, one market to be held within the ſaid city, toll-free, on Wedneſday in every week of the year for ever, for the buying and ſelling of hops, by wholeſale or retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwiſe.

The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the king's town and pariſh of Maidſtone in Kent, and their ſucceſſors, one market, to be held within the ſaid town and pariſh of Maidſtone, toll-free, on Thurſday in every week of the year for ever, for the buying and ſelling hops by wholeſale or retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwiſe. [Lond. Gaz.]

There were lately brought over in the Britannia Greenlandman, twenty Shetland ſheep: they are extremely diminutive, the rams, though full grown, not being taller than a lap-dog.

It is ſaid that the conſumption of malt in England, by brewers, innholders, and publicans, at this time, (excluſive of private families) has been computed to amount to upwards of 3,125,000 quarters annually.

A letter from New-York, dated June 30. ſays, "Some time ago three veſſels belonging to Bermuda were taken by the Spaniards at Salturtuda, in making ſalt, and carried to Laguira, where the maſters were ſent to the common gaol. As ſoon as the above account reached Bermudas, Mr. John Jennings, of that iſland, immediately ſet out for Antigua, and made his complaint to the general and admiral, when the latter directly diſpatched the ſhip Beaver, Captain Duane, to Laguira, to the Spaniſh governor, to know his reaſons for permitting his Catholic Majeſty's ſubjects to treat Engliſhmen as pirates; but not meeting with him there, Captain Duane and Mr. Jennings proceeded to the Caraccas, where upon ſetting the matter in a proper light to the general, he treated them very genteelly, and ordered the veſſels to be reſtored, and the owners to be paid damages; but as Captain Duane and the Spaniards could not agree upon the laſt article, he brought off the veſſels, and left the damages to be ſettled by the courts of Great Britain and Spain.

22. This day a moſt melancholly accident happened at Lampton colliery, near Cheſter le Street, in the county of Durham. The workmen, to the number of above an hundred, had but juſt left off work, and three maſons, with as many labourers, been let down in order to build a partition, to ſecure the coals from taking fire by the lamp; when the ſaid lamp being let down, at the requeſt of the maſons, to rarefy the air, the latter, in an inſtant, took fire with a terrible exploſion, and made its way up the pits, deſtroying men, horſes, and all in its paſſage.

The noiſe of the exploſion was heard above three miles round, and the flaſh was as viſible as a flaſh of lightning; the men below were drove by the force up through the ſhaft, or great tube, like balls out of a cannon, and every thing that reſiſted, ſhared the ſame fate. The neighbourhood being alarmed, collected itſelf in order to give aſſiſtance; but found only heads, arms, and legs, thrown out to a great diſtance from the mouths of the pits. The ground, for acres, was covered with timber, coals, &c. All the partitions, trap-doors, corves, wood props, and linings, were ſwept away together with the engine for drawing up the coals, and all its apparatus.

New-York. We have many melancholy accounts, from different parts of the continent, of the fatal effects of lightning. Several people have loſt their lives by it, ſome houſes and veſſels have been damaged, barns burnt, and cattle killed; and by the great rains, we have already heard of the loſs of between twenty and thirty mills.

Col. Croghan has held a treaty with the Shaweneſe, Delawares, &c. and happily renewed and confirmed the chain of friendſhip with them.

About 70 men of Wallingford, ſent a petition to the county court, ſetting forth, That if they were hindered from their farming buſineſs, by any law-proceedings againſt them during the ſummer-ſeaſon, they ſhould be abſolutely ruined, and therefore praying, that the court would admit of no proceedings againſt them during the ſummer, for that they were determined no ſuch thing ſhould be done; and concluded with ſomething like a menace to the court, in caſe their requeſt was not complied with. On this, moſt of the petitioners were taken into cuſtody, who declaring that they were perſuaded to ſign the petition, and knew not that it contained any offenſive or improper expreſſions, the court thought proper to diſmiſs them after the payment of their fees.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At Abingdon aſſizes none were capitally convicted.

At Bedford aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved. William Seymour, who was tried at the laſt aſſizes at Cambridge, for robbing the houſe of Mr. Mann, in Gamlingay Park, of eighteen guineas and a half, and acquitted, was capitally convicted at this aſſizes, of the murder of Edward Franklyn, gardener to Dr. Crane, of Potton, in Bedfordſhire, and executed purſuant to his ſentence.

At Bucks aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Cambridge aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Coventry aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Carliſle aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was Margaret Daviſon, for ſtealing a pair of leather bags out of an inn at Penrith, wherein was contained one hundred and ſixty pounds in money, the property of Meſſrs. Stephenſon and Wallis, of Newcaſtle.

At Devon aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; one of whom was Richard Martley, for ſtealing a box and 45 l. in money, the property of a club at Stoke Damerel.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Durham aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Eſſex aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, of whom four were reſpited.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Hereford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Hertford aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, John Smith, for robbing the cuſtom-houſe at Liverpool, of 400l. and upwards, was capitally convicted.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, of whom ſeven were gypſies, condemned for horſe-ſtealing and many other felonies.

At Norfolk aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Northampton aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Oxford aſſizes, four were capitall convicted, of whom two were reprieved.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Southampton aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted, 5 for highway robberies, and 1 for a forgery.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, one was capitally convicted for a rape.

At Somerſet aſſizes, four were capitally convicted.

At Stafford aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, of whom four were reprieved.

At St. Edmund's Bury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, but were all reprieved.

At Surry aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, of whom John Richards for ſhooting at Mr. Woty, Benjamin Stafford for forgery, and two others, were ordered for execution, and the other four were reprieved.

At Suſſex aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At Warwick aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Wincheſter aſſizes three were capitally convicted.

At Worceſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At York aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

A horrid murder was lately committed in the county of Burlington, on the bodies of two well-known Indian women; ſuppoſed, from ſtrong circumſtances, to have been perpetrated by two men travelling to New York. One is apprehended, and confeſſes he was preſent at the murder, and ſays his companion is a Scotchman, about eighteen years of age.

A balcony, over which the Dauphin of France was leaning, fell down at the very inſtant; but happily it was perceived to give way by ſome perſons underneath, and the Prince was caught, without receiving any injury. The whole court has been extremely terrified at this event.

A fire broke out in the laboratory, Woolwich Warren, which burnt very furiouſly for ſome time but was at laſt extinguiſhed by the carpenters and matroſſes belonging to the Warren; a man who was at work when the fire began, was burnt to death.

Richard Miles, who was committed to the New-gaol, Southwark, charged with the cruel murder of his brother, Robert Miles, a baker, at Richmond, in Surry, by ſtabbing him in ſeveral parts of the body, of which wounds he died ſoon after, was formerly a midſhipman on board a man of war, and was entruſted to bring a French prize, taken in the laſt war to England; when the

French Captain artfully made him drunk, clapt him under the hatches, and carried his ſhip ſafe to France.

Boſton in New England, June 8.

While our aſſembly had it under conſideration to vote a marble ſtatue, from England, to the honour of Mr. Pitt, this city was agreeably ſurprized with the arrival of an elegant monument, to be erected in our new chapel, to commemorate the character of an eminent patriot of the laſt century. The inſcription contains ſeveral very curious hiſtorical facts.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Vaſſal, Eſq; of London, merchant, one of the original proprietors of the lands of this country; a ſteady and undaunted aſſertor of the liberties of England. In 1628, he was the firſt who boldly refuſed to ſubmit to the tax of tonnage and poundage, an unconſtitutional claim of the crown, arbitrarily impoſed: for which (to the ruin of his family) his goods were ſeized, and his perſon impriſoned by the ſtar-chamber-court. He was choſen to repreſent the city of London in two ſucceſſive parliaments which met April 13, and Nov. 3, 1640. The parliament, in July 1641, voted him 10,445 l. 12 s. 2 d. for his damages; and reſolved that he ſhould be further conſidered for his perſonal ſufferings: but the rage of the times, and the neglect of proper application ſince, have left to his family only the honour of that vote and reſolution. He was one of the largeſt ſubſcribers to raiſe money againſt the rebels in Ireland. All theſe facts may be ſeen in the journals of the houſe of commons. He was the ſon of the gallant John Vaſſal, who, in 1588, at his own expence, fitted out and commanded two ſhips of war, with which he joined the royal navy, to oppoſe the Spaniſh armada. This monument was erected by his great-grandſon, May, 1766.

York, Aug. 26. Laſt Tueſday the Ld mayor, recorder, aldermen, and ſheriffs, waited on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York in their formalities, to congratulate him on his arrival, and were very graciouſly received. On Sunday his Royal Highneſs went to the minſter, where he was received at the weſt door by the reſidentiary and choir, the Lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who uſhered him up to the archbiſhop's throne, where he heard an excellent diſcourſe from the Rev. Mr. Sterne; and yeſterday he ſet out for Mr. Cholmley's ſeat at Houſham, where, we hear, he was to dine, and from thence to go to Scarborough.

Conſtantinople, July 1. The damage ſuſtained by the late earthquake is computed at near 1,500,000 l. Sterling. [Lond. Gaz.

29. Mr. Wildman, of Plymouth, who has made himſelf famous through the weſt of England for his command over bees, being come to town, gave notice to Dr. Templeman, ſecretary to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. that he would pay him a viſit this afternoon in his bee dreſs. Several gentlemen and ladies were aſſembled at the doctor's. About five o'clock Mr. Wildman came, brought through the city in a chair, his head and face almoſt covered with bees, and a moſt venerable beard of them hanging down from his chin. The gentlemen and ladies were ſoon

convinced that they need not be afraid of the bees, and therefore went up familiarly to Mr. Wildman, and converſed with him. After having ſtaid a conſiderable time, he gave orders to the bees to retire to ther hive that was brought for them, which they immediately obeyed with the greateſt precipitation.

31. This afternoon the ceremony of the dedication of the new-built ſynagogue in Duke's Place, was performed with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity, in which the chief and other eminent Rabbis belonging to the Portugueſe Jewiſh nation, aſſiſted; when the prayer for their Majeſties and the Royal family, which was always read in their liturgy in Hebrew, was at this time pronounced by the chief Rabbi in Engliſh, and followed by Handel's coronation-anthem, performed by a numerous band of the moſt eminent muſicians. The proceſſion and other ceremonies on that occaſion in the ſynagogue, were accompanied with ſeveral anthems, choruſſes, &c. by the ſame performers.

The gentlemen, merchants, and manufacturers of Mancheſter, waited on the Marquis of Rockingham at York, on Wedneſday ſe'ennight, with an addreſs, expreſſing their grateful and reſpectful ſenſe of his Lordſhip's conduct during his ſhort continuance in the adminiſtration; to which his Lordſhip returned a very polite anſwer.

On Tueſday laſt a woman was brought-to bed of three fine girls, at the Lying-in hoſpital in Alderſgate-ſtreet, who are all hearty, and likely to live.

Died. At his houſe near Clapham, Redmond Sibthorpe, Eſq; who for twenty-five years paſt never eat a morſel of butcher's meat, nor drank a drop of any thing ſtronger than water.

At his ſeat in the county of Tipperary, Col. Thomas Winſloe, aged 146 years: he was a Captain in the Reign of King Charles the 1ſt, and came with Oliver Cromwell, a lieutenant colonel, into Ireland.

At Hatfield, Mr. Thomas Dobſon, an eminent farmer, aged 139 years. He has left three ſons and ſeven daughters, all married and living in that neighbourhood, who, together with their children and grandchildren, amounting to 91 perſons, attended his funeral.

At Aicklington, near Warkwork, Mary Humphrey, aged 102 years.

In Allen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Fennel. He acquired 4000 l. by cutting of corns.

Mrs. Grey, in Tothill-fields, aged 104.

John Hayner, at Whitney, aged 105.

SEPTEMBER.

The French king, in order to give encouragement to foreigners and others in clearing ſome of the uncultivated lands in his kingdom, has iſſued a declaration, by which his Majeſty directs, that all thoſe who will undertake to clear and cultivate lands, and comply with the forms preſcribed by this declaration, ſhall be exempted from the payment of all taxes whatſoever for the term of 15 years; upon condition that they continue to occupy and improve the lands during that whole term. Foreigners who come to ſettle there upon this buſineſs, will be reputed ſubjects, and enjoy the ſame advantages as the natives.

At the circuit court of Aberdeen, came on the trials of the wife and ſon of Alexander Keith, for the murder of the ſaid Alexander ten years ago, when they were both found guilty; but the ſon, on account of his youth, and the influence of the mother at that time over him, was recommended to mercy. This murder was ſuſpected by George Keith, the eldeſt ſon, by a former marriage, at the time it happened; but from an exceſs of caution, in bringing an accuſation, which he might not be able to make good, all inquiry was dropt till lately, when the mother and ſon falling out, mutually and openly gave each other the name of murderer. This gave riſe to a judicial proſecution, which has ended in the above conviction.

6. The firſt arch of Black-friars bridge, on the Surry-ſide, was finiſhed; the ſecond arch is carrying on, and in great forwardneſs; when it is done, there will be ſix arches completed. The temporary wooden bridge, for foot-paſſengers, is carrying on along the top of the arches, and will be ready to be opened by November.

8. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions three received ſentence of death; thirty-one were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and one for fourteen years; three were branded in the hand, five were ordered to be privately whipped, and twenty-one were diſcharged by proclamation.

11. A proclamation was publiſhed for putting in force an act of parliament of the 5th and 6th of Edward the 6th, and likewiſe an act made in the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, againſt foreſtallers, regraters, and engroſſers of corn, &c. and that all judges, juſtices of the peace, mayors, ſheriffs, bailiffs, &c. within England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, do put the ſaid acts (as well as all other acts relating to the ſame matter) into execution, on pain of his Majeſty's high diſpleaſure, and of ſuch pains and puniſhments as may by law be inflicted upon the contemners of his royal authority.

Alſo a proclamation, that the parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 16th of September inſtant, ſhall be further prorogued to Tueſday the 11th of November next, and that the ſaid parliament ſhall then be held for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

At the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy, at Briſtol, 200 l. 2 s. 9 d. was collected for that charity.

Three dwelling-houſes at Eaſtrow, and two bridges, have been carried away, near Whitby, in Yorkſhire, by a great land-flood.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Sandford-moor, on the road from Brough to Appleby, being informed that a vault or Roman burial-place lay under a mount on the ſaid moor, ordered the ſame to be opened on Monday the firſt inſtant, when a ſword and ſteel cap were found a little from the ſurface of the ground, and on deſcending further they diſcovered a great number of human bones. We have not heard of any thing curious or valuable in antiquity being yet found, though they are in great hopes of meeting with coins, medals, &c.

On the 28th of June, at 11 at night, Mr. Briand Biſhop of Quebec, arrived in that city from London. On the day following at five o'clock in the morning, the bells of all the churches announced his arrival to the whole city, which gave general ſatisfaction to the Canadians. It was affecting to ſee them congratulate each other where-ever they met, and to hear them inceſſantly ſay to one another, “It is then true that we have a biſhop; God hath taken pity on us:” and to ſee them afterwards run in crowds to the pariſh-church to ſee this biſhop whom they look upon as the ſupport of their religion, and as a pledge of the king's paternal goodneſs to them. It is likely that this favour conferred on the Canadians will effectually attach them to the Britiſh government. It is alſo pleaſing to them to have received, on this occaſion, the congratulations of ſeveral perſons of note of our nation, who ſeemed to partake of their joy.

The worſhipful the Mayor of Liverpool, the deputy-recorder, and many other gentlemen, laid the firſt ſtone of an obſervatory near that town, which is to be furniſhed with nautical inſtruments of all ſorts for the inſtruction of mariners. The inſcription is as follows: *Regnante Georgio Tertio, pio, humano, auguſto, Libertatis Vindice, Artium & Scientiarum Fautore, primarium Lapidem hujuſce Ædificii Aſtronomiæ ſacri, ære collatitio extructi, poſuit Johannes Croſbie, Prætor, 5° Idus Septembris, A. D.* 1766.

15. A marine ſoldier was ordered to be ſhot at Plymouth-dock for deſertion. The marine companies, and the 4th regiment, were ordered to attend the execution. About nine in the morning the priſoner was brought out of the barracks, after having received the ſacrament, and eſcorted by an officer's guard, and the clergyman: his coffin was carried before his face, which made the proceſſion appear more dreadful and ſolemn. About ten he got to the field of execution; he frequently kneeled and prayed. About eleven the commanding officer ordered him to march round the troops to admoniſh them, and the clergyman dictated what he ſhould ſay, after which he returned to his place. There were nine men, who were formerly deſerters, ordered to ſhoot him: he kneeled, and was bid by the officer to pull his cap over his face, which he did, and whilſt the officer tnrned round, dropped a handkerchief out of his hand, which was underſtood by the men as the ſignal to ſhoot him; and three of them inſtantly fired through his body. The officer had a reprieve in his pocket, but by heightening the ſcene of horror too much, and by ſome unaccountable fatality the poor man loſt his life. You may eaſier conceive than it can be expreſſed, the terrible confuſion of the officer!

A few days ſince the rudder of the Victory, a firſt rate man of war, which was loſt twenty years ago, under the command of the late Admiral Balchen, was towed on ſhore by ſome fiſhermen at Brighthelmſtone. The rudder meaſured twenty-ſeven feet in length, and 233 lb. in weight of iron was taken off of it. It is thought ſhe was loſt on the coaſt of Guernſey.

M. de Mello, the Portugueſe miniſter, had a private audience of his Majeſty, to notify the death of the Infant Don Emanuel, uncle to his moſt faithful Majeſty.

The greateſt quantity of new hops was brought into the borough that was ever known in one day; it is ſaid 93 carriages came from Kent and Surrey, and each of them brought upwards of two ton weight.

At Sturbridge fair, cheeſe ſold dearer than has been known; Cheſhire from 38 s. to 40 s. Glouceſter 38 s. to 42 s; Warwickſhire, from 30 to 34 s. Hops ſold reaſonable, from 3 l. to 3 l. 10 s. Horſes and cattle ſold dear.

19. Was held at Guildhall a committee for building Black-friars bridge, when Sir Richard Glyn was in the chair. The Rulers of the watermens company attended, with whom the committee agreed to transfer to the ſaid company 13,650 l. three per cent. Bank annuities, which will produce them 409 l. 10 s. per ann. and which the ſaid company is annually to receive, in recompenſe for the ferry at Black-friars, to be removed upon opening the temporary bridge.

Eighteen priſoners were brought from Goſport to Doctor's-commons, under a ſtrong guard, and were carried to the Horn-tavern, examined before the judge of the high court of admiralty, and being charged with having committed ſeveral crimes and miſdemeanors on the high ſeas, they were committed to the Marſhalſea. Amongſt them is a Captain of a ſhip, charged with the murder of a black, one of the ſailors.

The company of ſtationers and the company of ſkinners have given 50 l. each, and the Grocers 100 l. for the relief of the ſufferers by fire at Barbadoes; the carpenters 20 l. and 20 l. to the ſufferers at Montreal.

Three hundred tranſport felons from Newgate and the county-gaols, have been ſhipped at Blackwall for the plantations.

In the beginning of May laſt, as one Welch, an Indian trader was going from Fort Prince George to the Sugar Town, in the lower Cherokee country, with his half breed daughter and her child, they were ſet upon by ſome northward Indians, who killed and ſcalped Welch and the child; but the woman, being one horſeback, got back to the fort, though not without being wounded by ſeveral darts the enemy threw at her in their purſuit.

About the ſame time, one Mr. Boyd, a trader, from Virginia, with two of his people named Fields and Bourke, were found murdered near Broad River, on the road from the Upper Cherokee country to Virginia. The friends of thoſe Indians who were aſſaſſinated laſt year in Virginia, have frequently dropt threatenings of revenge againſt the Virginians in general on that account, and tho' the Cherokees to a man firmly deny their having any hand in the murder of Mr. Boyd and the other two, yet there are thoſe who ſtrongly ſuſpect them.

Burlington, (New Jerſey) Aug. 4. At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Burlington, on the 30th of July laſt, came on the trial of James Anin, aged 54 years, and James M'Kinzy, aged 19 years, on an indictment for the murder of two Indian women, who had long reſided near the place where the murder was committed. It appeared that the murderers came to Moore's town, in Burlington county, on the 26th of June laſt, begging for charity, and obtained relief: that while they were eating their dinners, two young Indians who were murdered, came to the place where they were; that the youngeſt of the men gave them abuſive language; and that the Indians went off, and reſted in a wood, near the ſide of the road; that afterwards they went to the Indians with intent to raviſh them, if they ſhould refuſe their offers: each acknowledged that he was preſent at the murder, but charged the giving the ſtroke on the other. The jury ſoon found them guilty, and they received ſentence of death, and were hanged accordingly.

23. An addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty's by the ſheriffs of the city of London, in regard to the high price of proviſions. For the addreſs ſee our ſtate papers.

One Robert Webber, capitally convicted at laſt Maidſtone aſſizes, for a robbery on board the Medway man of war, but reprieved by his Majeſty to be tranſported, made ſtrong inſtances to be rather hanged, promiſing to make great diſcoveries were he permitted to die: however he was tranſported with other convicts. He left behind him a long confeſſion of his villanies; one of which was, his being concerned in ſetting fire to, and deſtroying the temporary bridge in London, in April 1758.

24. At a general court of directors, &c. of the Eaſt-India company, at Merchant Taylors-hall, a great number of the proprietors were preſent; when the queſtion was put, whether after the great ſucceſſes the company have had, the dividend on the capital ſtock of the company for the half year commencing at Chriſtmas next, and ending at Midſummer, be five per cent.? and after ſome debates, the queſtion was put, whether it ſhould be determined by ballot, which being unanimouſly agreed to, the ballot is to begin the day after to-morrow.

25. The following letter was ſent from Mr. Secretary Conway, to the high ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire:

"Sir,

"I had laſt night the favour of your third letter of the 22d inſtant, giving a further account of the progreſs of the rioters in your county; and after aſſuring you, Sir, that the activity and attention you have ſhewn upon this occaſion, does you the greateſt honour here, I loſe no time in acquainting you, that it was yeſterday reſolved in a full and reſpectable council, that the exportation of corn ſhould be immediately prohibited: this reſolution muſt be reported to his Majeſty in council, ſo that by the neceſſary forms it may be yet two or three days before you receive the actual order of council. As I have not the ſmalleſt doubt of its paſſing, I give you this early intelligence, which, in the preſent unfortunate ſtate of your county, I imagine may be of conſequence to you to receive. I hope, at the ſame time, the troops now ordered into your county, of which I apprized you in my laſt, will be ſufficient if any part of the ſame mutinous ſpirit ſhould remain in your county. I am, &c.

H. S. CONWAY."

At a general court of the bank of England, a dividend of 2 and a half per cent. for intereſt and profits was agreed to for the half-year ending the 10th of October next; the dividend warrants payable the 16th of October.

26. This evening about ſix o'clock, the ballot ended at Merchant-taylors hall, on the queſtion put at the general court of directors, &c. of the Eaſt India company laſt Wedneſday, "That the dividend on the capital ſtock of the company for the half-year commencing at Chriſtmas next, and ending at Midſummer, be five per cent.?" when ſcrutineers were appointed to examine the votes, and about half an hour after ſeven they made their report to the court of directors; and the numbers were declared to be, for the queſtion 340 againſt it 231.

On the 16th of Auguſt, the city of Vienna was alarmed by the ſhock of an earthquake. It was accompanied by a ſubterranean noiſe, and about three hours after was followed by another ſhock, which was of leſs continuance and leſs violent. During the whole time the air was extremely calm, and happily no damage was occaſioned by either of the ſhocks. The populace at Vienna aſſembled a few weeks ago at the tobacco-office, and were going to deſtroy the houſes of the Jews. To prevent which notice was given by ſound of trumpet, that if any one ſhould offer to inſult the Jews, or endeavour to deſtroy their habitations, they ſhould be treated as criminals.

The king of Portugal has iſſued a decree, for putting a ſtop to the practice of obtaining teſtamentary eſtates, in favour of the clergy, in prejudice to the lawful heirs.

Letters from Rome threaten a famine throughout the eccleſiaſtical ſtates of Italy, but from their dependence of a ſupply of corn from England, and Spain; if their expectations from Spain ſhould prove as ill founded as thoſe from England, their caſe muſt be truly deplorable.

28. The marriage of her Royal Higneſs Princeſs Carolina Matilda with the King of Denmark, was appointed to be ſolemnized by proxy, at St. James's, the firſt of October, at half an hour paſt ſeven in the evening, at which time none but peers and peereſſes, peers eldeſt ſons, and peers daughters, privy counſellors and wives, and foreign miniſters, are to be admitted. [Gaz.

Early this morning expreſſes were diſpatched to all the ſea-ports in this kingdom, with an order for laying an embargo on all the ſhips laden with corn for exportation. At the ſame time a prohibition was laid upon the diſtillery.

29. This morning early her Majeſty was taken in labour, at her palace; on which meſſages were diſpatched to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the two ſecretaries of ſtate, and others of the privy council, who attended with all expedition; and her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, between ſix and ſeven o'clock. The news of this happy event was communicated to the public by the firing of the tower-guns at noon, which was followed by the ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy.

Admiral Keppel ſet out for Harwich, to take the command of the yachts intended to carry over her R. Highneſs the Princeſs Carolina Matilda to Holland.

The rulers of the watermens company gave public notice, that, as the city of London have generouſly transferred a conſiderable ſum of money to them, in lieu of the Sunday's ferry at Blackfriars, if any of the watermen belonging to the ſaid company ſhould be guilty of doing any miſchief to the temporary bridge, they ſhall co-operate with the city in puniſhing the offenders.

The royal academy at Bourdeaux, has adjudged the prize to the Sieur Lazare Sieuve, on the following queſtion, propoſed in 1763:—"Whether, in preparing woollens, there might not be found a method, which, without altering the quality, might preſerve them from being attacked by moths; or, whether ſomething may not be mixed in the different ingredients for colouring them, which, without ſpoiling the colours, might preſerve the ſtuffs effectually?" The academy then propoſed a prize-queſtion, "What is the beſt method of analyzing mineral-waters; and if analyzing alone is ſufficient to enable us to determine exactly their virtues and properties?"

A report having been ſpread, that M. Voltaire, alarmed at the execution at Abbeville, was going to take refuge in the King of Pruſſia's dominions, that gentleman has thought fit to give the following explanation: "What gave riſe to the report you mentioned was, that upon the King of Pruſſia's writing me word, that he would afford the Sorvens (a name given to the ancient poets) an aſylum in his dominions, I anſwered him, that I ſhould be glad to accompany them thither: and without doubt he took my compliment for a deſire of travelling."

There having been many riots, and much miſchief done, in different parts of England, in conſequence of the riſing of the poor; who have been driven to deſperation and madneſs, by the exorbitant prices of all manner of proviſions; we ſhall, without deſcending to minute particulars, or a ſtrict regard as to the order of time, in which they happened, give a ſhort abſtract of theſe diſturbances.

At Bath, the people did a great deal of miſchief in the markets before they diſperſed.

They were very outrageous at Berwick upon Tweed, on account of the vaſt quantities of corn that had been bought up for exportation.

At Malmeſbury they ſeized all the corn; ſold it at 5 s. a buſhel, and gave the money to the right owners.

At Hampton in Glouceſterſhire they were oppoſed, ſome lives were loſt and houſes pulled down, and the military called in to quell them.

At Setbury, they ſeized the cheeſe and bacon in the warehouſes, and ſold out the former at 3 d. and the latter at 4 d. a pound.

At Bradley, near Trowbridge, they deſtroyed a mill, and divided the corn found in it among them.

At Leiceſter, and the neighbourhood,

bourhood, they ſeized three waggon-loads of cheeſe, and divided them among them.

At Lechdale they ſeized a waggon-load of cheeſe deſigned for London, and carried it all off, and not content with that, broke open the warehouſes of the owner, and robbed them of five or ſix tons more.

At Oxford, the mob went to the adjacent mills, and brought off all the flour they found, and in the market place divided it.

At Exeter the mob roſe, and broke open a cheeſe warehouſe, and ſold the cheeſe much under value; but were intimidated from proceeding to extremities, by the military; the ſame at Lyme in Dorſetſhire.

In the neighbourhood of Stroud in Glouceſterſhire, a huckſter's ſhop was levelled to the ground, after the occupier had killed one of the mob.

The proprietors of ſeven mills at Newbery, having declared that they would grind for the poor gratis, pacified the rioters.

At Redruth and St. Auſtle, the tinners have riſen, and compelled the farmers and butchers to lower their prices.

At Kidderminſter the populace obliged the farmers to ſell their wheat at 5 s. a buſhel.

At Stourbridge they lowered the price of butter, meat, and wheat.

At Bewdley they did the ſame.

At Glouceſter, the moſt conſiderable farmers from the hills voluntarily agreed to ſupply the market with wheat at 5 s. a buſhel, and have already ſold conſiderable quantities at that price.

At Saliſbury the riſings were very ſerious, and much damage was expected, but by the prudent management of the magiſtrates, and the humanity of the farmers, who lowered the price of their wheat on the firſt diſturbance, the danger was happily averted. Some of the ringleaders, however, were apprehended and committed to priſon.

At Beckington, near Bath, a miller and his ſon got fire-arms to oppoſe the mob, and actually fired and killed a man and a boy, and deſperately wounded others, which ſo exaſperated the reſt, that they ſet fire to the mills, and burnt them to the ground.

At Wincanton, in Dorſetſhire, the rioters having been joined by the colliers did great miſchief.

At Broomſgrove in Worceſterſhire the mob roſe, and obliged the farmers to ſell their wheat at 5 s. a buſhel, and the butchers their meat at two-pence halfpenny a pound.

At Wolverhampton the ſame.

At Hales Owen they roſe, and forced the people to ſell cheeſe at two-pence halfpenny, and flower for 5 s. They deſtroyed two dreſſing-mills before they diſperſed.

At Coventry they roſe, and were joined by the colliers from the neighbouring pits; and began by plundering the warehouſes of cheeſe, and ſelling the ſame at low prices; and concluded by taking whatever proviſions they met with, by main force.

In the neighbourhood of Saliſbury they roſe, and having found in Bradley mill, as they ſaid, flour, corn, ground chalk, lime, and horſe-beans, they took an averſion to all bolting-mills, and accordingly deſtroyed 7 or 8.

At Norwich a general inſurrection began, when the proclamation was read in the market-place, where proviſions of all ſorts were ſcattered about by the rioters in heaps; the new mill, a ſpacious building, which ſupplies the city with water, was attacked and pulled down; the flour, to the number of 150 ſacks, thrown, ſack after ſack, into the river; and the proprietor's books of account, furniture, plate, and money, carried off or deſtroyed; the bakers ſhops plundered and ſhattered; a large malt-houſe ſet fire to, and burnt; houſes and warehouſes pulled down; and the whole city thrown into the greateſt conſternation. During this ſcene of confuſion, the magiſtrates iſſued out ſummonſes to the houſe-keepers in their reſpective diſtricts, to aſſemble with ſtaves to oppoſe the rioters; the conflict was long and bloody, but, in the end, the rioters were overpowered, 30 of the ringleaders ſecured and committed to priſon, who, it is ſaid, will ſoon be tried by a ſpecial commiſſion.

At Wallingford they roſe and regulated the prices of bread, cheeſe, butter, and bacon.

At Thame they did the ſame.

At Henley upon Thames they roſe, but the riot-act being read to them, they diſperſed.

At Wycombe, and other places in Buckinghamſhire, they roſe, but were ſoon diſperſed.

At Leiceſter they aſſembled, ſeized ſome waggon loads of cheeſe, and afterwards broke the windows of the county-gaol, with a view to reſcue the rioters confined in it.

At Great-Colton in Warwickſhire they roſe, traverſed the country, and did conſiderable damage, till being met by the military, they were encountered and diſperſed, eight of them having been ſhot dead before they reached Kidderminſter.

At Eveſham in Worceſterſhire the mob roſe, and ſeized ſome butter, and ſold it at 6 d. a pound. They intended to have pulled down the corn-mills there, but their ringleaders were prevailed upon to deſiſt.

At Derby the mob encountered a party of light-horſe, terribly pelted them with ſtones, and wounded the commanding officer; they plundered a warehouſe of cheeſe, but 34 of them were apprehended, and carried pinioned to gaol. They afterwards aſſembled and attacked a boat on the Darwent, from which they took cheeſe to the value of 300 l. They pay no regard to the civil magiſtrates, and are only in fear of the military.

At Dunnington the mob roſe, and plundered a warehouſe of cheeſe, which was defended by 18 men with fire-arms: they were afterwards purſued by the owner, and a party of his friends, but to no purpoſe; the mob defended themſelves by ſtones, drove back their purſuers, and then became purſuers in their turn. They attacked a boat upon the Darwent, from whence they took cheeſe to a conſiderable amount. The owner offered them 50 l. to ſave his cheeſe, and to erect a pair of ſcales, and ſell the whole cargo at 2 d. a pound; but the ringleaders cried out, *D—n his charity, we'll have the cheeſe for nought.*

At Ayleſbury ſome little diſturbances have happened, and a quantity of butter ſeized by the mob in the market there; but, by the ſpirit of the magiſtrates of the town, and the juſtices of the county at their quarter-ſeſſions, the ringleaders were ſeized, tried, and ſentenced to impriſonment, by which all further miſchief was prevented.

At Pagenwell, near Stroud in Glouceſterſhire, a ſhop-keeper ſhot one of the mob dead, who was breaking into his houſe in the night, on which they ſet the houſe on fire, and burnt it to the ground.

A riotous gang of bargemen roſe at Marlow in Buckinghamſhire, and extorted money and proviſions from the gentlemen and farmers in that neighbourhood, and having got themſelves intoxicated with liquor, proceeded to Maidenhead, where, having committed ſome outrages, they were oppoſed, overpowered, and the ringleaders ſeized, and ſent to Reading gaol.

A riotous mob aſſembled at Birmingham on the fair day there, and ſold bread and cheeſe at their own prices; but being overpowered likewiſe by the civil magiſtrate's authority, their ringleaders were ſent to gaol. At the ſame time an agreement was made with the bakers to make a ſufficient quantity of houſhold-bread, and to ſell it at a penny a pound, by which means the people were pacified.

At Nottingham fair the mob ſeized upon all the cheeſe the factors had purchaſed, and diſtributed the ſame among them, leaving the farmers cheeſe unmoleſted. The military were called to the aid of the civil magiſtracy, but, luckily, one man only was killed, and that happened to be a farmer, a byſtander.

In the ſhip Peter, Capt. Smith, from New-York, came paſſenger one Mrs. Wilſon, upwards of 104 years old; ſhe has her health and memory very perfect, and is very full of ſpirits. She is a native of Northumberland, where ſhe married, had three children at one birth, who were all married in one day, and all now alive with upwards of 20 children. She went to America, with her huſband, who was in the army; and has beſpoke a paſſage next ſpring to return thither, after having ſeen her children, grandchildren, &c.

The wife of one Hutchinſon, a carpenter in the Minories, was delivered of three boys, who with the mother are all likely to do well; and will, we hear, be chriſtened after his Majeſty's illuſtrious progeny.

There is now living at Alceſton, a village in Worceſterſhire, one George Moore, a ſhoemaker, who is 109 years of age: he has been married to nine wives, the laſt of which is now living, and is in the 77th year of her age.

Died. Archibald Bower, Eſq; author of the hiſtory of the Popes, aged 83.

Mathew Richardſon, at Ogle in Northumberland, aged 111.

A widow gentlewoman at Paris, aged 117.

OCTOBER.

1. St. James's. At half an hour after ſeven in the evening, her

R.

R. Highn. Princeſs Carolina Matilda, was married at the chapel-royal at St. James's. His R. Highneſs the D. of York was proxy for the King of Denmark, and the ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archb. of Canterbury. Next morning, at a quarter after ſix, her Majeſty ſet out from Carlton-houſe, for Harwich, accompanied by his R. Highneſs the D. of Glouceſter, Right Hon. Lady Mary Boothby, and Count de Bothmar, her Majeſty's Vice-Chamberlain, in a train of three coaches, eſcorted by parties of light horſe, horſe grenadiers, and lifeguards, and a numerous train of domeſtics and attendants. The parting between the Queen of Denmark and her R. Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, was extremely tender; the young Queen was obſerved on getting into her coach to ſhed tears; which greatly affected the populace aſſembled in Pall-mall to ſee her departure.

Her Majeſty arrived at Harwich, at a quarter after four on the ſecond; but the wind being at N. E. it was not thought proper for her Daniſh Majeſty to embark. She went to Mr. Davis's, collector of the cuſtoms, where ſhe dined, ſupped, and lay. On the next morning, being the third, her Majeſty embarked at half paſt eleven, with her whole retinue. She was preceded on the road by Colonel Deſaguliers, and another gentleman, in a coach and ſix. Mr. Reed, clerk of the ſtables, had the direction of the relays of horſes; and the entire care of her Majeſty's perſon, and the embarkation, was committed to Col. Deſaguliers. Count Bothmar, and attendants, followed in another coach and ſix.

Her Majeſty was dreſſed in a bloom colour, with white flowers. Where-ever ſhe paſſed, the earneſt wiſhes of the people were for her health, and praying to God to protect her from the perils of the ſea. An eaſy melancholy at times ſeemed to affect her, on account of leaving her family, and the place of her birth; but upon the whole ſhe carried an air of ſerenity and majeſty, which exceedingly moved every one that beheld her.

Her Majeſty, with her convoy, arrived on the coaſt of Holland, on the 7th, and on the 9th a little before 9 o'clock in the morning ſhe landed ſafely at Rotterdam; from whence her Majeſty ſet out for Utrecht, in the Prince of Orange's yacht, between ten and eleven before noon. The Prince of Orange, the Prince and Princeſs of Naſſau Weilbourg, and Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, received her Majeſty on her landing, and conducted her to the aparment in the admiralty-houſe, which the magiſtrates of Rotterdam had fixed upon as the moſt convenient for her Majeſty to arrive at, and where ſhe was pleaſed to receive the compliments of the regency of that city. The Princeſs of Weilbourg accompanied the Queen through the town to her yacht, amidſt the acclamations of the people, where the Prince of Orange again received her Majeſty, and took leave.

She arrived at Utrecht on the 9th, and two days after at Deventer.

5. One of the moſt dreadful ſtorms of rain, thunder, and lightning, happened in London that ever was known in the memory of man.

John Hill, a watchman of High Holborn, declares, that about two o'clock a ball of fire fell near his ſtand, that the earth trembled under him, and that there was ſo great a ſmell of ſulphur that he was near being ſuffocated.

The Ducheſs of Savoy was delivered of a prince, who was this day baptized by the name of Joſeph Benedict Placidus, and was created Count de Maurienne. The Duke of Chablais and the Duke of Savoy's ſecond daughter, Madam Maria Thereſa, were ſponſors.

In the London Gazette of this day, there is advice by the way of France, that a great earthquake has happened in the iſle of Cuba, which has overturned and demoliſhed the city of St. Jago, in which, however, not above 40 lives were loſt. At the Havannah, the capital of that iſland, it was ſcarcely felt.

At Paris, one of the moſt conſiderable houſes in that city has failed, for an immenſe ſum. An agent of M. de la Bourdonnaye, has been apprehended for counterfeiting a draught for 180,000 livres, about 9000 l.

At Worceſter market 2785 pockets of hops were ſold; the prices from 50 s. to 72 s.

7. At the general quarter-ſeſſions held at Oxford, a letter from Mr. Secretary Conway, to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieut. of the county, was read; wherein he acquaints his Grace, — "That his Majeſty having received repeated advices of the riots and diſorders committed in different parts of the county of Oxford, particularly in the towns of Oxford and Woodſtock, under pretence of diſtreſs from the high price of wheat and other proviſions; and his Majeſty having reaſon to think, that notwithſtanding the ſeveral ſteps already taken by the government, for removing the cauſe of theſe complaints, (by the proclamations, and orders of council iſſued, as well as by the marching of troops to the places where theſe riots have happened), that theſe diſorders have rather increaſed than diminiſhed, and that the mobs have become daily more numerous and more inſolent. And his Majeſty's troops being, in conſequence of the many applications from a great variety of places, now almoſt entirely diſpoſed in, or as near as poſſible in the neighbourhood of the places chiefly infeſted with theſe diſorders:—His Majeſty commands his ſecretary of ſtate to acquaint his Grace, that having the greateſt confidence in his prudence, ſpirit, and zeal for the public ſervice, his Majeſty thinks that from his Grace's weight and influence, and his perſonal character and great property, the moſt eſſential ſervice may be expected:—That therefore his Majeſty truſts his Grace will, both by his authority and advice, give that vigour and energy to the exerciſe of the ſeveral powers of government, which may effectually tend to the ſuppreſſion of this evil, in which his Grace is promiſed all the aid and ſupport, which the crown or its ſervants can give, upon this important occaſion: his Grace is likewiſe aſſured, that if any thing of conſequence ſhall occur, which may appear neceſſary to be imparted to his Majeſty, ſuch advice or information will be received with the utmoſt regard and attention."

At which ſaid quarter ſeſſion for

that county, his Majeſty's bench of juſtices unanimouſly agreed to uſe the moſt vigorous meaſures for ſuppreſſing all future outrages, under any pretence whatſoever.

8. The ports of Scotland were this day opened for the importation of corn.

The city of London preſented their congratulatory addreſs to his Majeſty; which the reader will ſee in our State Papers.

14. His Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate tranſmitted letters to the chief magiſtrates of the ſeveral towns where rioting has lately diſturbed the public peace, requiring the names of ſuch offenders as are already apprehended, together with copies of the ſeveral informations againſt them, in order to their being laid before his Majeſty in council; from whence it is apprehended, that ſpecial commiſſions will be iſſued out, and circuits appointed for trying theſe criminals, as was found neceſſary in Ireland, for the trial of the levellers in that kingdom.

Mr. Wildman whom we have before taken notice of, being ſent for to wait on Lord Spencer, at his ſeat at Wimbledon, in Surry; he attended accordingly, and ſeveral of the nobility and perſons of faſhion were aſſembled: the Counteſs had provided three ſtocks of bees.

The firſt of his performances was with one hive of bees hanging on his hat, which he carried in his hand, and the hive which they came out of in the other hand: which was to convince the earl and counteſs that he could take honey and wax without deſtroying the bees. Then he returned into the room, and came out again with them hanging on his chin, with a very venerable beard. After ſhewing them to the company, he took them out upon the graſs walk facing his lordſhip's window, where a table and table-cloth were immediately brought out, and he ſet the hive upon the table, and made the bees hive therein; then he made the bees come out again and ſwarm in the air, the ladies and nobility ſtanding amongſt them, and no perſon ſtung by them; he made them go on the table, and took them up by handfuls, and toſſed them up and down like ſo many peaſe; then made them go into their hive at the word of command. Near five o'clock in the afternoon he exhibited again with the three ſwarms of bees, one on his head, one on his breaſt, and the other on his arm, and then went in to his Lordſhip, who was too much indiſpoſed to ſee the former experiments; the hives which the bees were taken from, were carried by one of the ſervants. He went into the room again, and came out with them all over his head, face, and eyes, and was led blind before his Lordſhip's window. He then begged of his lordſhip that he would lend him one of his horſes, which was granted, and was brought out in his body-cloaths. He then mounted the horſe, with the bees all over his head and face, (except his eyes) and breaſt, and left arm, with a whip in his right hand, and the groom then led the horſe backwards and forwards by his Lordſhip's window for ſome time. He then took the reins in his hand, and rode round the houſe. He then diſmounted, and made the bees march upon a table, and commanded them to retire to their hive, which they accordingly did, and gave great ſatisfaction to the Earl, the Counteſs, and all the ſpectators.

The ironmongers company, have give 150 l. to the ſufferers by fire at Barbadoes, and 50 l. to thoſe at Montreal.

The elegant ſtatue of Queen Elizabeth, placed on the eaſt-end of St. Dunſtan's church in the weſt, is opened. The ſtatue is placed in a nich finely painted, bearing a ſceptre in her right hand, and a globe in her left, and other ornaments; and underneath the following inſcription cut out in ſtone:

"This ſtatue of Queen Elizabeth formerly ſtood on the weſt-ſide of Ludgate; that gate being taken down in 1760, to open the ſtreets, it was given by the city to Sir Francis Goſling, knight, and alderman of this ward, who cauſed it to be placed here."

18. The Queen of Denmark landed at Altena, and it is impoſſible to expreſs the joy with which ſhe was received. The bridge prepared for the royal reception, was covered with ſcarlet cloth: on one ſide whereof were ranged the ladies, and on the other ſide the men, and at the end were two rows of young women, dreſſed in white, who ſtrewed flowers before her Majeſty as ſhe approached. The illumination were inconceivable.

Hops ſold at the new market at Maidſtone, from 3 l. 3 s. to 3 l. 12 s. very fine 3 l. 15 s. Bags from 2 l. 8 s. to 3 l. a few higher. About 1200 pockets and bags were ſold.

At Wayhill fair, which ended this day, the fineſt Farnham hops ſold at 5 l. 12 s. Ordinary hops from 50 s. to 3 l. 5 s.

21. Came on at Hicks's-hall, a moſt remarkable trial, wherein the miſtreſs of the White Horſe at Poplar, (who for many years kept ſaid houſe dreſſed in man's cloaths, and ſerved all pariſh offices with reputation) was plaintiff; and one William Barwick, defendant. During the courſe of the trial it appeared, that the defendant had extorted divers conſiderable ſums of money from the plaintiff for concealing her ſex, which he was acquainted with: when he was convicted of the ſaid crime on the fulleſt evidence, to the ſatisfaction of the whole court. He is ſentenced to ſtand 4 times in and upon the pillory, to ſuffer 4 years impriſonment, and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour.

24. The ſeſſions which began on Wedneſday, ended at the Old Bailey, when three perſons received ſentence of death; John Clarke, a watch-caſe maker for high treaſon in diminiſhing the current coin of the kingdom. He was diſcovered by his apprentice, who, often obſerving him buſy in his cloſet, thought he had ſome art which he had not yet taught him, and accordingly bored a hole in the wainſcot, through which he ſaw him filing guineas; James Felton for ſtealing a bank-note, value 23 l. out of a letter that had been put into a receiving office, in Chancery-lane, where he was an apprentice; William Griffiths for a burglary in Catherine-ſtreet. At this ſeſſions 36 were ordered for tranſportation, 3 branded in the

hand; and 32 diſcharged for want of proſecution.

Some villains went on the 29th of July to the houſe of John Scott, Eſq; near Stephen's Creek, on Savannah river, in S. Carolina, and, after beating him and his wife with the utmoſt inhumanity, robbed him of gold, ſilver, and paper-money, to the amount of 1400l. They were not diſcovered at the latter end of Auguſt.

A merchant in Threadneedle-ſtreet, received an account from Paris, that an earthquake happened at Martinico the latter end of Auguſt, which ſwallowed up the greateſt part of the town of St. Pierre, and deſtroyed 80 ſhips in the harbour; that the inundation of the ſea had overflowed great part of the iſland; that 1600 perſons had loſt their lives; that the interior parts of the iſland had alſo greatly ſuffered; and that ſeveral adjacent iſlands had felt the ſhock very ſeverely.

There is now in a garden in Whitehaven, Cumberland, a pear tree in full bloſſom, and bearing fruit for the third time this ſeaſon; and what is very remarkable, there are pears upon it, ſome in half, and others full in growth

There has been cut in a field near Felton-park, in Northumberland, belonging to —— Riddel, Eſq; a cabbage, weighing four ſtone four pounds and ſeven ounces, growing among ſeveral hundreds of nearly the ſame weight, all cultivated by the horſe-hoeing huſbandry. This beneficial improvement in the new huſbandry, we recommend to the obſervation of our readers concerned in agriculture. For only eſtimating one thouſand cabbages on an acre, and their weight thirty-five pounds each, it will be 35,000 pounds weight, of which we ſuppoſe a bullock can eat as much again as he can of turneps, that is to ſay, 300 pounds of cabbage.—Now at this allowance, in which the animal is ſurely not ſtinted, the produce of the acre of land will nearly feed a bullock during four months. Of the ſame genus is the napus ſylveſtris, commonly known by the name of rape, or cole, which is well worth cultivation in this country.—Mr. Miller ſays he has found, in ſeveral places where he has ſowed this ſeed, that one acre of land properly planted, will produce almoſt as much food as two acres of turneps, and will afford late food after the turneps are run to ſeed. One acre will produce as much as, at a moderate computation, will ſell for five pounds, clear of charges.—Partridges, pheaſants, turkeys, and moſt other fowls, are ſo fond of theſe plants, that, if there be any of them in the neighbourhood of the field where they are cultivated, they will flock thither, and lie conſtantly among them.

Sir John Langham, lately deceaſed, has given in truſt to the lord mayor and aldermen of London 6000 l. in new South-ſea annuities, towards raiſing a fund for the relief of poor diſtreſſed ſoldiers and ſeamen, and their families; and the executors of that gentleman have given notice that they are ready to pay the ſame.

A boy who had been apprehended, with others, for houſe-breaking at Paris, brought up thirty louis d'ors, which he had ſwallowed ſix weeks before, by way of concealment: they were ſo changed in his ſtomach, that they were not paſſable.

27. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Royal was chriſtened by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the name of Charlotta-Auguſta-Matilda. The ſponſors were the King of Denmark, (repreſented by his Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain); the Queen of Denmark (repreſented by the Counteſs of Effingham, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber); and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa in perſon.—[Gaz.

By the laſt aſſize of bread ſet forth this day, the peck loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 ounces; wheaten, 2 s. 8 d. houſhold, 2 s.

They write from Paris, of the 7th inſtant, that a meſſenger arrived from Rome with advice, that thirteen cardinals were made on the 26th of September laſt, viz.

Monſ. Callino, patriarch of Antioch,

Archbiſhop of Serra, auditor of the chamber,

Monſieur Oddi, Archbiſhop of Ravenna,

Archbiſhop Branciforte, Preſident of Urbino,

Archbiſhop Pallavicini, nuncio in Spain,

Archbiſhop Borromeo, nuncio at Vienna,

Archbiſhop Pamfili, nuncio at Paris,

Archbiſhop Simonelli, ſecretary to the Biſhop and Regulars,

Monſieur Perecciani, Archbiſhop of Sirmo.

Archbiſhop Peretti, ſecretary of the council,

Monſieur Piccolomini, governor of Rome.

Monſieur Canale, treaſurer general,

Monſieur Veterani, aſſeſſor of the holy office.

And from Liſbon, that many diſorders having been occaſioned by the ill conduct of ſome of the governors of the Azores, the king has united all thoſe iſlands under one government; and that dignity is granted to Count Antonio d'Almada. His Excellency is to reſide at Angra, the capital of Terceira, and will have under his command two regiments of 420 men each, a detachment from which is to be quartered in each of the iſlands.

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

Father Poyans, rector of the Jeſuits of Sarragoſſa, and brother of the Marquis de Poyans, late ſecretary of the Spaniſh embaſſy to Ruſſia, has been arreſted by order of his Catholic Majeſty, on account of there having been found in his houſe upwards of three thouſand copies of a writing on the expulſion of the Jeſuits from France; a work, in which not only the magiſtrates and the miniſters are treated with indignity, but even the ſacred perſon of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is not reſpected. This ſeditious piece bears in the title-page, Paris, though printed at Saragoſſa; and it is ſuppoſed, that the French miniſter, having been informed of what was doing, acquainted the Spaniſh miniſtry with it, and demanded the detention of the Jeſuit.

Copenhagen, Oct. 11. The marriage-ceremony between the Princeſs Sophia Magdalena, and the Prince Royal of Sweden, having been performed by proxy on the firſt inſtant, the whole royal family accompanied the princeſs to

Elſineur, on Tueſday the 7th inſt. and on the 8th, her royal highneſs paſſed the Sound to Helſinbourg, where ſhe was received by the prince her conſort, and a deputation from the ſenate to compliment her upon her arrival in the territories of Sweden.

Dr. Walker, a gentleman of honour and veracity, who has been reviſiting the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and is now in the Orkneys, being in the church-yard of Lochaber, ſaw the remains of a monſtrous aſh-tree, dead with age, yet a vaſt column-like trunk was ſtanding ſixteen feet high. As the ſize round may ſeem incredible, he took two people of credit to ſee him meaſure it, who atteſted to the truth of the menſuration before a magiſtrate, that it contained in circuit fifty-eight feet, taken five feet from the ſurface. It was meaſured in the year 1765.

The riots and diſturbances in many places, have continued the greateſt part of the month, occaſioned by the high price of proviſions; but the military being called in, many of the rioters were taken and are in cuſtody, and ſome lives were loſt in different ſkirmiſhes between the rioters and the ſoldiers. They pulled down mills, burnt houſes, and robbed the farmers, in ſeveral places.

A collar-maker, at Diſs, in Norfolk, under pretence of giving his wife a kiſs, inhumanly cut her throat, and afterwards hanged himſelf.

The wife of a maſter of a ſhip at Blyth, near Newcaſtle, was ſafely delivered of five male children; who, it is ſaid, are all likely to live.

Died. Lieutenant-Gen. Handaſyd, aged 97.

At Norwich, Peter le Neve, Eſq; who, though he was both deaf and dumb, was maſter of ſeveral polite arts and ſciences.

At Shadwell, aged 90, Mr. Peter Coulthurſt, a ſhip chandler, who died worth above 30,000.

In Norway, Mathias de Seve; he was a ſoldier under four Kings of Denmark, was preſent at ſix capital engagements, and fifteen heavy ſieges in Queen Anne's time, and never received a wound.

William Whitchurch, in Virginia, aged 107; he ſerved in the militia in the reign of Charles II. and bore arms when his preſent Majeſty was proclaimed.

Mr. Naſh, at Chelſea, aged 95.

John Robarts, a labourer, near Leiceſter, aged 97; he was able to mow graſs a few days before he died.

NOVEMBER.

4. There was a court at Droningholm in Sweden, for three ſucceſſive days, which began the 28th of laſt month.

The princeſs royal, after having received the compliments of the ſenate, and of the ſtates at Calberg, arrived at Droningholm in the king's barge, accompanied by ſix others, about five o'clock in the afternoon; where her royal highneſs was received at the landing-place by all the officers of the houſhold, and was led by the prince royal to the queen's aparment, where the whole court was aſſembled.

The princeſs royal has made her public entry this morning; and the marriage-ceremony is to be performed at ſeven o'clock this evening in the chapel royal. [*Lond. Gaz.*]

6. The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor went in great ſtate to Weſtminſter-hall, and opened the reſpective courts. His Lordſhip was dreſſed in a magnificent robe, richly laced, attended by divers of the nobility, the judges, and proper officers. Being come into court, the lord privy ſeal received his oath, the clerk of the crown reading it. The proceſſion was the grandeſt ever known on the like occaſion, conſiſting of fifty-one coaches, beſides his lordſhip's new ſtate coach, which was very ſuperb.

A dreadful fire broke out at Kettering in Northamptonſhire, occaſioned by the boys throwing ſquibs, which conſumed ſeventeen dwelling-houſes, beſides outhouſes, ricks of wheat, barley, and corn of all ſorts. The damage is computed at 4000 l.—The common people, inſtead of joining to extinguiſh the flames, called out tauntingly to a farmer whoſe ricks were on fire, " Now, farmer, will you ſell your wheat at ſeven and ſix-pence a ſtrike!

7. Being the birth-day of his R. Highneſs Frederic Duke of Cumberland, who then entered into the twenty-ſecond year of his age, their Majeſties and the Royal Family received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on that occaſion.

8. A great quantity of ſnow fell at Pluckley-Charing in Kent, ſome of which lodging in the large oak-trees, broke off their limbs, and did other conſiderable damage, eſpecially in Sir Edward Deering's park.

The Earls of Northampton and Halifax have actually paid into the hands of Alderman Thompſon, at Northampton, 500 l. (250 l. each) for the relief of the poor.

The Queen of Denmark made her public entry into Copenhagen this day. Her Majeſty left Frederickſbourg at half an hour after eleven, accompanied only by the Princeſs of Heſſe-Caſſel. The retinue was very numerous, and went ſo ſlow through the ſtreets, that her Majeſty did not arrive at the palace royal till between three and four. She was received by the king at the door of the firſt antechamber. The croud of people, which aſſembled on this occaſion, was immenſe. The nuptial ceremony was performed in the palace chapel about eight o'clock; after which their Majeſties and the Royal Family, together with the principal perſons of the court and foreign miniſters, ſupped at a table of a hundred and twenty covers.

The king has, on account of his marriage, created twelve knights of the order of Dannebrog.

11. His Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of Peers, and made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to both houſes of parliament. — For the ſpeech, and the addreſſes, ſee our ſtate papers.

At a court of common-council, five hundred pounds were voted for the ſufferers by the late fire at Barbadoes.

13. Came on before the barons of the Exchequer, the cauſe which has been ſo long depending between the commiſſioners of exciſe, and Mr. Wright, diſtiller in White-friars, for penalties to the

amount of eighteen thouſand five hundred pounds; when, after a trial of twelve hours, and without calling in any witneſſes on behalf of the defendant, the jury withdrew for a ſhort time, and brought in a general verdict for Mr. Wright. The counſel for the crown were, the attorney general, the ſolicitor general, Mr. Huſſey, Mr. Aſhurſt, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Newnham; and for the defendant, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Davenport. The ſolicitors were; for the crown, Mr. Baxter, ſolicitor to the exciſe; and for the defendant, Mr. Davy, late deputy-ſolicitor to the exciſe.

15. This day commiſſions paſſed under the great ſeal, for trial of the offenders in cuſtody in the counties of Norfolk, Glouceſter, Berkſhire, and Wiltſhire, and the cities of Norwich and Glouceſter, on account of the late inſurrections and outrages in thoſe parts.

The colliers from the Cleehill, near Ludlow, aſſembled in a body, and pulled down the ſtill-houſe in that town. They entered the town in a very orderly manner, proceeded to the houſe, pulled it down, and then returned, without offering any other violence to any perſon whatever. They were aſſured by the magiſtrates, that the ſtill ſhould be ſtopped, but they could not be diverted from their purpoſe.

A perſon who called himſelf George Went, Eſq; was committed to Chelmsford gaol, on the oath of one of his accomplices, for conſpiring with ſeveral others to defraud Evan Evans, of Brecon in Wales, of a number of cattle, which they obtained from him by falſe pretences. The 'ſquire, who always appeared, attended by his footman, pretended that he was in immediate want of the cattle to ſtock a farm which he had lately taken into his hands, and being at an inn in Burntwood, bargained with Evans for ſheep, &c. to the value of 187 l. and produced two draughts for the money of 100l. each, and received Mr. Evans's note for the balance; but the innkeeper ſuſpecting the fraud, by obſerving too great an intimacy between the 'ſquire and his footman, he appriſed Evans of his ſuſpicion, who immediately hurried to town, and applied for payment, when the draughts appeared to be forged, and the whole tranſaction a fraud.

Number 28,316 came up a prize in the lottery of 1000l. It was given by a gentleman to a new-married lady in the city, in a ſtate of pregnancy, for the benefit of her child, whether male or female: the lady was delivered of a fine girl on Monday, and ſhe was complimented on the coming up of this ticket the next day.

The new temporary bridge was opened at Black-friars, 19. to the no ſmall mortification of the watermen, who cannot help complaining of this precipitate expedient to deprive them of their bread at this hard time. Many of us, ſay the old men, may be dead before the ſtone bridge can be finiſhed, and it is hard to ſtarve us to death before our time, by a wooden one.

The following inſtructions were given by the city of Norwich to their repreſentatives in parliament.

To Harbord Harbord, and Edward Bacon, Eſqrs. repreſentatives in parliament for the city of Norwich.

" Gentlemen,

" The dearneſs and ſcarcity of all kinds of proviſions are at length become matters ſo very ſerious and important, as to call for the attention of every one who has any concern in the adminiſtration of government.

" We doubt not but you are thoroughly appriſed of the numberleſs bad conſequences which muſt enſue, unleſs ſome method can be diſcovered to reſtrain this growing evil; an evil which muſt not only be highly prejudicial to the kingdom in general, but abſolutely fatal to the woollen manufacture: a branch of trade, of the utmoſt importance as a national concern, on which the welfare and proſperity of this city ſo materially depend, and which we have hitherto, not without the greateſt difficulty, preſerved.

" With this melancholy proſpect before us, we ſhould be inexcuſable to government, to ourſelves, and to the ſuffering poor, if we concealed our real ſentiments from you. Indeed the preſent criſis compels us to ſpeak freely and plainly: we do not deſcribe imaginary evils, or ſeek for partial encouragements incompatible with national welfare. On the contrary, we are perſuaded that our ſentiments on this ſubject might juſtly be adopted by every manufacturing town in Great Britain.

" We, therefore, the mayor, magiſtrates, clergy, and other principal inhabitants of the city of Norwich, do, in the ſtrongeſt terms, and in the moſt ſerious manner, deſire,

" That you will, in the enſuing ſeſſions of parliament, immediately propoſe, and ſtrenuouſly ſupport ſuch meaſures as may have the moſt probable tendency to redreſs theſe grievances, and to procure a ſpeedy and effectual reduction of the preſent prices of all the neceſſaries of life."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waterford to his friend in Dublin, dated Oct. 18.

" As I was on a party of pleaſure, with ſome friends going to Paſſage, the wind blowing hard at S. S. W. we perceived a large Whitehaven veſſel, with her ſails furled, and ſeemingly in diſtreſs; and perceiving nobody on board, we hailed her; but receiving no anſwer, we ventured to go on board, where we found a parcel of poor women lying in a fever, quite delirious, and not able to give any account of themſelves, whom we relieved as well as we could, with what neceſſaries our little veſſel afforded.

" Upon ſearching farther, we found the cocket of the veſſel, which diſcovered her to be the tranſport-ſhip, Capt. Ford, commander, bound for Eaſt Florida from Dublin with one hundred and fifty convicts on board. And we ſoon after learnt, that in the night-time the convicts had found means to knock off their chains, ſurprized the captain and crew, threw them overboard, and then making for the ſhore, got clear off before any diſcovery was made.

They write from Vienna, that all the edicts that have been publiſhed againſt perſons leaving their country to ſettle in foreign parts having hitherto proved ineffectual, the emperor has cauſed a new edict to be publiſhed, which makes it death to any perſon who ſhall be detected in ſeducing his ſubjects to quit his dominions.

29. A poor collier was attacked near Shields, by two footpads, and robbed of 5 s. the whole ſavings of his week's pay; but on repreſenting the diſtreſs of his family, the villains gave him back a ſhilling. When he got home, he told his wife what had happened; and pulling out the ſhilling, it fortunately proved a guinea, to the great joy and comfort of a poor induſtrious family.

They write from Spoletto in Italy that ſo great a dearth of grain prevails in that city, that the nobility and gentlemen of greateſt opulence in the country, have ſent their plate to Rome, to be pledged there to the Mount of Piety for the ſum of ten thouſand crowns, in order to purchaſe corn for this place.

The wife of one Thomas Coe of Cambridge was lately delivered of four children, 2 boys and two girls.

The wife of a peaſant near Florence was delivered of five children at a birth.

Phinehas Monſeca a Jew, died lately at Algiers, aged 109 years.

In the workhouſe at Witſey in Yorkſhire, died one Sarah Chappel, aged 104.

In Black-friars work-houſe, Judith Barker, aged 103.

At Barnſtaple, Margaret Thomas, aged 105.

John Robinſon, at Great Whittington in Northumberland, aged 103.

DECEMBER.

Special commiſſions were opened this week, in the counties of Norfolk, Berks, Glouceſter, Wiltſhire, &c. for the trial of the rioters.

Three of the rioters had ſentence of death paſſed upon them at Reading; 8 were capitally convicted at Norwich; 9 at Glouceſter, and 4 at Saliſbury. His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to reprieve moſt of theſe unfortunate perſons.

On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Captain Pain, at Mile end, which entirely conſumed the ſame; and much damaged the houſe adjoining. Two of the Captain's children periſhed in the flames; the other two were with difficulty ſaved, by the maid getting out of the two-pair of ſtairs window with them, by the help of a ladder. Mrs. Pain narrowly eſcaped in her ſhift. The Captain came home while his houſe was in flames, being juſt returned from a Weſt-India voyage.

A remarkable cauſe was tried before the Right Worſhipful Sir Thomas Saluſbury, Knight, judge of the high court of admiralty, wherein Thomas Bennet, late a midſhipman on board the Eaſt-India ſhip Denham, whereof Capt. Tryon was commander, on behalf of himſelf and the reſt of the mariners belonging to the ſaid ſhip were plaintiffs; and Barrington Buggins, Eſq; owner of the ſaid ſhip, defendant. The queſtion before the court was, Whether the ſailors had forfeited their wages by reaſon of the ſhip being burnt in the Eaſt Indies, by order of the governor and council of Bencoolen. On hearing the evidence on both ſides, the judge was pleaſed to pronounce ſentence in favour of the plaintiffs, with full coſts of ſuit.

9. On Tueſday laſt the common wherry to Southampton, being loaded with eleven perſons, ſunk in her paſſage, and ten of them were unfortunately drowned, among whom were the two watermen; four of the dead bodies were ſince taken up and buried at Southampton.

11. At a meeting of the royal ſociety, his Poliſh Majeſty was unanimouſly elected a member. Dr. Bevis was at the ſame time appointed Latin ſecretary to the ſociety.

A ſilver medal of three ounces weight has been ſtruck at Copenhagen on the occaſion of the king's marriage after an antique medal of the emperor Auguſtus. On one ſide is the portrait of their Majeſties, with this legend, "Chriſtian VII. et Carol. Matth. D. G. rex et reg. Dan. Norv." The other ſide repreſents a woman ſtanding, leaning on an antique anchor, and holding in her right hand a crown of flowers, the device "Lætit. Aug." The inſcription is, "Recurrentibus ſignis;" and on the exergue, "Connubio juncti D. VIII. November, MDCCLXVI.

16. The royal aſſent was this day given, by commiſſion, to

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

An act for indemnifying ſuch perſons as have acted for the ſervice of the public, in adviſing and carrying into execution the order of council for laying an embargo on all ſhips laden with wheat, &c.

An act to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; and alſo the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat-flour.

An act to continue an act for importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time.

An act to amend an act for repealing certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations, and alſo the duties upon certain Eaſt-India goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other duties inſtead thereof; and for farther encouraging, regulating, and ſecuring ſeveral branches of the trade of this kingdom and the Britiſh dominions in America, as relates to the exportation of non-enumerated goods from the Britiſh colonies in America.

An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour from his Majeſty's colonies in America, for a limited time, free of duty.

An act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour from any part of Europe, for a limited time, free of duty.

An act for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, for a limited time, free of duty.

An act for obviating doubts which have ariſen with reſpect to ſo much of an act made in the firſt year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, as directs the taking of certain oaths by juſtices of the peace, on the iſſuing of any new commiſſion of the peace.

And to one road bill, and to four private bills.

Both houſes of parliament adjourned to January.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, a motion was made and agreed to, to preſent the freedom of this city to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, in a gold box. A memorial was at the ſame time preſented to the court by Mr. Evans, a coal-merchant, ſetting forth the great frauds in the admeaſurement of coals, and ſtating his intention of applying to parliament for a remedy, and praying the ſanction of that court; which was granted.

The ſociety of arts have voted 100 l. to the famous Mr. Wildman, for his diſcoveries relative to bees.

They write from York, that on Tueſday laſt about ten o'clock at night, was finiſhed the felling of the famous aſh at Eaſt Newton in that county; which tree is ſuppoſed the largeſt and fineſt in this kingdom by good judges. A great number of hands had been employed in the felling from Monday morning. Mr. Richard Darley of Huſtwaite in this county, the purchaſer, has delivered in the following account of it: viz. the length of the whole tree, twenty-eight yards; the length of the bole, five yards; the root, as it is dug up, every way four yards; the girdle of the bole, forty-four inches ſquare; the girdle of the main brand, thirty-ſix inches ſquare; and each of the other brands, twenty-ſeven inches ſquare. Total ſound workable wood, fourteen tons; top wood and broken wood, computed at ſeven loads.

23. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when 6 were capitally convicted; 31 were ſentenced to tranſportation for 7 years; 3 to be branded, and one to be whipped. Two of thoſe that were ſentenced to death, were convicted of forgery.

A confirmation was received of the loſs of the Eagle, Capt. Rogers, from Dublin, on board of which was General Stanwix, his lady, his only daughter, a near relation, and four ſervants, who all periſhed.

We have the following melancholy account of an accident that happened at Ayr in Scotland on the 3d inſtant. About 6 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a tobacco-cellar in a cloſe oppoſite to the meal-market, which had made a conſiderable progreſs before it was diſcovered; however, aſſiſtance being inſtantly procured, we were in hopes that it would ſoon be got under, when on a ſudden the whole town was thunderſtruck by a moſt terrible exploſion of five barrels of gun-powder, lodged in the ſame houſe; inſtantly the wall was drove over, and cruſhed to death John Orr, baker; John Logan ſhoemaker; and Neil Crook, nailor; who were aſſiſting in extinguiſhing the fire. The roof of the building being thatch, was drove all in flames as far as the citadel on the one hand, and to Wallace-ſtreet (on the oppoſite ſide of the river) on the other, and part of it left blazing on the tops of moſt of the houſes in the neighbourhood, till extinguiſhed by the water-works; a caſk of tobacco was thrown over the tops of ſeveral houſes, to the diſtance of 200 yards; all the windows, and even the ſtone walls near it, were broke to pieces, and one of the fire-engines was buried in the ruins. The concuſſion was ſo great, that moſt of the houſes ſhook as with an earthquake; ſeveral people were carried off their feet in the ſtreet; John Craig, ſhopkeeper, was thrown from the mouth of the cloſe, where the fire happened, to the middle of the ſtreet, and ſlightly wounded; Matthew Hand, John Paterſon, Robert Paterſon his brother, were wounded; the firſt of theſe ſo much hurt, that his life is deſpaired of. William Smith of Lockmark, John Reid, and John Donaldſon, were alſo very much hurt; this laſt it is thought cannot recover, beſides ſeveral others, to the number of eleven, though it is impoſſible to recount all. The fire abated ſoon after the exploſion. Our magiſtrates next day iſſued the ſtricteſt orders forbidding the ſhopkeepers, and other dealers in powder, to keep more than a ſmall quantity, either in their ſhops or warehouſes, and to lodge that dangerous commodity in an outhouſe, to prevent the like fatal conſequences for the future."

25. Being Chriſtmas-day, was obſerved as uſual at court as a high feſtival. The Duke of Montague carried the ſword of ſtate to and from chapel.

The Dublin ſociety adjudged a premium of 40 l. to Mr. Hamilton for his invention of a machine by which two perſons may ſtand on the ſea ſhore and ſend out 500 baited hooks to half a mile diſtance, and catch fiſh in all weathers. This is an old invention, and was offered here ſeveral years ago.

26. The bank began paying 870,888 l. being one third of the remaining 4 per cent. navy annuities; and alſo three months intereſt for the ſame, which became due the 25th inſtant, purſuant to the act of laſt ſeſſion.

A fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Ward, butcher, in Norwich, which was ſo ſudden and rapid, that Mrs. Ward the wife, and Mrs. Tooley, the mother of Mr. Ward, near eighty years of age, two children, a grand-child, and a maid-ſervant, periſhed in the flames, and no part of the houſe or furniture was ſaved.

A gentleman unknown, who had juſt ſold out 1000 l. ſtock in the funds, gave the produce of it to the county infirmary at Glouceſter, and recommended it to the governors to veſt their property in land-ſecurity, as a time muſt come when a remarkable fall will happen in the funds, that will prove fatal to many charities.

So many extraordinary indications of the mildneſs of the weather could perhaps never be produced at this advanced ſeaſon as in the preſent year. In one of the woods belonging to Lord le Deſpencer, near Weſt Wycomb, Bucks, there were leaves upon ſome of the beeches in as freſh verdure as is uſual in the month of May. In the garden of Mr. Peepal, in the pariſh of Holiwell, Worceſter, there are young gooſeberries upon trees in the common ground and open air; and in St. Giles's there have been white roſes blown ſome weeks ſince. A dozen of ripe ſtrawberries were pulled in a gentleman's garden without Micklegate bar, and there are flowers on a great many of the plants. In a garden near Micklegate, York, there are now growing ſeveral artichokes, ſome of them near as large as a man's fiſt, with which the owner treated his friends in the holidays. In ſeveral gardens about that city there are young gooſeberries. And laſt week fine muſhrooms were gathered at Heworth Moor, near the ſame city.

A letter from Wales informs us of the dreadful inundation of the river Uſk the latter end of November; by which vaſt numbers of cattle of all kinds, ſtacks of hay, and ricks of corn, were waſhed away, and ſeveral farmers thereby utterly ruined. The waters were up to the firſt ſtories of the houſes. At Newcaſtle, in Cardiganſhire, the bridge and three or four houſes were entirely deſtroyed.

Capt. Baker, of the Ravenſworth, in his paſſage from London to Newcaſtle, took up 17 mariners from the wreck of a ſhip that had juſt overſet; one boy periſhed, who is ſuppoſed to have been between decks when the diſaſter happened. This crew were preſerved at the greateſt hazard of the lives of the ſavers, who cannot be too much applauded. The merchants of Newcaſtle on the firſt notice of it opened a ſubſcription for rewarding the Ravenſworth's men, and relieving the poor ſufferers.

A conciliating treaty propoſed by France to the republic of Geneva, was rejected by 1095 votes againſt 574, when the French ambaſſador declared he had inſtruction from his Majeſty to break all connections with the republic; and at the ſame time delivered the King's declaration to that purpoſe. God only knows what will be the conſequences.

Letters from various parts of Germany take notice, that there has not been ſo long a drought in the memory of man in that country, as has happened this year. The Rhine has been forded in many places, and a rock has been diſcovered in the Neckar, on which is engraved 1476, as a memorandum of the drought at that time, four inches below which is now engraved 1766.

The Electreſs Palatine has lately inſtituted a new order, called the order of Saint Elizabeth, after her own name, and the object of this inſtitution is the relief of the unhappy. Her Electoral Highneſs has received into this order the Ducheſs of Bavaria, the Princeſs Amelia and Mary Anne of Deux Ponts, the Counteſs Dowager of Taxis, miſtreſs of her houſhold, and moſt of the ladies of honour belonging to her court.

We learn from St. Euſtatia, that they have had a hurricane there more violent than has been known ſince the year 1747. In the interior parts of the iſland great damage was done to the proviſion-grounds, moſt of the Mankiokte (Caſeda) great and ſmall corn, is deſtroyed; canes that were on Monday remarkably promiſing, then lay even with the ground; large tamarind trees, as thick as a man's body, were torn up by the roots; fences and many thatched houſes levelled with the ground; many perſons were obliged to leave their houſes, and ſeek for ſafety in thoſe that were built low: in ſhort, ſuch a ſcene of horror might be better conceived than deſcribed. Many veſſels have been drove aſhore

ſhore and loſt, it was greatly feared that many in other places had ſuffered by the late ſtorms, as that of the 21ſt of September was felt from latitude 14 to 40. Several of the veſſels that had put to ſea were returned, but the greater part were ſtill out when the letter was written.

There is advice from Tortuga, that great part of the ſalt works had been deſtroyed by a violent hurricane; that three French and five Newfoundland veſſels were drove on ſhore; and that part of the grand key was beat down by the violence of the ſea.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, Oct. 14.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Cuba, we are informed, that all the brick and ſtone buildings in Bayrma, Yera, and Puerto del Principe, on that iſland, were totally deſtroyed by the ſame ſhock of an earthquake, that demoliſhed St. Jago on the 11th of June; that ſome hundreds of people loſt their lives therein: that a general deſertion prevailed among the Spaniſh troops, from an apprehenſion of the hard labour and other difficulties they might be obliged to undergo in conſequence of that dreadful calamity; and that ſhocks continued to be repeatedly felt in that iſland every day, till the 1ſt of Auguſt, when that gentleman left the place.

A letter from Dominica, dated Oct. 16. ſays, "We had another violent gale of wind here the 6th inſtant, which drove five veſſels on ſhore, viz. The Phœnix, Capt. Knight, of Briſtol, from Old Calabar; the ſhip went to pieces ſoon after ſhe ſtruck, but the ſlaves had been luckily landed. The brig Three Friends, Capt. Keef, from Newfoundland, is gone to pieces. The brig, ——, Capt. Davis of Piſcataqua, may be got off again; the other two veſſels belong to the Leeward iſlands. There are no leſs than fifty ſail drove on ſhore at Guadalupe and Grand Terre; they ſuffered conſiderably. The ſnow Trevor of Liverpool is here, with 194 ſlaves. They had this gale at Barbadoes alſo. The ſnow Amelia, Capt. Rowland, belonging to London, was blown out there, and paſſed by here the 10th for Carolina, without anchors."

By Capt. Gilchriſt juſt arrived from St. Kitt's, and Capt. Paterſon from Dominica, we have advice of another ſevere hurricane at thoſe and the other neighbouring iſlands, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, in which all the veſſels at Montſerrat and Dominica, except Captain Paterſon's, with thirteen at St. Kitt's, were drove aſhore and loſt; many others put to ſea. At Montſerrat the hurricane was attended with a terrible inundation from the mountains, which deſtroyed half the town, and reduced upwards of 200 people to the greateſt diſtreſs.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of Boſton, at a general aſſembly held at their town-hall, to take into conſideration his Majeſty's recommendation to the general aſſembly, to make up the loſſes of the ſufferers in the late unhappy times, which his Excellency the governor has thought fit to interpret as a requiſition peremptory and authoritative, have voted, from no regard however to the ſaid interpretation, but out of the dutiful reſpect to the mild repreſentation of his moſt gracious Majeſty, and humanity and generoſity to the ſufferers, that on the application of thoſe gentlemen to the general aſſembly, in a parliamentary way, the repreſentatives of the town of Boſton be directed to uſe their influence that ſuch loſſes be made up, as far as may be, in a manner the moſt loyal and reſpectful to his Majeſty, the moſt conſtitutional and ſafe to the invaluable rights and privileges of the people, and the moſt humane and benevolent with regard to the ſufferers. Application having been made to the Lords of the treaſury for the payment of the money due to the colony by grant of parliament, for ſervices during the late war, their Lordſhips anſwer was, that as there had been dangerous riots in the colony, on account of the ſtamp-act, in which ſeveral perſons had been diveſted of their property, they were determined to retain the money in their hands, till ſatisfaction be made to the ſufferers.

A cauſe has been tried in the ſuperior court of New York, in which a merchant was plaintiff, and a Captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips defendant, for the ſeizure of a ſhip and cargo in 1763; the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 4046 l. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

The war between the Chactahs and Creek Indians is ſtill carried on with the utmoſt inveteracy, and though hitherto the former have loſt moſt men, yet in the end, it is believed, they will overcome the Creeks.

A valuable diſcovery was ſome years ago made at Saybrook in a cove at the mouth of the Connecticut, of a graſs, that from the dark colour of its capſulæ, has obtained the name of Black Graſs; of which the ingenious Mr. B. Gale, at the requeſt of Peter Collinſon, Eſq; has lately made public the natural hiſtory.

Black Graſs was firſt diſcovered near an old raft drifted down the river, and lodged in the above cove, or arm of the ſalt marſh, from whence it ſpread ſpontaneouſly from the ſeed that was wafted about by the ſpring tides.

Its early growth, lively green, and great increaſe, with the preference given to it by cattle, encouraged many attempts to propagate it, but it proved very uncertain in its vegetation, except in ſoils that moſt favoured it.

It has been obſerved to grow ſpontaneouſly on high meadows overflowed by ſpring-tides, and on the banks of creeks and rivers where there is an alternate change of freſh water and ſalt. It may likewiſe be propagated in low marſhes now and then overflowed by the tide, provided a rivulet of freſh water runs through them; but its largeſt and moſt prolific growth ſeems to be in the fens, where freſh and ſalt water mixing promiſcuouſly together, may be drained off by ditches; there it will render the looſe and miry ſward firm and ſolid, and thrive amazingly.

There are many melancholy accounts from different parts of the world, of the great damages ſuſtained by earthquakes, hurricanes, inundations, &c. by which, eſpecially in the Weſt Indies, numbers of people have been entirely ruined, and a great many lives loſt. Our readers will ſee in the appendix to our chronicle, a particular account of the dreadful hurricane at Martinico, as well as of the inundation of the river Tarno, at Montauban in France.

A moſt furious hurricane, attended with thunder and hail, ſeemed to threaten the whole iſland of Cephalonia (a Venetian iſland) on the 31ſt of May laſt. All the ſteeples of the churches were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, houſes demoliſhed, and the roofs whirled about in the air. The ſea in the port of Argoſtoli roſe to an immoderate height, and began to overflow the town, to the inexpreſſible terror of the inhabitants. This fatal hurricane, which laſted 13 minutes, was ſucceeded by violent ſhocks of the earth more alarming than the hurricane, as the whole iſland ſeemed to be moved, many houſes thrown down, and the inhabitants obliged to lie in the open fields. The number who periſhed cannot be eſtimated, but the conſternation was univerſal, as the tremulous motion was felt at times for 50 days.

A ſhip was lately ſet on fire, in the port of Leghorn, by the ſaffron on board heating in the hold; a caution to Captains to beware of ſuch cargoes.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, December 16.

"We are in inexpreſſible diſtreſs: our country is in the utmoſt danger; and if it was not the duty of good citizens not to abandon it in this extremity, the city would ſoon be deſerted. May God inſpire thoſe who govern us with prudence and moderation! There is a talk of proſecuting ſome citizens, who, in an epiſtolary correſpondence, have very freely delivered their ſentiments upon the public diſſenſions to one of their friends at Paris, where he has been arreſted, and all his papers ſeized.

'At the iſſue of the general council held yeſterday, and in which the project of the regulation of the mediation has been rejected, the Chevalier de Beauteville, miniſter plenipotentiary from the King of France, ſent for the commiſſaries of the people, and delivered to them a paper to the following purport:

'The King, my maſter, in delaying to demand ſatisfaction for divers indecent actions, inſolent even on your part, which have been repeated ſince my arrival in your city, yielded to the ſentiments of favour and affection with which he has always honoured this republic. His Majeſty hoped, that a temporary frenzy, fomented by ſome turbulent ſpirits, would have given place to a happy repentance: that, convinced, as you ought to have been, of the wiſdom and impartiality of his views for the honour and tranquillity of this ſtate, you would have ſhewn in the diſcuſſion of your intereſt againſt his miniſter plenipotentiary, and of thoſe of the cantons of Zurich and Berne, the modeſty and confidence which would have become you on many accounts.

'Your conduct, on the contrary, equally headſtrong and imprudent; memorials wherein you pretend to decline the guaranty; abuſive repreſentations, wherein you affected groundleſs alarms upon forms, which were only ſuſpended from ſalutary motives that you could not be ignorant of; indecent clamours in the city, criminal correſpondences without; ſeditious declarations in the public papers; at length, the proof which his Majeſty has, that the difficulties which you have ſtarted during the courſe of the mediation, and in particular the rejection of the project which was preſented to you this day, are the conſequences of a plan formed by ſeveral amongſt you to overthrow the government of your country, in ſpite of the guaranty of powerful mediators: All theſe things lay his Majeſty under the neceſſity of making you feel his juſt indignation.

'In conſequence, I have orders to declare to you, "That the King forbids you, as well as all the repreſenting citizens, from carrying on any commerce in his kingdom. Such of you as ſhall appear, after this prohibition, in the dominions of his Majeſty, will be arreſted; and all the merchandiſe which you ſhall bring from France, or ſend thither, will be ſeized and detained, till ſuch time as it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to determine thereon.'

'Go! and report what I have ſaid to thoſe of your fellow-citizens who have been ſo blind as to ſuffer themſelves to be led by you. They will aſk, who has drawn upon them theſe evils; and you may tell them it is you, who have been hardy enough to attempt to thwart the views of his Majeſty and his allies, and to overthrow a wiſe and proſperous government, the ſolidity and duration of which has been guarantied by him and two of the moſt powerful cantons.

(Signed)
Le Chevalier de
BEAUTEVILLE.'

A letter from Boſton, in New-England, dated Dec. 1. ſays, "A bill is publiſhed here by order of the general aſſembly, for the conſideration of the ſeveral towns in the province, entitled, An act for granting compenſation to the ſufferers, and of free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion, to the offenders in the late times; wherein is enacted, That there be granted and paid out of the public treaſury of the province, to the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; the ſum of 3194 l. 17 s. 6 d. To the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; 172 l. 4 s. To Benjamin Hallowell, jun. Eſq; 358 l. 6 s. 10 d. To William Story, the ſum of 67 l. 8 s. 10 d. in full compenſation for their loſſes and ſufferings in the late times of confuſion. And from New York, that "On the proper application (and conformable to order) made by Major Thomas James, who ſuſtained a loſs on the 1ſt of Nov. 1765, in this city, his caſe has been conſidered by the Hon. houſe of repreſentatives, now ſitting; and they have been pleaſed to grant him the amount of his account ſworn to, of the ſum of 1755 l. 15 s. 1 d. for which that gentleman gave the houſe his hearty thanks, and aſſured them he would communicate their generoſity, by the firſt opportunity, to his Majeſty's miniſters of ſtate."

Died lately, in Virginia, John de la Somet, aged 130.

John Rimmoni in Friezeland, aged 115.

Magdalen Riſtory near Florence, aged 110.

In the Orkneys, Daniel Betton, aged 117.

Solomon Emanuel, a Jew, at the Hague, aged 106.

Mary Bell, at Hoxam, aged 104.

Sarah Butters, at Harlſton, Norfolk, aged 100.

Margaret Everet, a beggar, aged 110. She died worth 150 l.

George Gibbons, at Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 104.

George King, at Nokes in Cambridgeſhire, aged 130.

A general bill of chriſtenings and burials in London, from December 10. 1765, to December 10. 1766.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	8343	Males	11714
Females	7914	Females	12197
	16257		23911

Increaſed in the burials this year 681.

Died under 2 years of age		8035
Between 2 and	5	2162
5 and	10	866
10 and	20	873
20 and	30	1874
30 and	40	2207
40 and	50	2398
50 and	60	1899
60 and	70	1786
70 and	80	1212
80 and	90	515
90 and	100	76
100 and	101	1
101 and	102	2
	103	1
	105	3
		23911

Supplement to the bills of births, &c. for the year 1765, *at the end of our Chronicle for laſt year.*

Amſterdam. Baptized 4776. Married in the reformed churches 1692, at the town-hall 750, by banns 1073. Died 7725, being 860 leſs than the year 1764.

Bills of births, &c. for the year 1766.

Copenhagen. Births from Jan. 1ſt 1766 to Jan. 1ſt 1767, 2643. Deaths 1929. Marriages 870.

Iſles of Zealand, Bornholm, and Ferroe. Births 7256. Deaths 6363. Marriages 1853.

Denmark, Norway, and the Daniſh dominions in Germany. Died 55683. Born 62480. 6797 more births than deaths.

Konigſberg. Births 2231. Deaths 2072. Marriages 708. The whole kingdom of Pruſſia. Births 31,129. Deaths 22,570. Marriages 7050.

Amſterdam. Births 4547. Deaths 7271, which is 454 leſs than the preceding year. Marriages 2936.

Paris. Born 18773. Deaths 19694. Foundlings 5604. Increaſed in deaths this year 1660. Decreaſed in births 666.

Hamburgh. Births 2893. Deaths 3400. Marriages 1079.

Bailywick of Aggerhuus in Norway. Births 10,280. Deaths 9,135.

Liverpoole, from December 24, 1765, to December 25, 1766. Chriſtened 1017. Buried 1025. Marriages 503. Increaſed in chriſtenings 61. Decreaſed in burials 126. Increaſed in marriages 25.

It appears from an old regiſter in the year 1661, that there were only 6 marriages, 21 chriſtenings, and 5 burials in Liverpool.

Mancheſter. Chriſtened 887. Buried 1019. Marriages 368.

Darlington. 131 births, 107 burials, and 35 marriages.

Cheſter. Births 367. Deaths 350. Marriages 153.

BIRTHS for the year 1766.

Jan. 3. Lady of Judge Bathurſt, of a daughter.
10. Lady Petre, of a ſon.
12. Lady of Sir George Robinſon, Bart. of a ſon.
Feb. 7. Lady North, of a ſon.
8. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick, of a ſon at St. James's.
19. Lady Carbery, of a ſon.
March 16. Ducheſs of Marlborough, of a ſon.
Lady of Sir John Blois, of a ſon and heir.
Apr. 16. Lady of Sir John Gibbons, Baronet, of a daughter.
May 25. Counteſs of Radnor, of a daughter.
June . Lady Nicholſon, in Scotland, of a daughter.
Lady Reay, of a ſon and heir.
24. Lady of Sir Herbert Perrot Packington, of a ſon.
July 4. Lady Mawbey, of a ſon.
Viſcounteſs Irwin, of a daughter.
6. Marchioneſs of Taviſtock, of a ſon.
Lady Caroline Mackenzie, of a daughter.
12. Counteſs of Selkirk, of a ſon.
20. Counteſs of Elgin, of a ſon.
Aug. . Lady Down, of a daughter.
10. Counteſs of Corke, of a daughter.
18. Counteſs of Macclesfield, of a ſon.
lately, Counteſs of Darlington, of a ſon.
Lady Bridges, of a ſon and heir.
Sept. 1. Lady Baird, of a daughter.
27. Counteſs of Strafford, of a ſon.
Counteſs of Aylesford, of a daughter.
Oct. 13. Lady Eliz. Gallini, of two ſons.
Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, of a ſon.
16. Lady of the Hon. John Pitt, of a daughter.
Lady Kinſale, of a ſon.
25. Counteſs of Dartmouth, of a 6th ſon.
28. Lady Torrington, of a daughter.
Lady of Sir Edward Deering, of a ſon.
Nov. 1. Lady of Sir Billingham Graham, of a ſon.
Counteſs of Pomfret, of a daughter.
11. Lady of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of a daughter.
Lady of Sir Thomas Stapleton, of a ſon.
22. Counteſs of Hopetown, of a daughter.

Lady Viſcounteſs Aſhbrook, of a daughter.

Counteſs of Drogheda, of a daughter.

Dec. 23. Ducheſs of Beaufort, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir Thomas Stanley, of a ſon.

Lady of the Right Hon. Alex. Bennet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. 1766.

Feb. 6. Hon. Aſheton Curzon, brother to Lord Scarſdale, to the Hon. Miſs Groſvenor, ſiſter to Ld. Groſvenor.

8. Hon. Mr. Anneſley, eldeſt ſon to Lord Anneſley, to Miſs Grove.

13. Sir Thomas Johnſon, Bart. of Littlebury, Eſſex, to Lady Anne Rollocks.

15. Earl of Drogheda, in Ireland, to Lady Anne Conway, eldeſt daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

March 1. Lord Hinchinbroke, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady E. Montague, only daughter to the Earl of Hallifax.

April 2. The Duke of Beaufort, to Miſs Boſcawen, daughter to the late Adm. Boſcawen.

8. Prince Albert of Saxony, to the Archducheſs Maria Chriſtina of Auſtria.

11. Sir Edward Smith of Acton, to the Hon. Miſs Clifford, ſiſter to Lord Clifford.

14. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Digby, brother to Lord Digby, to Miſs Cox.

Hon. and Reverend Mr. Egerton, brother to the Biſhop of Bangor, to Miſs Bell Lowther.

18. Gen. Walmoden, to Miſs de Wangenheim, daughter to the late Lord High Steward of Hanover.

20. Hon. Stephen Fox, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to Lord Holland, to Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter to the late Earl of Oſſory, and niece to the Ducheſs of Bedford.

R. Hon. Ld. Forbes, to Lady Georgina Berkeley, eldeſt daughter to the Counteſs of Berkeley.

Lately, Hon. Charles Hope Weir, brother to the Earl of Hopeton, to Miſs N. Dunbar.

Sir Jervas Clifton, Bart. to Miſs Loyd.

May 15. Sir John Sebright, Bart. to Miſs Knight of Worceſterſhire.

19. Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bart. to Miſs Wynne.

27. Sir James Read, Bart. to Miſs Rowley of Bromſgrove, Worceſterſhire.

29. Lord Bellaſyſe, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Fauconbridge, to Miſs Lamb, daughter to Sir Mathew Lamb, Bart.

June 3. Robert Stewart, Eſq; in Ireland, to Lady Sarah Conway, ſecond daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

5. Thomas Dummer, Eſq; to Miſs Harriot Biſhopp, daughter to Sir Cecil Biſhopp.

30. Right Rev. Doct. Gore,

Biſhop of Elphin in Ireland, to Miſs Freind.

July 7. Lord Wenman, to Lady Eleanor Bertie, ſiſter to the Earl of Abingdon.

Aug. 1. Sir Thomas Broughton of Broughton in Staffordſhire, Bart. to Miſs Wicker of Horſham, Suſſex.

23. Sir A. Purvis, nephew to the Earl of Marchmont, to Miſs le Blanc.

Sir Capel Molyneaux, Bart. to the only daughter of the late Lieut. General Adlercron.

25. Hon. Ja. Hope, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Hopeton, to Lady Betty Carnegie, daughter to the E. of Northeſk.

Sept. 15. Thomas Wynne, Eſq; to Lady Kath. Percival, eldeſt daughter to the E. of Egmont.

Earl of Darnly, in Ireland, to Miſs Stoyte.

Sir Cha. Uſher, Bart. to Miſs Wyndham.

21. Sir Walter Blunt, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs Aſton, doughter to the late Lord Aſton, and a near relation to the Duke of Norfolk.

Oct. 24. Sir Roger Gilbert, to Lady Dowager Clarges.

Nov. 6. Harry Howard, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Maria Mackenzie, ſecond daughter of the late, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Fortroſe.

D. of Portland, to Lady Dor. Cavendiſh, ſiſter to the Duke of Devonſhire.

8. Lord Mount Stuart, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Bute, to the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late Lord Windſor.

Dec. . Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bart. to Miſs Wilmot.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the year 1766, from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. *lately*, George Quarme, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Exciſe, in the room of —— Orlebar, deceaſed.

Feb. 1. Samuel Corniſh of Sharnbrooke, Bedfordſhire, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Baronet.

— 8. George Chad, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Appeals, for regulating the exciſe, in the room of —— Yvonnet, Eſq; deceaſed.

John Blunden, Eſq; member for Kilkenny, and Richard St. George, Member for Athlone, Eſqs, and their heirs-male, the dignity of Barons of the kingdom of Ireland.

The Earl of Shannon, the office of Maſter-General of the Ordnance, &c. in Ireland.

— 10. The Duke of Dorſet, a Privy-Counſellor, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, and city of Canterbury.—Duke of Devonſhire, Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland.—Hon. Col. Montgomery, Deputy-Ranger of St. James's and Hyde-Parks, in the room of —— Jefferies, Eſq; deceaſed.

—Duke of Marlborough, elected High Steward of Woodſtock, in the room of the Earl of Godolphin, deceaſed. – Earl of Lauderdale, one of the Lords of Police in Scotland.

— *Lately*,

— *Lately*, Hon. M. Powlet, Groom-Porter to his Majeſty.—— Mr. Serjant Whitaker, a Welch Judge, in the room of John Richmond Webb, Eſq; deceaſed.—— Lord Charles Montague, Vice-Admiral of South Carolina, and Judge of the Admiralty-court there.

March 10. John Moore, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Red, and his heirs-male, a Baronet. — Lately, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells.—Sir Richard Lyttelton, Governor of Guernſey and Cornet Caſtle, in the room of Lord Delawar, deceaſed.

May 6. Duke of Richmond, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, reſigned.—Will. Hewit, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for the Sale of Lands in the ceded iſlands, in the room of Hugh Greme, Eſq; deceaſed.

Lately, Rev. Dr. Newcome, to the Biſhoprick of Dromore in Ireland, in the room of Dr. Maxwell, tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Meath, in the room of the preſent Archbiſhop of Dublin.

—17. Rev. Dr. Robert Lowth, to be Biſhop of St. Davids, in the room of the late Dr. Squire; alſo a Commendam to hold therewith, the eighth prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgefield in the ſame county.

June 3. John Pringle, Doctor of Phyſick, and his heirs-male, a Baronet.——Will. Eaſt, of Hall-Place, Berks, Eſq; and his heirs-male, the like dignity.

—17. Right Hon. Lord George Cavendiſh, Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Derbyſhire, in the room of the Marquis of Granby.——His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, Colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, in the room of Gen. Pulteney, who reſigned.

—28. John Averall, D. D. Dean of Limerick.——Dr. Hawkins, Dean of Elmy, in Ireland.

July 2. Earl of Rochford, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the court of France.——Lord George Lenox, Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

— 1. Earl of Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter, and of the cities of Briſtol and Glouceſter.

—5. The Right Hon. Frederick Auguſtus Earl of Berkeley, Conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavells in the foreſt of Dean in Glouceſterſhire, and Keeper of the deer and woods in the ſaid foreſt.

—8. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Keeper of his Majeſty's foreſts, parks, and warrens of Windſor, and Lieutenant of the ſaid foreſt.——Alſo the cuſtody of the lodge, and walks in Cranburn Chace, and of the pictures, furniture, and houſehold-goods thereunto belonging, in the room of the Duke of Cumberland, deceaſed.—His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry Frederick, Ranger, or Keeper, of all that park called Windſor Great-park, and of the lands, grounds, and ſoil within the ſaid park, in the room of the Duke of Cumberland.

—15. Merrick Burrel, of Weſt-Grinſtead park in Suſſex, Eſq; a Baronet, with remainder to his heirs-male; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Peter Burrel of Beckenham in Kent, Eſq; and his heirs-male.—Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Radnor.

—19. Sir Henry Cheere, Knt. and his heirs-male, a Baronet.—Lieutenant-Gen. Philip Honeywood, Governor and Captain of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, in the room of Gen. Pulteney.—Joſeph Andrews of Shaw in Berks, Eſq; a Baronet, with remainder to his iſſue-male; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to his brother, James Petit Andrews, Eſq; and his iſſue-male.

—29. James Bruſby, Eſq; his Majeſty's counſul at Madrid, in the room of Stanien Porter, Eſq; ——James Macpherſon, Eſq; Regiſter of grants, patents, and records, in Weſt Florida.

—30. Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Viſcount and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and titles, of Viſc. Pitt of Burton Pynſent, and Earl of Chatham.—Earl of Northington, Lord Preſident of the Council.—Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.—Earl of Chatham, Lord Privy-Seal.—Earl of Shelburne, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond.

Auguſt 2. Duke of Grafton, Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Thomas Townſhend, George Onſlow, and Pryſe Campbell, Eſqrs. Lords of the Treaſury.—Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

—12. Right Hon. Hans Sanley, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Ruſſia. ——Lord William Campbell, Captain-General and Gov. in Chief of Nova Scotia.——John Wentworth, Eſq; Gov. and Commander in Chief of New Hampſhire in America.

—13. Marq. of Granby, Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's land-forces in Great Britain.

—16. Samuel Mead, Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Bankes, Eſquires, Sir William Muſgrave, Bart. Joſ. Pennington, Corbyn Morris, and James Jefferies, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.—Earl of Hillſborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, and William Fitzherbert, Eſqrs. together with Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

—19. Lord North and George Cooke, Eſq; joint Paymaſters of the forces, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq;

— . *Lately*, Right Rev. Dr. Hume, Biſhop of Oxford, to the Biſhoprick of Saliſbury, in the room of Dr. Thomas, deceaſed. —Sir Eardly Wilmot, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Lord Camden.——Martin Howard of Rhode Iſland, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of North Carolina.—Col. Amherſt, and the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, Aid de Camps to his Majeſty.

—30. Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, Keeper of the privy-ſeal in Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Breadalbane.

Sept. 6. John Viſcount Ligonier of the kingdom of Ireland, Lord Ligonier, Baron of Ripley in the county of Surry in England, to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, with remainder to his heirs-male, lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Earl Ligonier.—George Thomas, of Yapton-place, Suſſex, Eſq; Governor of the Leeward Iſlands, a Baronet, with remainder to his heirs-male.

—10. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Juſtice of the common Pleas, Sir Charles Saunders, and Iſaac Barré, Eſq; Privy Counſellors.

—16. Sir Charles Saunders, Auguſtus Keppel, and Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Sir William Meredith, John Buller, Eſq; Lord Palmerſton, and Sir George Yonge, Lords of the Admiralty.—Right Rev. Dr. Louth, Biſhop of St. David's, to the ſee of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Hume.

—20. Hans Sloane, Eſq; Secretary to the extraordinary embaſſy to Ruſſia.

—26. Right Hon. the Earl of Briſtol, a Privy Counſellor, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

—*Lately*, Earl of Egmont, Vice-Admiral of Somerſetſhire,—Anthony Forſter, Eſq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of E. Willes, Eſq;—Col. Craiggs, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to Prince Henry Frederick.

Oct. 18. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry Frederick, and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Duke of Great Britain, and Earl of Ireland, by the titles of Duke of Cumberland, and of Strathern, in Great Britain, and Earl of Dublin in Ireland.—The Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs-male, by his preſent Counteſs, the dignities of an Earl and Duke, by the titles of Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland. — Charles Lord Maynard, Baron of little Eaſton in Eſſex, and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Baron and Viſcount, by the title of Baron of Much Eaſton, otherwiſe Eaſton ad Montem, Eſſex, and of Viſcount Maynard of Eaſton Lodge; with remainder in default of iſſue, to Sir William Maynard, Bart.—Jacob Wolf of Townhill, Hants, Eſq; and his heirs-male, a Baronet.

—25. William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; (late Governor of Jamaica), Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal.

—28. Right Hon. George Montague, Earl of Cardigan, and his heirs-male, the dignities of Marquis of Monthermer, and Duke of Montague.

— . Lord Viſcount Loftus of Ireland, and his heirs-male, the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow.—Viſcount Headfort, and his heirs-male, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Earl of Bective of Caſtle Bective, in the county of Meath.—Lord Anneſley, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Viſcount Glenrawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—Lord Kingſton, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Viſcount of Ireland, by the title of Viſcount Kingſton of Kingſborough, in the county of Sligo.—Sir John Meade, Bart. and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Baron and Viſcount, by the title of Baron Gillford, of Gillford in the county of Down, and Viſcount Clan-William of the Barony of Clan-William, in the county of Tipperary.—Kenneth Mackenzie, Eſq; and his heirs-male, the dignities of a Baron and Viſcount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron of Ardelve, and Viſcount Fortroſe, in the county of Wicklow.——John Parnell of Rathleague, in the Queen's county, Eſq; and his heirs-male, a Baronet of that kingdom.

Lately, Rev. Charles Moſs, D. D. Biſhop of St. David's, in the room of Dr. Lowth, tranſlated to Oxford.—William Woodley, Eſq; Gov. of the Leeward iſlands, in the room of Gov. Thomas.

Nov. 15. Right Hon. James Marquis of Kildare, and his heirs-male, the dignity of Duke of Leinſter in Ireland. —— Daniel Bull, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of appeals in the exciſe.

—25. Sir James Gray, Bart. Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain,—and the Hon. David Stuart Erſkine, commonly called Lord Cardroſs, Secretary to the Embaſſy.—John Weſt, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms in Scotland, in the room of Alexander Le Grand, Eſq; deceaſed.—Maurice Morgan, Eſq; Secretary to the colony of New Jerſey, in America. —George Brown, Eſq; Secretary, and Provoſt Maſter General of the iſlands of Bermuda.

— *Lately*, John Shelly, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Houſhold.—Mr. Serjeant Hewet, a Judge of the court of King's Bench.—Col. Guy Carleton, a Brigadier-Gen. in America.

Dec. 2. Ulyſſes Fitzmaurice, Eſq; Lieutenant-Gov. of St. Vincent, in the room of Lauchlin Macleane, Eſq;—Will. Hill, Eſq; Leiut. Gov. of Tobago, in the room of Alexander Browne, Eſq; deceaſed.

—3. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, a Privy-Counſellor.

—10. Duke of Bolton, Lord North, and Sir Edward Hawke, Privy-Counſellors.

—13. Duke of Ancaſter, Maſter of the Horſe, in the room of the Earl of Hertford.—Sir Edw. Hawke, Charles Townſhend, John Buller, Eſqs. Lord Palmerſton, Sir George Yonge, Sir Percy Brett, and Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; Lords of the Admiralty.

—16. Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and the Hon. Thomas Robinſon, Eſqs. Lords of Trade and Plantations.

—20. Marquis of Lorne, a Baron of Great Britain, to him and his heirs-male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, in remainder to his brothers, Lords Frederick and Will. and their male iſſue ſucceſſively, by the title of Baron Sundridge of Coombank in Kent.—Robert Nugent, Eſq; the dignities of a Baron and Viſcount of Ireland, to him and his heirs-male, by the title of Baron Nugent of Carlanſtown, and Viſcount Clare, both in that kingdom.—Elizabeth, Viſcounteſs of Grandiſon, a Viſcounteſs, and Counteſs of Ireland, by the titles of Viſcounteſs Villiers, and Counteſs of Grandiſon, and of Viſcount and Earl to her heirs-male.

—23. The Duke of Bolton, Governor and Capt. of the Iſle of Wight, and of Cariſbrook, &c. &c. in the room of the Right Hon. Hans Stanley.—Earl Cornwallis, Chief Juſtice in Eyre, on the ſouth of Trent, in the room of Lord Monſon.—Hon. Archibald Campbell Frazer, Eſq; Conſul at Algiers,

giers, in the room of R. Kirke, Eſq;

— Col. John Mompeſſon, Lieutenant Governor of the iſle of Wight, in the room of Gen. Stanwix, deceaſed.

— 27. Wills, Earl of Hillſborough, and Francis Lord le Deſpencer, joint Poſt-maſters-general, in the room of Lords Beſborough and Grantham.

— *lately*, Reverend Doctor Potter, Dean of Canterbury.

DEATHS 1766.

Jan. 1. Hon. William Cuffe, Eſq; uncle to Lord Dyſart.

3. Sir John Barker, Bart. at Sproughton; the title is extinct.

5. Sir John Tyrrel, Bart. at Springfield, Eſſex.

Baron Lintz, ſecretary for Hanover.

8. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Foley, of Kidderminſter, Worceſterſhire; dying without male iſſue, the title is extinct; but his great landed and perſonal eſtate, ſubject to many legacies and annuities, devolves upon his kinſman Thomas Foley of Stoke, Herefordſhire, Eſq; and member for Droitwich.

Rev. Dr. Birch, Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, and FRS. by a fall from his horſe, as he was taking an airing on the Hampſtead road.

14. Frederick V. King of Denmark and Norway, aged 42 years and nine months. He was married Sep. 14. 1747, to the Princeſs Louiſa of England, (who died in Sep. 1751), by whom he had one ſon, named Chriſtian, born Jan. 9. 1749, who ſucceeds him in the throne, and two daughters.

15. John Richmond Webb, Eſq; one of the Welſh judges.

16. Lady Sinclair, in Greek-ſtreet, Soho.

The Counteſs of Gyllenborg, at Settle, Yorkſhire. She was ſo created by the late Queen of Sweden, her mother being married to his Excellency Count Gyllenborg, ſometime ambaſſador at this court, and afterwards prime miniſter of Sweden. By his Excellency Baron Sparre (who ſerved under Charles XII. in all his campaigns, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Pultowa) her Ladyſhip has left iſſue one daughter, the Hon. Amelia Meleſina Sparre.

17. Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Viſcount Rialſton, Baron of Helmſtone, Governor of the Scilly iſlands, and one of the privy council, aged 87. The title of Earl is extinct, but the Barony of Helſtone deſcends to Francis Godolphin, Eſq; member for that borough. His Lordſhip was father to the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, and late Ducheſs of Leeds. He was born Sept. 3, 1678, being the only ſurviving ſon of Sidney, the firſt Earl of Godolphin, by Margaret, daughter and coheireſs to Thomas Blague, of Horringer in Suffolk, Eſq: groom of the bed-chamber to King Charles I. and II. then maid of honour to Queen Catherine.

Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart. near Andover.

24. Lord Viſcount Fane of the kingdom of Ireland, near Reading.

Doctor Creſwicke, Dean of Wells, ſuddenly.

27. Lady Harriot Campbell, ſiſter to the Earl of Breadalbane, and one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the Princeſs of Wales.

Feb. 1. Hon. Mr. Bridges, at Hampton.

3. The Earl of Bellamount, at Brick Morton in Worceſterſhire, aged 82. He was of Queen Anne's privy council.

Major Gen. Forbes, in North ſtreet, aged 81.

4. Lady Bunbury, in Conduit ſtreet.

Lady Burgherſh, at Bath.

Lord Liſburn, at Croſswood in Cardiganſhire.

Field Marſhal Count Daun, at Vienna.

10. Hon. Shovel Marſham, ſon to Lord Romney.

14. Lady Bayley, at Place Newith, iſle of Angleſea.

21. Counteſs of Hillſborough, at Naples, where ſhe went for her health.

King Staniſlaus of Poland, Duke of Lorrain and Bar. He was, if not the greateſt or moſt fortunate, one of the wiſeſt and beſt princes of the age he lived in. Baniſhed from his native country, and brought to rule over ſtrangers, the natural goodneſs of his heart more than ſupplied the place of national affection. He was to his new ſubjects a real father; his whole attention was directed to their happineſs and proſperity; and by his death, they experience the moſt irreparable loſs. His hiſtory is well known; his death was unfortunately accelerated, by the hurts he received, in conſequence of his cloaths having accidentally taken fire, which we have already taken notice of. He was born the 20th of Octeber, 1677; was elected King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, for the firſt time, the 12th of July 1704; and, for the ſecond time, the 12th of September, 1733. He abdicated the crown in 1736, and was put in poſſeſſion of the duchy of Lorrain and Bar at the commencement of the following year. He married in 1698, Catherine Opalinſka, daughter of John Charles Count of Bnin-Opalinſki, Caſtellan of Poſnania, who died the 19th of March, 1747; and the preſent Queen of France is the only offspring of that marriage.

Sir Henry Janſſen, Bart, at Paris, the title deſcends to his brother, the Chamberlain of London.

Lord Niſbet, one of the Senators of the college of juſtice at Edinburgh.

26. Viſcount Mount Caſhel, at Moore Park, Ireland.

March 4. Sir Bryan Cook, Bart. at Wheatly, Yorkſhire.

6. Lady of the Hon. Col. Clavering.

7. Pole Coſby, Eſq; by whoſe death 4000 l. per annum deſcends to A. S. Coſby, Eſq, late miniſter at the Court of Denmark.

11. Lady of Sir John Eden, at York.

14. Hon. James Lumley, uncle to the Earl of Scarborough.

16. Rt. Hon. John Weſt, Earl of Delawar, Viſcount Cantalupe, Col. of the firſt troop of horſe-guards, a Gen. of his Majeſty's forces, Governor of Guernſey, Maſter Foreſter of the Bailiwick of Fritham, in New Foreſt, one of the privy council, and Knight of the Bath.

20. Lady of Sir James Douglas, near Kelſo.

Lady Molyneaux, at Woolton, near Liverpool.

Lady Dowager Irwin, near Hanover ſquare.

— Baron Plotho, eminent in the laſt war, aged 68.

24. Duke of Villeroy, at Paris, aged 71.

Lady Moſtyn, at Falacre, Flintſhire.

April 4. Sir John Moleſworth, Bart. in Cornwall.

Hervy Lord Viſcount Mount Morres in Ireland.

Marſhal Prince de Ligny, Knt. of the golden Fleece.

10. Hon Lady Harriot Brudenel, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, aged 18.

Lady of Gen. Warburton, at Bath.

Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Chicheſter, only daughter to the Earl and Counteſs of Donegal.

Lady Jane Maitland, at Edinburgh.

13. Sir Walter Vavaſour, Bart. of Hazlewood.

17. Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Bart. Lord Juſtice Clerk, and one of the Lords of Seſſion in Scotland.

Lady of Sir John Rogers, Bart. at Plymouth; ſhe was daughter to the late Admiral Trefuſis.

25. Lady of Lord Viſcount Killmurry, at Chelſea.

30. Rt. Hon. Thomas Packenham, Baron of Longford in Ireland.

May 7. Rt. Hon. John Fitzgerald Villiers, Earl and Viſcount Grandiſon in Ireland.

8. The only ſon of Lord Groſvenor.

17. Lady of Sir John Blois, Bart. of Cuckfield Hall.

Sir Thomas Challoner, Knight.

Rt. Rev. Doctor Squire, Biſhop of St. David's.

Viſcounteſs Stormont, in Vienna.

28. Lady Diana Barrington, wife of Dr. Barrington, Dean of Chriſt church, and ſiſter to the Duke of St. Albans.

June 2. Right Hon. the Counteſs of Sutherland.

5. Lady of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; She was interred in the pariſh-church of Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surry, and her pall was, purſuant to her requeſt, ſupported by ſix poor women, who reſide in an alms-houſe in that pariſh, founded and ſupported by the family, who were all clothed in decent mourning on the occaſion. A large variety of religious books were diſtributed among ſuch of the poor inhabitants as could read, by her ſpecial direction.

Sir John Bruce of Kinroſs, at Edinburgh.

Sir William Nicholſon of Glenbervie, aged 93.

9. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Gerloch, Bart.

16. Lady Truman.

The Rt. Hon. William, Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver, of a putrid fever, at Bath, which, for 54 days, defied the power of medicine. His Lordſhip was one of the 16 peers of Scotland, Lieut. Col. commandant of a battalion of Highlanders, and Aid de camp to the King. The Counteſs died the beginning of the month.

They have left an infant daughter, now Counteſs of Sutherland. See our Chronicle for June.

20. Lady Anne Jekyll, ſiſter to the Earl of Halifax, at Dallington near Northampton.

Rev. Charles Maſſey, Dean of Limerick.

27. Rear-Admiral Tyrrel, on board the Princeſs Louiſa, at ſea, on his way home. His body was, by his own deſire, thrown overboard, with the uſual ceremonies.

Relict of the late Lieut. General Fury, who was killed at the battle of Minden.

Lady Wemyſs of Bogie in Scotland.

Lady Hales, mother of the preſent Sir Charles, aged near 100.

29. Revd. Sir Philip Hoby, Dean of Ardfert, in Ireland; the title is extinct.

July 14. Counteſs Dowager of Mountrath, near Groſvenor-ſquare, aged near 90. See the Chronicle.

20. Right Rev. Doctor Thomas, Biſhop of Saliſbury, and Chancellor of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Prince Frederick George, of Brunſwick Lunenburgh Bevern, Canon of Lubeck.

The Queen Dowager of Spain.

31. Lieut. General Adlercron.

Aug. 1. Miſs Drummond, only daughter to the Archbiſhop of York.

7. At Rome, Sir James Macdonald, Bart. of the iſle of Sky.

Sir Henry Crawford of Jordanhill, Scotland.

9. Sir George Amyand, Bart.

Lady Southwell of Ireland.

Lady Dowager Moleſworth.

Sep. 5. Sir John Langham, Bt. at Cotteſbrook in Northamptonſhire. He has left 6000 l. to be diſtributed to diſtreſſed ſoldiers and ſeamen, by the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London.

Sir John Prideaux, Bart. at Netherton in Devonſhire.

18. Hon. Lieut. General Noel, Col. of the 43d regiment of foot, brother to the Earl of Gainſborough.

23. Lady Tyrrel, relict of Sir John Tyrrel of Heron in Eſſex, Bart.

Admiral Durell, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. de Montmartell, at Paris, poſſeſſed of 28 millions of livres.

29. Earl of Cromartie, in Poland ſtreet. He received his late Majeſty's pardon for being concerned in the rebellion in 1745.

October 6. Mrs. Margaret Godolphin, aged 90, at Abertanat, in Shropſhire; ſhe was the eldeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of Col. Sidney Godolphin, by Suſannah his wife; ſhe has left her fortune to her nephew, Lord Godolphin, and to his ſiſter, Mrs. Owen of Parkington, Shropſhire. Her funeral was, according to her deſire, attended by as many old women (dreſſed in white flannel gowns) as ſhe was years of age; and followed by her tenants to Llangblodwell church, where ſhe was interred.

9. The Counteſs of Cavan, in Dublin.

10. Hon. Mrs. Salvador, Baroneſs Suaſſo, at Tooting.

20. Hon. Mr. Scott, only brother to the Duke of Buccleugh.

23. Lady of Sir Oneſiphorus Paul, Bart.

Count Bicklinſki, great marſhal of the crown of Poland.

Count Collowrath, the Poliſh miniſter at Madrid.

Mrs. Pickering, who ratified the will of her ſiſter, Mrs. Byrd of St. George's Hanover ſquare, by which 16080 l. comes to the public charities of this city, &c.

25. Right Hon. Lord Rutherford.

Nov. 14. Duke Frederick of Holſtein Gluckſburg, aged 87.

Sir Henry Heath at Rocheſter.

18. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sharing-

ton Talbot, brother to the late Lord Chancellor.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Southwell, of the kingdom of Ireland, member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and FRS. His Lordſhip was born Jan. 7. 1698.

20. Alexander le Grand, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotland.

26. Rev. William Freind, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, rector of Witney and Iſlip in Oxfordſhire. He was ſon to the Rev. Dr. Freind formerly Maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.

Dec. 13. Sir John Barnard, Bt. near Peterborough.

Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Eſq; a Lord of the ſeſſion, and Keeper of the ſignet in Scotland.

17. Right Hon. Lady Guildford, at her ſeat in Kent.

20. Lady of Sir John Ruſhout.

25. Right Hon. William Finch, brother and heir apparent to the Earl of Winchelſea.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to Governor Bernard, dated at St. James's Oct. 24. 1765.

IT is with the greateſt concern his Majeſty learns the diſturbances which have lately ariſen in your province; the general confuſion that ſeems to reign there, and the total languor, and want of energy in your government to exert itſelf with any dignity or efficacy, for the ſuppreſſion of tumults, which ſeem to ſtrike at the very being of all authority and ſubordination amongſt you.

Nothing can certainly exceed the ill-adviſed and intemperate conduct held by a party in your province, which can in no way contribute to the removal of any real grievance they might labour under, but may tend to impede and obſtruct the exertion of his Majeſty's benevolent attention to the eaſe and comfort, as well as to the welfare of all his people.

It is hoped and expected that this want of confidence in the juſtice and tenderneſs of the mother country, and this open reſiſtance to its authority, can only have found place among the lower and more ignorant of the people; the better and wiſer part of the colonies will know that decency and ſubmiſſion may prevail, not only to redreſs grievances, but to obtain grace and favour, while the outrage of a public violence can expect nothing but ſeverity and chaſtiſement.

Theſe ſentiments you and all hi Majeſty's ſervants, from a ſenſe of your duty to, and love of your country, will endeavour to excite and encourage; you will all in a particular manner call upon them not to render their caſe deſperate. You will in the ſtrongeſt colours repreſent to them the dreadful conſequences that muſt inevitably attend the forcible and violent reſiſtance to acts of the Britiſh parliament, and the ſcene of miſery and deſtruction to both countries inſeparable from ſuch a conduct.

For however unwillingly his Majeſty may conſent to the exertion of ſuch powers as may endanger the ſafety of a ſingle ſubject; yet can he not permit his own dignity and the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature to be trampled on by force and violence, and in avowed contempt of all order, duty, and decorum.

If the ſubject is aggrieved, he knows in what manner legally and conſtitutionally to apply for relief; but it is not ſuitable either to the ſafety or dignity of the Britiſh empire, that any individuals, under the pretence of redreſſing grievances, ſhould preſume to violate the public peace.

Extract from Mr. Secretary Conway's circular letter; which has been printed in America.

IF by lenient perſuaſive methods you can contribute to reſtore the peace and tranquillity to the province, on which their welfare and happineſs depend, you will do a moſt acceptable and eſſential ſervice to your country: But having taken every ſtep, which the utmoſt prudence and lenity can dictate in compaſſion to the folly and ignorance of ſome miſguided people; you will not on the other hand fail to uſe your utmoſt power for repelling all acts of outrage and violence, and to provide for the maintenance of peace and good order in the province, by ſuch a timely exertion of force, as that occaſion may require; for which purpoſe you will make the proper application to General Gage, or Lord Colvill, commanders of his Majeſty's land and naval forces in America, &c.

Secretary Conway's letter to Governor Bernard, of New England.

St. James's March 31. 1766.

SIR,

HErewith I have the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you the copy of two acts of parliament juſt paſſed; the firſt for ſecuring the juſt dependency of the colonies on the mother country; the ſecond for the repeal of the act of the laſt ſeſſion granting certain ſtamp duties in America; and I expect ſhortly to ſend you a third for the indemnity of ſuch perſons as have incurred the penalties impoſed by the act juſt repealed; as ſuch bill is now depending, and has made a conſiderable progreſs in the houſe of Commons.

The moderation, the forbearance, the unexampled lenity and tenderneſs of parliament towards the colonies, which are ſo ſignally diſplayed in thoſe acts, cannot but diſpoſe the province committed to your care, to that return of chearful obedience to the laws and legiſlative authority of Great Britain, and to thoſe ſentiments of reſpectful gratitude to the mother-country, which are the natural, and I truſt will be the certain effects of much grace and condeſcenſion, ſo remarkably manifeſted on the part of his Majeſty and of the parliament, and the future happineſs and proſperity of the colonies will very much depend on the teſtimonies they ſhall now give of theſe diſpoſitions. For, as a dutiful and affectionate return to ſuch peculiar proofs of indulgence and affection may now, at this great criſis, be a means of fixing the mutual intereſts and inclinations of Great Britain and her colonies, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundations, it cannot but appear viſible that the leaſt coolneſs or unthankfulneſs, the leaſt murmuring or diſſatisfaction, on any ground whatever of former heat, or much prevailing prejudice, may fatally endanger that union, and give the moſt ſevere and affecting blow to the future intereſt of both countries.

You would think it ſcarce poſſible, I imagine, that the paternal care of his Majeſty for his colonies, or the lenity and indulgence of the parliament, ſhould go further than I have already mentioned; yet ſo full of true magnanimity are the ſentiments of both, and ſo free from the ſmalleſt colour of paſſion or prejudice, that they ſeem not only diſpoſed to forgive, but to forget thoſe moſt undeniable marks of an undutiful diſpoſition, too frequent in the late tranſactions of the colonies, and which, for the honour of theſe colonies, it were to be wiſhed had been more diſcountenanced and diſcouraged by thoſe who had knowledge to conduct themſelves otherwiſe.

A reviſion of the late American trade laws is going to be the immediate object of parliament; nor will the late tranſactions there, however provoking, prevent, I dare ſay, the full operation of that kind and indulgent diſpoſition prevailing, both in his Majeſty and parliament, to give to the trade and intereſts of America, every relief which the true ſtate of their circumſtances demands or admits.

Nothing will tend more effectually to every conciliating purpoſe, and there is nothing therefore I have in command more earneſtly to require of you, than that you ſhould exert yourſelf in recommending it ſtrongly to the aſſembly, that full and ample compenſation be made to thoſe, who, from the madneſs of the people, have ſuffered for their deference to the acts of the Britiſh legiſlature. And you will be particularly attentive that ſuch perſons be effectually ſecured from any further inſult, and that, as far as in you lies, you will take care, by your example and influence, that they may be treated with that reſpect to their perſons, and that juſtice in regard to all their pretenſions, which their merits and ſufferings undoubtedly claim.

The reſolutions of the houſe of Commons, which, by his Majeſty's commands, I tranſmit to you, to be laid before the aſſembly, will ſhew you the ſenſe of that houſe on theſe points: and I am perſuaded it will, as it moſt certainly ought, be the glory of that aſſembly, to adopt and imitate thoſe ſentiments of the Britiſh parliament, founded on the cleareſt principles of humanity and juſtice.

I muſt mention the one circumſtance in particular, that ſhould recommend thoſe unhappy people, whom the outrage of the populace has driven from America, to the affection of all that country; which is, that, unprovoked by the injuries they had ſuffered to a forgetfulneſs of what they owed to truth and their country, they gave their teſtimonies with knowledge, but without paſſion or prejudice; and thoſe teſtimonies had, I believe, great weight in perſuading the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

I have only to add, which I do with great pleaſure, that every part of your conduct has had the entire and hearty approbation of your ſovereign; and that the judicious repreſentations in favour of your province, which appear in your letters laid before both houſes of parliament, ſeem to have their full weight in all thoſe parts of the American intereſts, to which they relate. And as his Majeſty honours you with his fulleſt approbation, both for the firmneſs and temperance of your conduct, ſo I hope your province will cordially feel what they owe to the governor, whom no outrage

rage could provoke to reſentment, nor any inſult induce to relax in his endeavours to perſuade his Majeſty to ſhew his indulgence and favour even to the offending part of his people.

I am,
With great truth and regard,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
H. S. CONWAY.

The ſpeech of his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Captain-general and Governor in chief, in and over his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſet's Bay in New-England, and Vice-admiral of the the ſame.

To the great and general court of the ſaid province,
Tueſday, June 3. 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Have received a letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Conway, incloſing two acts of parliament; the one, ſecuring the dependency of the colonies on the mother country, and the other for the repeal of the ſtamp-act. At the ſame time he is pleaſed to ſignify what his Majeſty and his parliament expect from the colonies in return for the indulgencies ſhewn to them. I am alſo ordered to recommend to you, that full and ample compenſation be made to the late ſufferers by the madneſs of the people: and for that purpoſe I am directed to lay before you the votes of the houſe of Commons, expreſſing their ſenſe upon that ſubject; whoſe humanity and juſtice, it is hoped, it will be your glory to imitate. The whole of this letter is conceived in ſuch ſtrong, patriotic, and concluſive terms, that I ſhall not weaken it by a repreſentation of my own, other than this ſhort recapitulation, neceſſary to introduce what I have to ſay on the ſubject.

I cannot but lament that this letter did not arrive before the meeting of the general court: if it had, I flatter myſelf it would have prevented a tranſaction which muſt now be more regretted than ever. I mean, your excluding from the king's council, the principal crown-officers; men not only reſpectable in themſelves for their integrity, their abilities, and their fidelity to their country, as well as to their king, but alſo quite neceſſary to the adminiſtration of government, in the very ſtation from which you have diſplaced them. By this you have anticipated the expectations of the king and parliament, and diſappointed them, before they have been communicated to you. It is not now in your power in ſo full a manner as will be expected, to ſhew your reſpectful gratitude to the mother country, or to make a dutiful and affectionate return to the indulgence of the king and parliament. It muſt and will be underſtood, that theſe gentlemen are turned out for their deference to acts of the Britiſh legiſlature. Whilſt this proceeding has its full effect, you will not, you cannot avoid being chargeable with unthankfulneſs and diſſatisfaction on ground of former heat and prevailing prejudice.

It is impoſſible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding:

if it ſhould be juſtified by aſſerting a right, that is, a legal power to chuſe whom you pleaſe, without regard to any conſiderations whatſoever; the juſtification itſelf will tend to impeach the right. But if your right is ever ſo abſolute, the diſtinction between a right, and the propriety of exerciſing it, is very obvious; as this diſtinction has ſo lately been uſed with great effect to your own intereſt. Next to wiſhing that this had never happened, it is to be wiſhed ſome meaſures might be found to draw a veil over it, or at leaſt to palliate it, and prevent its bad effects; which ſurely muſt be very hurtful to this province, if it ſhould be maintained and vindicated. If any expedients can be found out for this purpoſe, I will heartily concur in them; and in general I will make the beſt uſe of all means which you ſhall put into my hands to ſave the credit of the province upon this unhappy emergency; and I will ſet off to the beſt advantage I can, all other methods which you ſhall take to demonſtrate thoſe ſentiments which are expected from you in the moſt effectual manner.

Gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

The requiſition contained in this letter is of a moſt ſingular nature, and the only one of the kind that I have known ſince I have ſerved his Majeſty in America. It is founded upon a reſolution of the houſe of Commons, formed after a full conſideration of the matter, and repreſented to his Majeſty by the addreſs of that houſe. The juſtice and humanity of this requiſition is ſo ſenſible, that it cannot be controverted; the authority with which it is introduced ſhould preclude all diſputation about complying with it. I hope therefore, you will add to the merit of compliance by the readineſs of it, and aſſume to yourſelves the honour, which now offers itſelf, of ſetting the firſt example of gratitude and dutiful affection to the king and parliament, by giving thoſe proofs of it, which are now pointed out to you. I muſt obſerve, that it is from the provincial aſſembly that the king and parliament expect this compenſation ſhould be made to the ſufferers, without referring them to any other perſons whatſoever. Who ought finally to be charged with this expence, may be a proper conſideration for you; and I ſhall readily concur with you in your reſolutions thereon after the ſufferers have been fully ſatisfied.

Gentlemen,

Both the buſineſs and the time are moſt critical; and let me intreat you to recollect yourſelves, and conſider well what you are about. When the fate of the province is put in a ſcale, which is to riſe or fall according to your preſent conduct, will you ſuffer yourſelves to be influenced by party animoſities or domeſtic feuds? Shall this fine country be ruined, becauſe every perſon in the government has not been gratified with honours or offices according to the full of his pretenſions? Shall the private intereſts, paſſions, or reſentments of a few men deprive this whole people of the great and manifold advantages which the favour and indulgence of their ſovereign, and his parliament, are even now providing for them? There never was at any time whatſoever, ſo fair a proſpect of the improvement of the peace and welfare of this province, as is now opening to you. Will you ſuffer this pleaſant view to be intercepted or overclouded by the ill-humours of particulars? When wealth and happineſs are held out to you, will you refuſe to accept of them? Surely after his Majeſty's commands are known, and the terms in which they are ſignified, well conſidered, the very perſons which have created the prejudices and prepoſſeſſions, which I now endeavour to combat, will be the firſt to remove them, and prevent their ill effects.

It is now declared that ſuch is the magnanimity of the king and his parliament, that they ſeem diſpoſed not only to forgive, but to forget thoſe unjuſtifiable marks of an undutiful diſpoſition, too frequent in the late tranſactions of the colonies. It is my deſire to render this grace as beneficial and extenſive within this province as it can well be made. But it muſt be expected, that whoſoever intend to take the benefit of it, ſhould intitle themſelves to it by a departure from that offenſive conduct which is the object of it. Here then will it be neceſſary to draw a line, to diſtinguiſh who are, and who are not the proper objects of the gracious intentions of the king and parliament. And if after this proffered grace, any perſon ſhould go beyond this line, and ſtill endeavour, directly or indirectly, to foment a diviſion between Great Britain and her colonies, and prevent that connection of policy and union of intereſts, which are now in ſo fair a way of being eſtabliſhed to perpetuity, ſurely that man will have much to anſwer for to both countries, and will probably be called to anſwer.

But I hope it will not be ſo, not in a ſingle inſtance; but that every perſon, even they who have given the greateſt offence, will embrace this opportunity to reſtore peace to their country, and obtain indemnity for themſelves. And all ſuch who ſhall really deſire to reconcile themſelves to the king's government, either at home or here, may aſſure themſelves, that, without a future delinquency, every thing paſt, will, as far as it can, be buried in total oblivion. No one can ſuſpect me of want of ſincerity in making this declaration; as too ready a forgetfulneſs of injuries hath been ſaid to be my weakneſs: however, it is a failing which I had rather ſuffer by, than be without.

I have ſpoke to you with ſincerity, openneſs, and earneſtneſs, ſuch as the importance of the ſubject deſerves. When the fate of the province ſeems to hang upon the reſult of your preſent deliberations, my anxiety for the event, I hope, will make my warmth excuſeable. If I have let drop any word which may ſeem ſevere or unkind, let the cauſe I am engaged in apologize for it: and where the intention is upright, judge of what I ſay, not by detached words and ſyllables, but by its general purport and meaning. I have always been deſirous of cultivating a good underſtanding with you: and when I recollect the former happy times, when I ſcarce ever met the general court without giving and receiving teſtimonies of mutual approbation, I cannot but regret the interruption of that pleaſant intercourſe by the ſucceſsful artifices of deſigning men, enemies to the country, as well as to me. But now that my character for affection to the province, and attention to its intereſts, is confirmed by the moſt authentic teſtimonials, I hope that at the ſame time you renew your duty to the King, you will reſume a confidence in his repreſentative.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of Maſſachuſets Bay, New England, June 5. 1766,

Voted, that the following addreſs be preſented to his Excellency, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes, the 3d inſtant.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE houſe have fully conſidered your Excellency's ſpeech of the third inſtant, and beg leave to obſerve, that as, on the one hand, no conſideration ſhall ever induce us to remit in the leaſt of our loyalty and gratitude to the beſt of kings, ſo, on the other, no unprovoked aſperity of expreſſion, on the part of your Excellency, can deter us from aſſerting our undoubted charter rights and privileges. One of the principal of thoſe is that of annually chuſing his Majeſty's council for this province.

Had the moſt excellent letter from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, which has been communicated to the houſe, arrived ſooner, it could not have prevented the freedom of our elections; nor can we, on the ſtricteſt examination of the tranſactions of the day of our general election, ſo far as the houſe was concerned, diſcover the leaſt reaſon for regret. —So long as we ſhall have our charter-privileges continued, we muſt think ourſelves inexcuſable, if we ſhould ſuffer ourſelves to be intimidated in the free exerciſe of them. This exerciſe of our rights can never with any colour of reaſon be adjudged an abuſe of our liberty.

Leſt we ſhould be at a loſs for the proceedings and tranſactions which have given your Excellency ſo much uneaſineſs, you have been pleaſed to inform us in expreſs terms, that you mean the excluding from the king's council the principal crown-officers, men not only reſpectable in themſelves for their integrity, their abilities, and their fidelity to their country, as well as to their king, but alſo quite neceſſary to the adminiſtration of government in the very ſtation from whence we have diſplaced them. Had your Excellency thought fit to have favoured us with your ſentiments and opinion of the candidates previouſly to the election, it could not have more arreſted our attention as a breach of our privileges; and it would ſurely be as proper to give intimations of this kind before, as now the buſineſs is paſt a remedy, for this year at leaſt. The aſſembly of another year will act for themſelves, or under ſuch influence and direction as they may think fit. The two crown-officers, who were of the honourable board of the laſt year, and not choſen this, are the lieutenant-governor and ſecretary. The other gentlemen of the board laſt year who are not choſen this, hold only provincial commiſſions. This province has ſubſiſted and flouriſhed, and the adminiſtration of government has been carried on here entirely to the royal approbation, when no crown-officers had a ſeat at the board, and we truſt this may be the caſe again. We find not in the ſecretary of ſtate's letter the leaſt intimation that it was expected by his Majeſty or his miniſtry, that we ſhould elect into his Majeſty's council the principal, or indeed any other crown-officers. For any thing that appears in the letter, we are left entirely to the exerciſe of our own judgment and beſt diſcretion in making our elections, agreeably to the royal charter.

If it is not now in our power, in ſo full a manner as will be expected, to ſhow our reſpectful gratitude to the mother country, or to make a dutiful, affectionate return to the indulgence of the king and parliament, it ſhall be no fault of ours; for this we intend, and hope we ſhall be able fully to effect.

We cannot perſuade ourſelves that it muſt and will be underſtood, that thoſe gentlemen were turned out, as your Excellency is pleaſed to expreſs it, for their deference to acts of the Britiſh legiſlature. We have given the true reaſon of this proceeding in our anſwer to your Excellency's firſt ſpeech of this ſeſſion. We are under no apprehenſion that when the true grounds and reaſons of our proceedings are known and candidly conſidered, we ſhall be in the leaſt degree chargeable with unthankfulneſs and diſſatisfaction, on ground of former heat and prevailing prejudice, or on any other ground.

Your Excellency ſays, it is impoſſible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding. The integrity and uprightneſs of our intentions and conduct is ſuch, that no colouring is requiſite, and therefore we ſhall excuſe ourſelves from attempting any. We hold ourſelves to be quite free in our ſuffrages; and provided we obſerve the directions of our charter, and the laws of the land, both which we have ſtrictly adhered to, we are by no means accountable but to God and our own conſciences for the manner in which we give them. We believe your Excellency is the firſt governor of this province that ever formally called the two houſes of aſſembly to account for their ſuffrages, and accuſed them of ingratitude and diſaffection to the crown, becauſe they had not beſtowed them on ſuch perſons as in the opinion of the governor were quite neceſſary to the adminiſtration of government. Had your Excellency been pleaſed in ſeaſon to have favoured us with a liſt and poſitive orders whom to chuſe, we ſhould, on your principles, have been without excuſe. But even the moſt abject ſlaves are not to be blamed for diſobeying their maſter's will and pleaſure, when it is wholly unknown to them.

Your Excellency ſays, "If it ſhould be juſtified by aſſerting a right, that is, a legal power to chuſe whom we pleaſe, without regard to any conſiderations whatever, the juſtification itſelf will tend to impeach the right." We clearly aſſert our charter-rights of a free election; but for your Excellency's definition of this right, viz. "A legal power to chuſe whom we pleaſe, without regard to any conſiderations whatever," we contend not. We made our elections after the moſt mature and deliberate conſideration, and had ſpecial regard to the qualifications of the candidates, and all circumſtances conſidered, choſe thoſe we judged moſt likely to ſerve his Majeſty, and promote the welfare and proſperity of his people. We cannot conceive how the aſſertion of our clear charter-right of free election can tend to impeach that right or charter. We would hope that your Excellency does not mean openly and publicly to threaten us with a deprivation of our charter-privileges, merely for exerciſing them according to our beſt judgment and diſcretion. As dear to us as our charter is, we ſhould think it of very little value, if it ſhould be adjudged that the ſenſe and ſpirit of it require the electors ſhould be under the abſolute direction and control of the chair even in giving their ſuffrages. For whatever may be our ideas of the wiſdom, prudence, mildneſs, and moderation of your adminiſtration, and of your forgiving ſpirit, yet we are not ſure your ſucceſſor will poſſeſs thoſe ſhining virtues.

We are very ſenſible, that be our right of election ever ſo clear and abſolute, there is a diſtinction between a right and the propriety of exerciſing it. This diſtinction, we hope, will apply itſelf with full force, and all its advantage, to your Excellency's reluctant exertion of the prerogative in diſapproving ſix of the gentlemen choſen by the two houſes of aſſembly: but this being a matter of diſcretion, is ſolely within your Excellency's breaſt, and we are taught by your juſt diſtinction, that ſuch is the gift of our ſuffrages. It therefore gives us great pain to have our diſcretion queſtioned, and our public conduct thus repeatedly arraigned.

Your Excellency has intimated your readineſs to concur with us in any palliative or expedient to prevent the bad effects of our elections, which you think muſt ſurely be very hurtful to the province, if it ſhould be maintained and vindicated. But as we are under no apprehenſions of any ſuch effects, eſpecially when we reflect on the ability and integrity of the council your Excellency has approved of, we beg leave to excuſe ourſelves, from any unneceſſary ſearch after palliatives or expedients.

We thank your Excellency for your kind aſſurances of "uſing all means to ſave the credit of this province;" but we conceive, that when the true ſtate of the province is repreſented and known, its credit can be in no kind of danger.—The recommendation enjoined by Mr. Secretary Conway's letter, and in conſequence thereof made to us, we ſhall embrace the firſt convenient opportunity to conſider and act upon. In the mean time we cannot but obſerve, that it is conceived in much higher and ſtronger terms in the ſpeech than in the letter. Whether in thus exceeding, your Excellency ſpeaks by your own authority, or a higher, is not with us to determine.

However, if this recommendation, which your Excellency terms a requiſition, be founded on "ſo much juſtice and humanity, that it cannot be controverted;" if "the authority with which it is introduced ſhould preclude all diſputation about complying with it," we ſhould be glad to know what freedom we have in the caſe.

In anſwer to the queſtions which your Excellency has propoſed with ſo much ſeeming emotion, we beg leave to declare, that we will not ſuffer ourſelves to be in the leaſt influenced by party animoſities or domeſtic feuds, let them exiſt where they may: that if we can poſſibly prevent it, this fine country ſhall never be ruined by any perſon: that it ſhall be through no default of ours, ſhould this people be deprived of the great and manifeſt advantages which the favour and indulgence of our moſt gracious ſovereign and his parliament are even now providing for them. On the contrary, that it ſhall ever be our higheſt ambition, as it is our duty, ſo to demean ourſelves in public and in private life, as ſhall moſt clearly demonſtrate our loyalty and gratitude to the beſt of kings, and thereby recommend this people to further gracious marks of the royal clemency and favour.

With regard to the reſt of your Excellency's ſpeech, we are conſtrained to obſerve, that the general air and ſtyle of it ſavours much more of an act of free grace and pardon, than of a parliamentary addreſs to the two houſes of aſſembly; and we moſt ſincerely wiſh your Excellency had been pleaſed to reſerve it (if needful) for a proclamation.

A genuine copy of the letter, which Mr. Wilkes wrote to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

Nov. 1. 1766.

My Lord,

IT is a very peculiar ſatisfaction I feel on my return to my native country, that a nobleman of your grace's ſuperior talents, and inflexible integrity, is at the head of the moſt important department of the ſtate. I have been witneſs of the general applauſe, which has been given abroad to the choice his Majeſty has made, and I am happy to find my own countrymen zealous and unanimous in every teſtimony of their approbation.

I hope, my Lord, that I may congratulate myſelf, as well as my country, on your Grace's being placed in a ſtation of ſo great power and importance. Though I have been cut off from the body of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by a cruel and unjuſt proſcription, I have never entertained an idea inconſiſtent with the duty of a good ſubject. My heart ſtill retains all its former warmth for the dignity of England, and the glory of its ſovereign. I have not aſſociated with the traitors to our liberties, nor made a ſingle connection with any man who was dangerous, or even ſuſpected by the friends of the Proteſtant family on the throne. I now hope that the rigour of a long unmerited exile is paſt, and that I may be allowed to continue in the land, and among the friends of liberty.

I wiſh, my Lord, to owe this to

the mercy of my prince. I entreat your Grace to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, with the trueſt aſſurances that I have never in any moment of my life ſwerved from the duty and allegiance I owe to my ſovereign, and that I implore, and in every thing ſubmit to, his Majeſty's clemency.

Your Grace's noble manner of thinking, and the obligations I have formerly received, which are ſtill freſh in my mind, will, I hope, give a full propriety to this addreſs, and I am ſure a heart glowing with the ſacred zeal of liberty muſt have a favourable reception from the Duke of Grafton. I flatter myſelf, that my conduct will juſtify your Grace's interceding with a prince, who is diſtinguiſhed by a compaſſionate tenderneſs and goodneſs to all his ſubjects.

I am, with the trueſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Grace's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

A narrative of the diſtreſſes and deliverance of Capt. David Harriſon; from an account juſt publiſhed by himſelf.

CApt. David Harriſon commanded a ſloop of New-York in North-America called the Peggy. On the 27th of Auguſt, 1765, he ſet ſail from that port with a cargo of lumber, pipe-ſtaves, bees-wax, fiſh, and a negro, and arrived ſafe at Fyal, one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the Portugueſe, on the 5th of October following.

Here having cleared his ſhip, and got a cargo of wine, brandy, and ſome other commodities; he ſet ſail back for New York on the 24th of the ſame month, with the negro, who remained unſold, and had fine weather till the 29th, when it began to blow very hard.

The wind increaſing, it blew almoſt one continued ſtorm till the 1ſt of December; during which time, his ſails and ſhrowds were ſucceſſively blown away; except one ſhrowd on a ſide, and his main ſail: as in this ſituation they could make very little way, and all their proviſions were exhauſted, except bread, of which a ſmall quantity only was left; they came to an allowance of a quarter of a pound a day, with a quart of water, and a pint of wine for each man.

Their ſhip was now become very leaky, the waves were ſwelled into mountains by the ſtorm, and the thunder rolled inceſſantly over their heads in one dreadful peal, almoſt without intermiſſion.

In this frightful dilemma, either of ſinking with the wreck, or floating in her till they periſhed with hunger; they fell in with two veſſels, one from Jamaica for London, the other from New-York to Dublin; but, to the unſpeakable aggravation of their diſtreſs, the weather was ſo bad, that there could be no communication between ſhip and ſhip; they ſaw therefore the veſſels that would willingly have relieved them gradually diſappear with ſenſations that were probably more bitter than death itſelf.

It was now thought neceſſary that the allowance of bread and water to each man, however ſcanty, ſhould be farther contracted: all conſented to a regulation, which all ſaw the neceſſity of, and the allowance was leſſened by degrees till every morſel of food was exhauſted; and only about two gallons of dirty water remained in the bottom of a caſk.

The poor fellows, who while they had any ſuſtenance, continued obedient to the captain, were now driven by deſperation to exceſs; they ſeized upon the cargo, and becauſe wine and brandy were all they had left, they drank of both till the frenzy of hunger was increaſed by drunkenneſs, and exclamations of diſtreſs were blended with curſes and blaſphemy.

The dregs of the water-caſk were abandoned to the captain; who, abſtaining as much as poſſible from wine, huſbanded them with the greateſt œconomy.

In the midſt of theſe horrors this complication of want and exceſs, of diſtraction and deſpair, they eſpied another ſail. Every eye was inſtantly turned towards it, and immoveably fixed upon it; every one broke out into ecſtaſies of joy and devotion; devotion among ſuch people, and in ſuch circumſtances, naturally deviated into ſuperſtition; ſome of the company obſerved that it was Chriſtmas-day, and ſeemed to think that the ſeaſon had an influence on their approaching deliverance, and was appropriated to their temporal as well as ſpiritual ſalvation. A proper ſignal of diſtreſs was hung out, and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they had the unſpeakable ſatisfaction of being near enough to the ſhip to communicate their ſituation.

The weather was now calm, and the captain promiſed them ſuch relief as was in his power, which he extended only to ſome bread, being himſelf contracted in every other article. This bread however he delayed with the moſt unpromiſing inſenſibility to beſtow, upon pretence that he was making an obſervation, which it was neceſſary to finiſh; the poor famiſhed wretches therefore waited an hour in the moſt anxious ſuſpenſe, yet in perfect confidence of ſupply; and the captain being quite exhauſted with hunger, fatigue, and infirmity, finding his eyes fail him, and having a ſevere rheumatiſm in his knees, went down to reſt himſelf in the cabin.

He expected every moment to hear that the promiſed biſcuit was coming on board; but he had not waited a quarter of an hour before his people came running down with looks of unutterable deſpair, and told him in accents ſcarcely intelligible, that the veſſel was making away as faſt as ſhe could without affording them even the little relief ſhe had promiſed.

At this terrible intelligence, the captain crawled upon deck, and found it was true. The wretch who commanded the veſſel, had even crowded more ſail than he had ſpread before, and in leſs than five hours was out of ſight.

As long as the poor creatures, whom he had deſerted to diſtraction and famine, could retain the leaſt trace of him, they hung about the ſhrouds, and ran from one part of the ſhip to the other, with frantic geſtures and ghaſtly looks, to collect more viſible ſigns of diſtreſs; they pierced the air with their cries while they could yet be heard, and implored aſſiſtance with ſtill louder lamentations, as the diſtance between them increaſed; but the veſſel under the direction of inexorable inhumanity purſued its courſe, and no farther notice was taken of their diſtreſs.

Capt. Harriſon, from ſome principle which he thinks laudable, and upon which, therefore, it is laudable in him to act, has ſuppreſſed the name of the man by whom he was treated with this unprovoked and unrelenting barbarity. But, ſurely, to ſcreen ſuch a wretch from univerſal deteſtation and infamy, a puniſhment by no means diſproportioned to his crime, except that it ſhould have been greater, if greater could have been inflicted, has a tendency directly contrary to all laws and inſtitutions that have been made by the wiſeſt and beſt of mankind, for the benefit of ſociety. We are, indeed, commanded to *love our enemies, and to do good to thoſe that hate us, and deſpitefully uſe us.* But this injunction, taken literally, would operate directly contrary to the ſpirit and intention of Chriſtianity, by precluding all puniſhment, and, conſequently, encouraging every ſpecies of wickedneſs by which human nature can be made infamous or miſerable. Not to puniſh the guilty, except where there are alleviating circumſtances, which would make "*right too rigid harden into wrong,*" is eventually the worſt cruelty, and the moſt flagitious injuſtice. It is cruelty to forgive a murderer, becauſe it is laying another boſom open to the knife, and encouraging another hand to ſtrike. It is alſo unjuſt, becauſe it is with-holding from ſociety a benefit which it has a right to claim from every individual, as far as the individual has power to beſtow it. It is therefore to be hoped, that for the ſake equally of juſtice and of mercy, to deter others from contracting the ſame guilt, and preſerve others from being deſerted in the ſame diſtreſs, that Captain Harriſon will hang up at leaſt the name of this offender, leſt, after ſuffering by his barbarity, he ſhould be deemed, in *ſome* ſenſe, a partner of his crime.

The crew once more deſerted, and cut off from their laſt hope, were ſtill prompted, by an inſtinctive love of life, to preſerve it as long as its preſervation was poſſible. The only living creature on board the veſſel, beſides themſelves, were two pigeons and a cat: The pigeons were killed immediately, and divided among them for their Chriſtmas dinner.

The next day they killed their cat, and as there were nine to partake of the repaſt, they divided her into nine parts, which they diſpoſed by lot.

It would naturally be ſuppoſed by them that have ſuffered only ſuch diſtreſs as is common to men, that anxiety, terror, anguiſh, and indignation, all the paſſions that upon ſuch a deſertion could have contended in the breaſt, would have taken away at leaſt that appetite which makes food pleaſing, even while nature was ſinking for want of ſuſtenance; yet Captain Harriſon declares, that the head of this poor cat having fallen to his ſhare, he never eat any thing that he thought ſo delicious in his life.

The next day the people began to ſcrape the ſhip's bottom for barnacles, but the waves had beaten off moſt of thoſe above water, and the men were too weak to hang long over the ſhip's ſide. During all this time the poor wretches were drunk, and a ſenſe of their condition ſeemed to evaporate in execration and blaſphemy. While they were continually heating wine in the ſteerage, the captain ſubſiſted upon the dirty water at the bottom of the caſk, half a pint of which, with a few drops of Turlington's balſam, was his whole ſubſiſtence for four and twenty hours.

In this condition he waited for death, the approach of which, he ſays, he could have contemplated without much emotion, if it had not been for the difficulties in which he ſhould have left his wife and children.

He ſtill flattered himſelf, at intervals, with ſome random hope that another veſſel might come within ſight of them, and take them on board; but the time allotted for the experiment was apparently ſhort, as well becauſe they had nothing to eat, as becauſe the ſhip was very leaky, and the men were too feeble, and, indeed, too drunk to keep the water under, by working the pumps. They ſuffered another aggravation of their calamity, which will ſcarcely occur to any reader; as they had devoured every eatable on board, they had neither candle nor oil; and it being the depth of winter, when they had not perfect day-light eight hours in the four and twenty, they paſſed the other ſixteen in total darkneſs, except the glimmering light of their fire. Still, however, by the help of their only ſail, they made a little way; but on the 28th of December another ſtorm overtook them, which blew this *only* ſail into rags, and carried them all overboard. The veſſel now lay quite like a wreck in the water, and was wholly at the mercy of the winds and waves.

How they ſubſiſted from this time to the 13th of January, ſixteen days, does not appear. Their biſcuit had been long exhauſted; the laſt bit of meat which they taſted was their cat, on the 26th of December; all their candle-fat and oil was devoured before the 28th; and they could procure no barnacles from the ſhip's ſide; yet, on the 13th of January, they were all alive; and the mate, at the head of the people, came in the evening to the captain in his cabin, half drunk indeed, but with ſufficient ſenſibility to expreſs the horror of their purpoſe in their countenances. They ſaid they could hold out no longer; that their tobacco was exhauſted; that they had eaten up all the leather belonging to the pump, and even the buttons from their jackets; and that now they had no means of preventing their periſhing together, but caſting lots which of them ſhould periſh for the ſuſtenance of the reſt; they therefore hoped he would concur in the meaſure, and deſired he would favour them with his determination immediately.

The captain perceiving they were in liquor, endeavoured to ſooth them from their purpoſe as well as he could; deſired they would endeavour to get ſome ſleep, and ſaid, that if Providence did not interpoſe in their favour, he would conſult farther on the ſubject the next morning.

This mild attempt to divert them from their deſign, only rendered them outrageous; and they ſwore, with execrations of peculiar horror, that what was to be done muſt be done immediately; that it was indifferent

different to them whether he acquieſced or diſſented; and that though they had paid him the compliment of acquainting him with their reſolution, they would compel him to take his chance with the reſt; for general misfortune, they ſaid, put an end to perſonal diſtinction.

The captain not being in a condition to reſiſt, told them that they muſt do as they pleaſed, but that he would, on no account, give orders for the death of the perſon on whom the lot might fall, nor partake of ſo horrid a repaſt.

Upon this they left him abruptly, and went into the ſteerage; but, in a few minutes came back, and told him that they had taken a chance for their lives, and that the lot had fallen on the negro, who was part of the cargo.

The little time taken to caſt the lot, and the private manner of conducting the deciſion, gave the captain ſtrong ſuſpicions that they had not dealt fairly by the victim. The poor fellow, however, knowing what had been determined againſt him, and ſeeing one of the crew loading a piſtol to diſpatch him, ran to the captain, begging that he would endevour to ſave his life. But the captain could only regret his want of power to protect him; and he ſaw him the next moment dragged into the ſteerage, where he was almoſt immediately ſhot through the head.

Having made a large fire, they began to cut him up almoſt as ſoon as he was dead, intending to fry his entrails for ſupper; but one of the foremoſt men, whoſe name was James Campbell, being ravenouſly impatient for food, tore the liver out of the body, and devoured it raw, notwithſtanding the fire at his hand, where it might have been dreſſed in a few minutes.

They continued buſy the principal part of the night with their feaſt, and did not retire till two in the morning.

About eight o'clock the next day, the mate went to the captain, to aſk his orders about pickling the body. This, the captain ſays, he conſidered as an inſtance of great brutality; and was ſo much ſhocked at it, that he took up a piſtol, and ſwore, in his turn, that he would ſend his mate after the negro, if he did not retire. It is to be regretted that he did not make the ſame effort to ſave the poor fellow's life, that he did to prevent pickling his body. The beſt thing he could have done when he was dead, was, to give ſuch orders as might make the food, that was ſo dearly obtained, go as far as poſſible, that it might be longer before they were again urged by the ſame horrid neceſſity to commit another murder; and pickling the body ſeems to be the beſt thing that could have been done with that view.

As the captain, however, would not give his advice, the crew took care of their proviſions without it, and having all conſulted together, they cut the body into ſmall pieces, and pickled it, after throwing the head and fingers overboard, by common conſent.

How the captain ſubſiſted all this time, from the 25th of December to the 17th of January, does not appear; but as it is certain that total abſtinence would have killed him in much leſs time, we muſt ſuppoſe the dirty water and drops kept him alive.

On the third day after the death

of the negro, Campbell, the midſhipman, who had devoured his liver raw, died raving mad. This the crew imputed to his impatient voracity; and as their hunger was now kept under, and they had ſtill ſome food in ſtore, they were more under the government of reaſon, and more impreſſed by the apprehenſion of danger, yet nearer than that of periſhing for want of food: Dreading, therefore, the conſequence of eating Campbell's body, they, with whatever reluctance, threw it overboard.

On the next day, the 17th of January, as they were preparing their dinner, by frying or boiling ſome of the body, they ſaid of the captain, "D—n him, though he would not conſent to our having any meat, let us give him ſome;" and immediately one of them came into the cabin, and offered him a ſteak.

This offer he rejected with reſentment and menaces, which certainly it did not deſerve; for they offered him nothing, but what they thought neceſſity juſtified the acceptance of, as the only condition of life: if he had rejected the offer with grief and abhorrence, the paſſion would have ſuited the occaſion. The food, he ſays, he held in horror, but he honeſtly confeſſes, that ſickneſs had then taken away his deſire to eat, and that therefore there was not much merit in his abſtinence.

As the negro's carcaſe was huſbanded with ſevere œconomy, it laſted the crew, now conſiſting of ſix perſons, from the 13th to the 26th of January; when they were again reduced to total abſtinence, except their wine; this they endured till the 29th, and then the mate came again to the captain, at the head of the people, and told him that the negro's body having been totally conſumed ſome days, and no ſhip having appeared, it was now become neceſſary that they ſhould caſt lots a ſecond time. It was better to die ſeparately, they ſaid, than all at once, as ſome might poſſibly ſurvive by the expedient they propoſed, till a ſhip might take them up. The captain endeavoured again to reaſon them out of their purpoſe, but without ſucceſs; and therefore, conſidering that if they managed the lot without him, as they had done before, he might not have fair play, he conſented to manage it himſelf; he therefore called them all into his cabin, where he was in bed, and having with great difficulty raiſed himſelf up, he cauſed the lots to be drawn in the ſame manner that the lottery tickets are drawn at Guildhall.

The lot fell upon one David Flat a foremaſt-man. The ſhock of the deciſion was ſo great, that the whole company remained motionleſs and ſilent for a conſiderable time, and probably would have done ſo much longer, if the victim himſelf, who appeared perfectly reſigned, had not expreſſed himſelf to this effect: "My dear friends, meſsmates, and fellow ſufferers, all I have to beg of you, is to diſpatch me as ſoon as you did the negro, and to put me to as little torture as poſſible." Then turning to one Doud, the man who ſhot the negro; "It is my deſire," ſays he, that you ſhould ſhoot me." Doud readily, yet reluctantly conſented. The victim then begged a ſhort time to prepare himſelf for death, to which his companions moſt willingly agreed. Flat was greatly reſpected by the wholy ſhip's company,

pany, and, during this interval, they ſeemed inclined not to inſiſt upon his life; yet finding no alternative but to periſh with him, and having in ſome meaſure lulled their ſenſe of horror at the approaching ſcene by a few draughts of wine, they prepared for the execution; and a fire was kindled in the ſteerage to dreſs their firſt meal as ſoon as their companion ſhould become their food.

Yet ſtill as the dreadful moment approached, their compunction increaſed, and friendſhip and humanity at length became ſtronger than hunger and death. They determined that Flat ſhould live, at leaſt, till eleven o'clock the next morning, hoping, as they ſaid, that the divine goodneſs would in the mean time open ſome other ſource of relief; at the ſame time they begged the captain to read prayers, a taſk, which, with the utmoſt effort of his collected ſtrength, he was juſt able to perform.

As ſoon as prayers were over, he lay down ready to faint, and the company went immediately to their unfortunate friend Flat. The Captain could hear them talk to him with great earneſtneſs and affection, expreſſing their hopes that God wonld interpoſe for his preſervation, and aſſuring him, that though they never yet could catch, or even ſee a fiſh, yet they would put out all their hooks again to try if any relief could be procured.

Poor Flat, however, could derive little comfort from the concern they expreſſed, and it is not improbable that their expreſſions of friendſhip and affection increaſed the agitation of his mind: ſuch, however, it was as he could not ſuſtain; for before midnight he grew almoſt totally deaf, and by four o'clock in the morning was raving mad.

His meſſmates who diſcovered the alteration, debated whether it would not be an act of humanity to diſpatch him immediately, but the firſt reſolution of ſparing him till eleven prevailed.

About eight in the morning, as the Captain was ruminating in his cabin on the fate of this unhappy wretch who had but three hours to live, two of his people came haſtily down with uncommon ardour in their looks, and ſeizing both his hands, fixed their eyes upon him without ſaying a ſyllable. The Captain, who recollected that they had thrown Campbell's body overboard, notwithſtanding their neceſſities, for fear of catching his madneſs, now apprehending that fearing to eat Flat for the ſame reaſon, they were come to ſacrifice him in his ſtead; he therefore diſengaged himſelf by a ſudden effort, and ſnatching up a piſtol, ſtood upon his defence. The poor men gueſſing his miſtake, made ſhift to tell him, that their behaviour was merely the effect of ſurpriſe and joy, that they had diſcovered a ſail, and that the ſight had ſo overcome them, they were unable to ſpeak.

They ſaid, that the ſail appeared to be a large veſſel, that it was to the leeward, and ſtood for them in as fair a direction as could be wiſhed. The reſt of the crew came down immediately afterwards, and confirmed the report of a ſail, but ſaid that ſhe ſeemed to bear away from them upon a contrary courſe.

The account of a veſſel being in ſight of ſignals on whatever courſe ſhe ſteered, ſtruck the Captain with ſuch exceſſive and tumultuous joy, that he was very near expiring under it. As ſoon as he could ſpeak, he directed his people to make every poſſible ſignal of diſtreſs; the ſhip itſelf indeed was a ſignal of the moſt ſtriking kind, but he was apprehenſive the people at a diſtance might conclude there was nothing alive on board, and ſo ſtand away without coming near it.

His orders were obeyed with the utmoſt alacrity; and as he lay in his cabin, he had the inexpreſſible happineſs of hearing them jumping upon deck, and crying out, "She "nighs us! ſhe nighs us! ſhe is "ſtanding this way!"

The approach of the ſhip being more and more manifeſt every moment, their hope naturally increaſed; but in the midſt of this joy, they remembered their unfortunate ſhipmate Flat, and regretted that he could not be made ſenſible of his approaching deliverance. Their paſſions, however, were ſtill characteriſtic, and they propoſed a can of joy to be taken immediately. This the captain with great prudence ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and at length, though with ſome difficulty, convinced them that their deliverance in a great meaſure depended upon the regularity of that moment's behaviour.

All but the mate therefore gave up the can, which would have made them all very drunk before the veſſel could come up with them, and he diſappeared to take the can of joy by himſelf.

After continuing to obſerve the progreſs of the veſſel for ſome hours, with all the tumult and agitation of mind that ſuch a ſuſpenſe could not fail to produce, they had the mortification to find the gale totally die away, ſo that the veſſel was becalmed at two miles diſtance; they did not, however, ſuffer long by this accident, for in a few minutes they ſaw the boat put out from the ſhip's ſtern, and row towards them full manned, and with vigorous diſpatch. As they had been twice before confident of deliverance, and diſappointed, and as they ſtill conſidered themſelves tottering on the verge of eternity, the conflict between their hopes and fears, during the approach of the boat, may eaſily be conceived by a reader of imagination.

At length, however, ſhe came along-ſide; but the appearance of the crew was ſo ghaſtly, that the men reſted upon their oars, and, with looks of inconceivable aſtoniſhment, aſked what they were.

Being at length ſatisfied, they came on board, and begged the people to uſe the utmoſt expedition in quitting their wreck, leſt they ſhould be overtaken by a gale of wind, that would prevent their getting back to their ſhip.

The captain being unable to ſtir, they lifted him out of his cabin, and let him down into the boat by ropes, and his people followed him, with poor Flat ſtill raving; and they were juſt putting off, when one of them obſerved that the mate was wanting; he was immediately called to, and the can of joy had juſt left him power to crawl to the gunnel with a look of idiot aſtoniſhment, having, to all appearance, forgot every thing that had happened.

Having with ſome difficulty got the poor drunken creature on board, they rowed away, and, in about an hour, reached the ſhip.

She was the Suſannah of London in the Virginia trade, commanded by Captain Thomas Evers, and was returning from Virginia to London.

The captain received them with the greateſt tenderneſs and humanity, promiſed to lie by the wreck till the next morning, that he might, if poſſible, ſave ſome of Captain Harriſon's cloaths; the wind however, blowing very hard before night, he was obliged to quit her; and ſhe probably, with her cargo, went to the bottom before morning.

The Suſannah proceeded on her voyage; and though ſhe was herſelf in a ſhattered condition, and ſo ſhort of proviſions, as to be obliged to reduce her people to ſhort allowance, ſhe reached the Land's End about the ſecond of March; from the Land's End ſhe proceeded to the Downs, and Captain Harriſon, a day or two afterwards, proceeded to London by land.

The mate, James Doud, who ſhot the negro, and one Warner, a ſeaman, died during the paſſage; Lemuel Aſhley, Samuel Wentworth, and David Flat that was to have been ſhot for food, arrived alive; Flat continued mad during the voyage, and whether he afterwards recovered, we are not told. When Captain Harriſon came on ſhore, he made the proper atteſtation of the facts related in this narrative upon oath, in order to ſecure his inſurers. And the whole is ſo authenticated, that it would be folly to doubt of its truth.

A circumſtantial and authentic account of the memorable caſe of Richard Parſons, as tranſmitted in a letter from William Dallaway, Eſq; High Sheriff of Glouceſterſhire, to his friend in London.

ON the 20th of February laſt, Richard Parſons and three more met at a private houſe in Chalford, in order to play at cards, about ſix o'clock in the evening. They played at loo till about eleven or twelve that night, when they changed their game for whiſt: after a few deals, a diſpute aroſe about the ſtate of the game. Parſons aſſerted with oaths, that they were ſix, which the others denied: upon which he wiſhed, 'that he might never enter into the kingdom of heaven, and that his fleſh might rot upon his bones, if they were not ſix in the game.' Theſe wiſhes were ſeveral times repeated, both then and afterwards. Upon this the candle was put out by one James Young, a ſtander-by, who ſays, he was ſhocked with the oaths and expreſſions he heard; and that he put out the candle with a deſign to put an end to the game.

Preſently, upon this, they adjourned to another houſe, and there began a freſh game, when Parſons and his partner had great ſucceſs. Then they played at loo again till four in the morning. During this ſecond playing, Parſons complained to one Rolles, his partner, of a bad pain in his leg, which from that time increaſed.—There was an appearance of a ſwelling, and afterwards the colour changing to that of a mortified ſtate. On the following Sunday he rode to Minchin Hampton, to get the advice of Mr.

Pegler the ſurgeon in that town, who attended him from the Thurſday after February 27. Notwithſtanding all the applications that were made, the mortification increaſed, and ſhewed itſelf in different parts of his body. On Monday, March 3. at the requeſt of ſome of his female relations, the clergyman of Biſley attended him, and adminiſtered the ſacrament, without any knowledge of what had happened before, and which he continued a ſtranger to till he ſaw the account in the Glouceſter Journal. Parſons appeared to be extremely ignorant of religion, having been accuſtomed to ſwear, to drink, (though he was not in liquor when he uttered the above execrable wiſh), to game, and to profane the Sabbath, though he was only in his 19th year; after he had received the ſacrament, he appeared to have ſome ſenſe of the ordinance; for he ſaid, 'Now I muſt never ſin again; he hoped God would forgive him, having been wicked not above ſix years, and that whatever ſhould happen, he would not play at cards again.'

After this he was in great agony, chiefly delirious, ſpoke of his companions by name, and ſeemed as if his imagination was engaged at cards. He ſtarted, had diſtracted looks and geſtures, and in a dreadful fit of ſhaking and trembling, died on Tueſday morning, the 4th of March laſt; and was buried the next day at the pariſh-church of Biſley. His eyes were open when he died, and could not be cloſed by the common methods; ſo that they remained open when he was put into the coffin: from this circumſtance aroſe a report, that he *wiſhed his eyes might never cloſe*; but this was a miſtake; for, from the moſt creditable witneſſes, I am fully convinced no ſuch wiſh was uttered; and the fact is, that he did cloſe his eyes after he was taken with the mortification, and either doſed or ſlept ſeveral times.

When the body came to be laid out, it appeared all over diſcoloured or ſpotted; and it might, in the moſt literal ſenſe, be ſaid, that his fleſh rotted on his bones before he died.

Mr. Dallaway, having deſired Mr. Pegler, the ſurgeon, to ſend him his thoughts of Parſons's caſe, received from him the following account:

"SIR,

"You deſire me to acquaint you, in writing, with what I know relating to the melancholy caſe of the late Richard Parſons; a requeſt I readily comply with, hoping that his ſad cataſtrophe will ſerve to admoniſh all thoſe who profane the ſacred name of God.

"February 27 laſt, I viſited Richard Parſons, who I found had an inflamed leg, ſtretching from the foot almoſt to the knee, tending to a gangrene. The tenſeneſs and redneſs of the ſkin was almoſt gone off, and became of a duſkiſh and livid colour, and felt very lax and flabby. Symptoms being ſo dangerous, ſome inciſions were made down to the quick, ſome ſpirituous fomentations made uſe of, and the whole limb dreſſed up with ſuch applications as are moſt approved in ſuch deſperate circumſtances, joined with proper internal medicines. The next day he ſeemed much the ſame; but on March 1. he was worſe, the inciſions diſcharging a ſharp fœtid ichor (which is generally of the worſt conſequence.) On the next day, which was Sunday, the ſymptoms ſeemed to be a little more favourable; but, to my great ſurpriſe, the very next day, I found his leg not only mortified up to the knee, but the ſame began anew in four different parts, viz. under each eye, on the top of his ſhoulder, and on one hand; and in about twelve hours after he died. I ſhall not preſume to ſay there was any thing ſupernatural in the caſe; but, however, it muſt be confeſſed, that ſuch caſes are rather uncommon in ſubjects ſo young, and of ſo good an habit as he had always been, previous to this illneſs."

Abſtract of the act for the better preſervation of timber-trees, woods, under woods, &c.

ALL perſons, who from and after the 24th of June, 1766, ſhall be convicted of damaging, deſtroying, or carrying away any timber-trees, &c. or the lops or tops thereof, without conſent of the owner, forfeit, for the firſt offence, a ſum not exceeding 20 l. with charges; and on non-payment are to be committed for no more than twelve, nor leſs than ſix months: for the ſecond offence, a ſum not exceeding 30 l. &c. and on non-payment to be committed for not more than eighteen, nor leſs than twelve months: and for the third offence are to be tranſported for ſeven years. Alſo perſons convicted of plucking up, ſpoiling, or taking away any root, ſhrub, or plant, out of private cultivated ground, forfeit for the firſt offence, any ſum not exceeding 40 s. with the charges: for the ſecond offence, any ſum not exceeding 5 l. with charges: and for the third offence are to be tranſported for ſeven years. The like for perſons cutting, damaging, or taking away any wood, underwood, poles, ſticks, &c. or who have any ſuch in their cuſtody, without being able to account ſatisfactorily for the ſame, excepting that for theſe, they are, upon the third offence, to be puniſhed as incorrigible rogues. Where the forfeitures ſhall not be paid down on conviction, the offenders may be committed to hard labour; for the firſt offence, for one month, and to be once whipped; and for the ſecond offence, for three months, and to be thrice whipped. Perſons hindering or attempting to prevent the ſeizing offenders, forfeit 10 l. and if not paid down, are to be committed to hard labour for any time, not exceeding ſix months. Oak, beech, cheſnut, walnut, aſh, elm, cedar, fir, aſp, lime, ſycamore, and birch trees, to be deemed timber-trees, and within the meaning of the act.

By a ſecond act, offences, when committed in the night-time, are ſubjected to penalties.

IT is intitled, "An act for encouraging the cultivation, and for the petter preſervation, of trees, roots, plants, and ſhrubs;" and enacts, "That from and after the 2d day of June 1766, all and every perſon, or perſons, who ſhall, in the night-time, lop, top, cut down, break, throw down, bark, burn, or otherwiſe ſpoil or deſtroy, or carry away any oak, beech, aſh, elm, fir, cheſnut, or aſp, timber-tree, or other tree or trees ſtanding for timber, or likely to become timber, without the conſent of the owner or owners

owners thereof, firſt had and obtained; or ſhall in the night time pluck up, dig up, break, ſpoil, or deſtroy, or carry away, any root, ſhrub, or plant, roots, ſhrubs, or plants, of the value of five ſhillings, and which ſhall be growing, ſtanding, or being in the garden-ground, nurſery-ground, or other incloſed ground, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be deemed guilty of felony; and every ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be ſubject and liable to the like pains and penalties, as in caſes of felony; and the court have power to tranſport ſuch perſon or perſons for the ſpace of ſeven years, &c." Thus this laſt act makes the offence, when committed in the night-time, felony in the firſt inſtance; whereas the other act makes it felony only after the third offence, when committed in the day-time.

Abſtract of the late act of parliament for the better ſecuring the dependence of his Majeſty's dominions in America, on the crown of Great Britain.

THE preamble ſets forth, "That ſeveral of the houſes of repreſentatives in his Majeſty's colonies in *America* had of late, againſt the law, claimed to themſelves, or to the general aſſemblies of the ſame, the ſole and excluſive right of impoſing duties and taxes on his Majeſty's ſubjects in the ſaid colonies, and have paſſed certain votes, reſolutions, and orders, derogatory to the authority of parliament, inconſiſtent with the dependency of the ſaid colonies upon the crown of Great Britain; it is therefore declared, That the ſaid colonies have been, are, and of right ought to be ſubordinate unto, and dependent on the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that the king and parliament of Great Britain had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force to bind the colonies, and his Majeſty's ſubjects in them, in all caſes whatſoever.

"And it is further declared, That all reſolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings in any of the ſaid colonies, whereby the power and authority of the king, lords, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, is denied, or drawn into queſtion, are, and are hereby declared to be utterly null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

Abſtract of an act for repealing the ſtamp-act.

THIS act ſets forth, that as the continuance of the former act would be attended with many inconveniences, and may be productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſts of theſe kingdoms, it is therefore, from and after the 1ſt day of May, 1766, with the ſeveral matters and things contained in it, hereby repealed and made void, to all intents and purpoſes whatever.

An authentic account of the dreadful ſtorm at Martinico.

St. Peter, Aug. 21. 1766.

THIS colony, which has often been afflicted with dreadful calamities, has lately ſuffered one more fatal than all that have happened ſince its eſtabliſhment; and the damage occaſioned thereby, will not for a long time be repaired.

On Thurſday, the 13th inſtant, about ten at night, the whole horizon darkened, the wind blowing furiouſly from the north-weſt, the clouds vomited torrents, mingled with flaming ſulphur; every thing ſeemed to forebode the diſſolution of nature.—The fury of the wind increaſed; houſes tottered; their tops were carried away; a frightful noiſe was heard from every quarter; diſmay ſeized on every heart.—Till midnight the hurricane continued with increaſed violence; nothing could reſiſt its fury: Here a wall was thrown down, there a houſe; infants in the arms of their mothers; mothers in thoſe of their huſbands, all buried under the ruins. At the ſame inſtant the earth trembled; men and women, children and ſlaves, all endeavoured to ſeek for ſafety by flight; but were reſtrained by fear, and believing every moment to be their laſt, they fell proſtrate in fervent prayers.

The horrors of this terrible night were increaſed by diſaſters from the ſea; the waves intermingled with the clouds, daſhed upon the coaſt, and beat to pieces all the veſſels in the road; the ſailors, though without hopes of ſuccour, raiſed the moſt lamentable cries, and were all ſwallowed up in the ocean.

At three in the morning the wind began to calm, and ſoon after, day-light preſented a view of this melancholy cataſtrophe. The ſtreets appeared covered with ruins; the ſhore with ſhipwrecks and dead bodies; the trees daſhed to pieces and torn from their roots blocked up the roads; and the ſwoln rivers carried along with them, in their courſe, ſtones of an enormous ſize.

At five o'clock a thick cloud appeared, ſuſpended over Mount Peleus, which burſt, being overloaded with water, and, like an impetuous torrent, overwhelmed the neighbouring plains.

At ſix the wind was entirely appeaſed, the ſea no longer agitated, and a calm ſucceeded this moſt horrible tempeſt.

When the ſtorm was at the height, a quantity of flaming matter was obſerved to come from the boſom of the earth; and ſome perſons are ſaid to have been burnt thereby.

Thirty-five brigantines, boats, &c. have been loſt in this harbour, beſides twelve paſſage-canoes. Of the former, twenty-eight belonged to France, and ſeven to England.

To complete the calamity, we have received the moſt afflicting advices from the country. Hardly is there a veſtige to be ſeen of any houſes all around; under the ruins of which many of the proprietors have been cruſhed to death. The canes, coffee-trees, cocoas, &c. &c. have been all torn up and deſtroyed.

We know not as yet the exact number that have periſhed in this quarter, but ſuppoſe there may be 90, and twice as many wounded.

Our Governor was the preceding day at Caze Pilote, where he endured with much hazard all the violence of the ſtorm, and returned hither next day, deeply affected with this public calamity. He has accordingly given his attention entirely to the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of good order, ſo neceſſary in circumſtances like ours.

The above is a genuine recital of what has happened at St. Peter. In going over the iſland we ſhall find near the ſame calamities, and in ſome places ſtill worſe.

The habitations in Carbet and Caze Pilote, have had the ſame fate as ours; no buildings now! no proviſions! no plantations!

Fort Royal, great part of whoſe inhabitants were ruined by the dreadful fire on the 20th of May, has not been exempted from this laſt ſcourge. The tops of moſt of the houſes in that city have been carried away, and many of the houſes thrown down, as well as thoſe of the citadel. A caſern, 120 feet long and 18 broad, has been driven ſeveral paces from its foundation; nine Engliſh veſſels, at anchor in the Flemiſh-bay, have been daſhed to pieces; ſeveral French boats have been rendered uſeleſs; a great many paſſage-canoes ſhattered upon the quays; almoſt all the veſſels at anchor in the baſin damaged. The dwellings in this quarter are totally laid waſte.—The number of dead amounts at preſent to 40, the wounded as many more.

La Trinité has ſuffered as much as any place whatever. Nothing has reſiſted the fury of the hurricane. One half of the town has been thrown down, the other uncovered. The timber-work of the church, remarkable for its ſtrength, has been driven from the walls, and carried in ſhatters a conſiderable way off. Seventeen or eighteen veſſels that were in the road, have all ſuffered ſhipwreck. The number of dead and wounded is more conſiderable here than elſewhere; we tremble at the recital. One hundred and eighty whites and negroes are ſuppoſed to have periſhed, and upwards of two hundred and forty wounded. It was here that a mother was ſeen cruſhed to death between her two children, whom ſhe ſtill held in each hand, they ſleeping by her ſide under the ruins:—a venerable old man cruſhed to atoms before the eyes of his own ſon:—a ſon endeavouring to eaſe his mother, his wife and daughter, overwhelmed with the weight of a houſe, and he holding cloſe in his arms till day-light, that mother who had already breathed her laſt; whilſt his ears were pierced with the plaintive cries of a beloved wife, who was ready to expire.

Some particulars of the melancholy diſaſter, that has befallen the city of Montauban in France, by an inundation of the river Tarna, which began on the 14*th November.* 1766, *and laid* 1[illegible]00 *houſes in ruins.*

THE fall of the houſes began in the ſuburb of Sapiac. The noiſe occaſioned by their tumbling was heard in the neighbouring ſuburb, with the cries of ſeveral perſons who called out for help; but as the water ſurrounded entirely the ſuburb of Sapiac, it was very difficult going to the aſſiſtance of the unhappy inhabitants. The river, which was prodigiouſly ſwoln and rapid, was laden with a number of trees of an enormous ſize, that had been torn up by the roots, and carried down along with it; a circumſtance which, joined with the darkneſs of the night, rendered the paſſage of boats very dangerous. Theſe obſtacles, however, did not intimidate a mariner, who, in ſpite of the entreaties and tears of his wife and children, ventured to croſs the river, in order to ſave ſuch as were on the point of periſhing. His courage rouſed ſeveral of his fellow boatmen

men to imitate him; and by means of their help no body periſhed.

The floods continued to increaſe, and redoubled their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, ſeparated from the ſuburb by a bridge, ran to ville Bourbonne. At ſeven o'clock of the morning of Tueſday Nov. 18. the floods began to abate, and their decreaſe continued till noon. Hope immediately began to ſpring up in every boſom, but was ſoon ſtifled by the fall of the greateſt part of the ſuburb of Gaſſeras, adjoining to that of ville Bourbonne: and is was perceived that all the houſes, even thoſe that were yet at a diſtance from the waters, were tottering, and reſted only on a looſe earth which the waters had already undermined.

At noon the ſwell began again, and was continually augmenting. The conſternation was then univerſal. Orders were given to move off all the effects. Perſons of all ranks were deſired to aſſiſt in the removal, and all the carts and carriages were engaged to make the removal the more ſpeedy. The tribunals of juſtice opened their halls, the monks their convents and cloyſters; and the churches were alſo offered as repoſitories for the effects of the people. The inhabitants of ville Bourbonne abandoned ſucceſſively their houſes; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earneſtneſs which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and, with marks of true tenderneſs, endeavoured to aſſuage a grief which had no bounds.

The inundation increaſed during that whole day, and continued ſtill augmenting till ſeven in the morning, Nov. 19. when the waters were thirty-two feet above the common water level. Such an extraordinary inundation has occaſioned ſundry neighbouring villages to be entirely overflowed, and has produced the greateſt ravages. In the plains, the buildings have been overwhelmed, the grain waſhed away, the cattle drowned, and the greateſt part of the inhabitants found their only ſafety in ſudden flight, or in climbing high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the dreadful ſpectacle of beholding their dwellings deſtroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood.

An account of the Public Debts, *at the receipt of the* Exchequer, *ſtanding out at* Jan. 5, 1766, *(being* Old Chriſtmas-Day), *with the annual intereſt or other charges payable for the ſame.*

				Principal debt.			Annual Intereſt or other charges payable for the ſame.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
EXCHEQUER.									
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-Sea company				1,836,275	17	10¾	136,453	12	8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed				108,100	—	—	7,567	—	—
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths				73,405	14	10¾	8,933	12	—
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills.				2,200	—	—			
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deduction of 6d. *per* pound on penſions, nor the 1,000,000 l. borrowed *anno* 1764, charged on the ſupplies *anno* 1766, nor the 800,000 l. borrowed *anno* 1765, and charged on the ſaid ſupplies.									
EAST-INDIA Company.									
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 *per cent. per annum.*				3,200,000	—	—	97,285	14	4
Annuities at 3l. *per cent. per ann.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters				1,000,000	—	—	30,401	15	8
BANK of ENGLAND.									
On their original fund at 3 l. *per cent.* from 1 Auguſt 1743				3,200,000	—	—	100,000	—	—
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 George I.				500,000	—	—	15,000	—	—
Purchaſed of the South-ſea company				4,000,000	—	—	121,898	3	5½
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714				1,250,000	—	—	37,500	—	
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on coals ſince Lady-day, 1749				1,750,000	—	—	52,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince Lady-day, 1746				986,800	—	—	29,604	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. and 4 Geo. III.	33,627,821	5	1¼	33,127,821	5	1¼	1,027,588	5	8
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, &c. by the act 31 George II.	500,000	—	—						
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the act 25 George II.	17,7013,3	16	4	18,301,323	16	4	558,996	14	0
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the act 5 Geo. III.	600,00	—	—						

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the ſaid act, and ſubject to be converted into annuities with the benefit of of ſurvivorſhip. —	300,000	—	—	9000	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* in lottery tickets charged on the ſaid fund by the ſaid act —	600,000	—	—	18,00	—	—
Ditto at 3 ½ *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 Geo. II. — —	1,500,000	—	—	,343	15	—
Ditto at 3 ½ *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, by act 31 George II. —	4,500,000	—	—	160,031	5	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the acts of the 2d of Geo. III. —	20,240,000	—	—	820,985	—	—
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* in lottery tickets charged on the additional duties on wines, &c. by the act 3 Geo III. — — 700,000 — Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the ſaid act 2,800,000 — —	3,500,000	—	—	141,968	15	—
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* reſidue of 3,483,553 l. 1 s. 10 d. charged on the ſinking fund in lieu of navy bills, &c. reſubſcribed after paying off 25 l. *per cent.* of that capital purſuant to an act 5 Geo. III. — — — —	2,612,664	16	4 ½	105,976	4	3
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 17,444 l. 15 s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life at 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 34,977 l. 10 s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. for 3 l. *per cent.* annuities, *anno* 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. which amounted to 33,750 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 31,952 l. 5 s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. for 3 *per cent*, annuities, *anno* 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,000 l. 10 s. 3 d. and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the ſervice of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity for 98 years of 1 *per cent. per annum*, which, with the charges of management to the bank of England, amount to the ſum of 121,687 l. 10 s. which annuities for 99 years and 98 years were conſolidated by the act 4 Geo. III. all which annuities are an increaſe of the annual intereſt, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the ſame.				336,115	10	3
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their capital ſtock and annuities 9 George I. — —	25,025,309	13	11 ½	765,326	3	1 ½
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* anno 1751, charged on the ſinking fund — —	2,100,000	—	—	64,181	5	—
	130,213,901	14	6 ¾	4,698,656	15	5

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1766.

	£.	s.	d.
JANUARY 27.			
1. THAT 16000 men be employed for the ſea-ſervice for 1766, including 4287 marines			
2. That a ſum not exceeding 4 l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for thirteen months, including ordnance for ſea-ſervice.	832000	0	0
FEBRUARY 15th.			
1. That a number of land forces, including 2513 invalids, amounting to 17306 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1766			
2. That for defraying the charge of this number for guards, garriſons, and other his Majeſty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for 1766, there be granted to his Majeſty a ſum not exceeding —— ——	605608	12	9
3. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff officers, in Great Britain, for 1766 ——	11291	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$
4. For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations and Africa, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded iſlands, and Africa, for 1766 — ——	392183	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$
5. Towards the ſame ſervice out of the monies or ſavings remaining of the grant by the third reſolution of April 20th, in the preceding ſeſſion	2321	13	$10\frac{1}{8}$
6. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of two corps of light dragoons, and of ſix regiments of foot, ſerving in the iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded iſlands, for 1766 ——	7993	11	4
7. For paying the penſions to the widows of reduced land and marine officers, married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1766. —	1614	0	0
8. Upon account of the reduced land and marine officers, for 1766 —— ——	138674	0	0

9. For

9. For defraying the charge of full pay to officers reduced, with the tenth company of ſeveral battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December, 1765, for 1766 — ——— —	5718	6	8
10. Upon account towards defraying the charge of out penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1766	109875	16	8
11. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice, for 1766 — ———	180445	19	3
12. For defraying the expences of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament, in 1765 —	35061	6	2
13. Towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament ——— ———	2000	0	0
	1492788	9	8⅛

FEBRUARY 18.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to ſea and marine officers, for 1766 —	412983	6	3
2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's ſhips, docks, building ſhips, wharfs, and ſtore-houſes, for 1766	277300	0	0
	690283	6	3

MARCH 13.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expence of his Majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 24th of January, 1766, and not provided for by parliament —	404310	16	6¾
2. Out of the monies, or ſavings, ariſing from the pay of the land forces in the hands of the paymaſter-general, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 24th of January, 1766, and not provided for by parliament ———	74777	14	0
3. For paying off and diſcharging the exchequer bills, made out by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted by parliament for 1766 ——	1000000	0	0
4. For paying off and diſcharging the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act paſſed in the preceding ſeſſion, chap. 19. and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion ——	800000	0	0

5. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency

on

	l.	s.	d.
on the 5th of July, 1765, of the ſeveral rates and duties upon offices and penſions, &c. which were made a fund by the act 31 Geo. II. chap. 22. for paying annuities at the Bank, in reſpect of 5000000 borrowed for 1758 —	45561	7	10½
6. To replace to ditto the like ſum iſſued thereout, for paying annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. for the year ended the 26th of September, 1765, which were granted, in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in, and cancelled, purſuant to the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. —	139342	2	4
7. To replace to ditto, the like ſum iſſued thereout, for paying the charges of management of the ſaid annuities, for two years and one half, due 29th September 1765 — —	4898	14	9½
8. To replace to ditto, the like ſum paid out of the ſame to make good the deficiency, on the 10th of October 1765, of the ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties on all cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by act 3 Geo. III. chap. 12. for paying annuities, in reſpect of 350000 l. borrowed for 1763 —	29211	12	6
9. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia for 1766 — — —	4866	3	5
10. Upon account, of ſundry expences for the ſervice of Nova Scotia, in 1750, 1751, 1752, 1762, and 1763, not provided for by parliament —	8008	12	7
11. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June 1765, to 24th June 1766 —	3986	0	0
12. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Eaſt Florida, for the ſame time — —	5250	0	0
13. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Weſt Florida, for the ſame time — —	5300	0	0
14. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North America for 1766 —	1784	4	0
15. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Senegambia for 1766 — — —	5550	0	0
	2,532,847	8	0¾

MARCH 18.

1. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum, iſſued thereout, to diſcharge from the 29th of September 1765, to the 25th of December following, the annuities attending ſuch part of the joint ſtock, eſtabliſhed by act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. in reſpect of ſeveral navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures as were redeemed in purſuance of the act of laſt ſeſſion, chap. 23.	8708	17	7¾
2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1766	150,000	0	0
	158,708	17	7¾

MARCH 24.

1. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa	13000	0	0
2. Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to diſcharge ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commiſſioners, appointed by his Majeſty, for examining and ſtating ſuch claims and demands	106043	13	1¼
2. Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to complete the payment of the money ſtipulated by treaty to be paid to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in extinction of all demands, under the title of reaſonable ſuccour, or otherwiſe	50000	0	0
3. Upon account, towards enabling the foundling hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children, as were received into the ſame, on or before the 25th of March 1760, from 31ſt December 1765 excluſive, to Dec. 31. 1766, incluſive, to be iſſued and paid for the ſaid uſe, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever	32,725	0	0
4. And further for the ſaid uſe, and to be iſſued in the ſame manner upon account, the monies remaining uniſſued of thoſe granted in the laſt ſeſſion, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, amounting to	1167	10	0
	189,936	3	8¼

APRIL 10.

1. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy	1,200,000	0	0

2. That one third part of the remaining capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per cent. per annum, granted in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, purſuant to an act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9, be redeemed, and paid off, on the 25th of December next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame.

3. To enable his Majeſty to redeem, and pay off, one third part of the capital ſtock of the ſaid annuities	870,888	5	5½
	2,070,888	5	5½
April 14.			
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1765	292,828	0	4¼
Sum total of the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion	8,273,280	11	1⅝

Ways and means for raiſing the above ſupply granted to his Majeſty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

JANUARY 31.

THAT the uſual temporary duties upon malt, &c. be continued from the 23d of June 1766, to the 24th of June 1767, 750,000 l.

FEBRUARY 21.

1. That the uſual land tax of 4 s. in the pound be continued for one year, from the 25th of March 1766. 2,037,824 l. 15 s. 11 d.

2. That proviſion be made, to remove all doubts concerning the aſcertaining of the duties payable upon the importation of linen cloth of the manufacture of Ruſſia, in purſuance of the act of laſt ſeſſion, chap. 43. and for ſupplying an omiſſion in the ſaid act, by declaring that all unrated linen cloth and diaper of Ruſſia, being in breadth more than twenty-two inches and a half, and not thirty-one and a half inches, were by the ſaid act intended to be rated at 4 l. for every 120 Engliſh ells thereof.

MARCH 10.

1. That the duties granted upon cyder and perry by the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 12. ſhall from and after the 5th of June next enſuing ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That, from and after the ſaid 5th of July, an additional duty of 6 s. per hogſhead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which ſhall be made within this kingdom, and ſold by retail, to be paid by the retailer thereof.

3. That, from and after the ſaid 5th of July, an additional duty of 3 l. be laid upon all cyder and perry, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom.

4. That from and after the ſaid 5th of July, a duty of 15 s. 8 d. per hogſhead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which ſhall be made within this kingdom, and ſent or conſigned to, and received by, any factor or agent, to be ſold or diſ-

poſed of, the ſaid duty to be paid by ſuch factor or agent.

5. That, from and after the ſaid 5th of July, a duty of 6 s. per hogſhead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, made for ſale within this kingdom, by dealers in, or retailers of cyder or perry, from fruit of their own growth, to be paid by ſuch dealers and retailers.

6. That the ſaid duties be appropriated unto ſuch uſes and purpoſes, as the duties granted by the ſaid act, made in the third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, were thereby made applicable.

MARCH 18.

That the ſum of 1,800,000 l. be raiſed by loans, or exchequer-bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament, and ſuch exchequer-bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on or before the 5th of April 1767, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer-bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment.

APRIL 21.

1. That towards the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum of 1,5000,000 l. be raiſed in manner following: That is to ſay, the ſum of 900,000 l. by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per centum, to commence from the 5th of January laſt: and the ſum of 600,000 l. by a lottery, to conſiſt of 60,000 tickets, every blank to be of the value of 6 l. the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like 3 per cent. annuities, to commence from the 5th of January 1767; and that all the ſaid annuities be transferrable at the bank of England, be paid half-yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January in every year out of the ſinking fund, and be added to, and made part of the joint ſtock of 3 l. per cent. annuities, which were conſolidated at the bank of England, by certain acts, made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late Majeſty, and ſeveral ſubſequent acts, ſubject to redemption by parliament. That every contributor towards the ſaid ſum of 900,000 l. after his making the depoſit herein aftermentioned, ſhall, in reſpect of every 60 l. of his contribution to ſuch ſum, be intitled to receive four tickets in the ſaid lottery, upon payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor, towards the ſaid ſum of 900,000 l. ſhall, on or before the 8th of May next, make a depoſit, with the caſhiers of the bank of England, of 15 l. per centum, in part of the monies ſo to be contributed, as a ſecurity for making the future payments to the ſaid caſhiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to ſay,

On the 900,000 l.

10 l. per cent, on or before the 8th of June next; 10 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of July next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of Auguſt next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of September next; 15 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of October next; 20 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of November next.

And the monies to be contributed, in reſpect of the ſaid lottery, ſhall be paid to the ſaid caſhiers on or before the times herein after limited: that is to ſay,

On the lottery:

25 l. per cent. on or before the 20th of June next; 35 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of July next; 40 l. per cent. on or before the 15th of September, 1766.

And that all the monies, received by the ſaid caſhiers, be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe, in this ſeſſion of parliament, and not otherwiſe; and that every contributor, who ſhall pay in the whole of his contribution, on account of his ſhare in the annuities attending the ſaid ſum of 900,000 l. at any time on or before the 13th of October next, or on account of his ſhare in the ſaid lottery, on or before the 14th of July next, ſhall be allowed an intereſt, by way of diſcount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, on the ſum ſo completing his contribution reſpectively, to be computed, from the day of completing the ſame, to the 15th of November next, in regard of the ſum paid on account of the firſt-mentioned annuities, and to the 15th of September next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the ſaid lottery.

2. That the ſeveral rates and duties, now payable upon houſes, in Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine from and after the 10th of October 1766.

3. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October. 1766, there ſhall be paid for and upon every dwelling houſe, inhabited, which now is or hereafter ſhall be erected, within that part of Great Britain called England, the yearly ſum of three ſhillings.

4. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid, for and upon every dwelling houſe, inhabited, which now is or hereafter ſhall be erected, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the yearly ſum of one ſhilling.

5. That the ſeveral rates and duties, now payable for windows or lights, in Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766.

6. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling houſe, inhabited, or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great Britain, which ſhall contain ſeven windows or lights, and no more, the yearly ſum of 2d, for each window, or light, in ſuch houſe.

7. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October. 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window, or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain eight windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly ſum of 6 d. for each window, or light, in ſuch houſe.

8. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window, or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain nine windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly ſum of 8d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

9. That from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain ten windows or lights, and no more, the yearly ſum of 10d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

10. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain eleven windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

11. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall

be paid for every window or light, in ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain twelve windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 2 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

12. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain thirteen windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 4 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

13. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 6 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

14. That from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain twenty windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 7 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

15. That from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain twenty-one windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 8 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

16. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain twenty-two windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 9 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

17. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain twenty-three windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 10 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

18. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which which ſhall contain twenty-four windows or lights and no more, the yearly ſum of 1 s. 11 d. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

19. That, from and after the ſaid 10th of October, 1766, there ſhall be paid for every window or light, in every ſuch dwelling houſe, which ſhall contain twenty-five windows or lights or upwards, the yearly ſum of 2 s. for each window or light in ſuch houſe.

20. That out of the ſaid rates and duties there be ſet apart and applied to the general or aggregate fund, the yearly ſum of 9 ,485 l. 6 d. three farthings, in lieu of the like ſum, which, by an act made in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majeſty, was directed to be ſet apart and applied to the ſaid fund, out of the rates and duties upon houſes, and windows or lights, thereby granted.

21. That there be alſo ſet apart out of the ſaid rates and duties, the yearly ſum of 93,217 l. 10 s. 1 d. and one ſixth part of a penny, which appears to have been the annual produce, upon a medium of ſix years laſt paſt, of certain rates and duties upon houſes, and windows or lights, granted by an act made in the 31ſt year of his ſaid late Majeſty's reign; and that ſuch yearly ſum be applied towards payment of the annuities, eſtabliſhed by the ſaid act.

22. That the reſidue of the produce of the ſaid rates and duties

be carried to the ſinking fund, in lieu of ſuch part of the ſaid duties ſo to ceaſe and determine, as were applicable to ſuch fund, and alſo, for making good to the ſame, the payments to be made thereout, of the annuities attending the ſum of 1,500,000 l.

23. That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied, the ſum of 215,000 l. out of ſuch monies as have ariſen, and ſhall or may ariſe, of the ſurplus monies; and other revenues compoſing the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund.

April 29.

1. That the ſum of 80000 l. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, which was granted to his Majeſty in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1765, be iſſued and applied towards raiſing the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion.

2. That a ſum, not exceeding 181,000 l. of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention between his Majeſty and the French king, concluded and ſigned at London, the 27th of February, 1765, for the maintenance of the late French priſoners of war, be applied to ditto.

3. That ſuch of the monies, remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, for the diſpoſition of parliament, and as ſhall be paid into the ſaid receipt on or before the 5th of April, 1767, of the produce of the duties charged by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, upon the importation and exportation of gum Senega and gum Arabic, be applied to ditto.

4. That a ſum, not exceeding 60000 l. of ſuch monies remaining in the receipt of the exchequer for diſpoſition of parliament, and as ſhall be paid into the ſaid receipt on or before the 5th of April, 1767, of the duties granted or continued, by an act made in the fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, as were thereby reſerved to be diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expence of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied to ditto, for maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded iſlands, for the year 1766.

5. That proviſion be made, for declaring that the additional duties granted by an act made in the third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, upon wines imported, were, by the ſaid act, intended, and ought, to be paid without any diſcount or deduction inwards, or drawback on re-exportation.

May 5.

1. For continuing the 19th clauſe of act 9 and 10 Will. III. chap. 26. and the proviſo in the 5th clauſe of the act 12 Anne, ſtat. 1. chap. 18.

2. For continuing the firſt twenty-four clauſes of the act 8 Geo. I. chap. 15.

3. For continuing the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 35. as amended by the act 25 Geo. II. chap. 35.

4. For continuing the act 5 Geo. II. chap. 24. except ſuch part thereof as relates to the importation and exportation of foreign coffee into and from the Britiſh colonies in America.

5. For continuing the act 19 Geo. II. chap. 27.

6. That liberty be granted to export coals from Great Britain to

the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey and Alderney, annually, free of the duty laid upon all coals exported, by the act of laſt ſeſſion, chap. 35. viz. to Guernſey any quantity of coals not exceeding 100 chaldrons, Newcaſtle meaſure, from the port of Newcaſtle, and 150 ſuch chaldrons from Swanſea; to Jerſey 350 from Newcaſtle, and 150 from Swanſea; and to Alderney 110 from Newcaſtle, and 10 from Swanſea.

MAY 8.

1. That proviſion be made for declaring, that the power granted by the act 2 Geo. III. chap. 5. to remove ſpirits made for exportation to warehouſes for home conſumption, ſhould extend to ſuch ſpirits only as are made from corn, malt, or melaſſes.

2. That from and after the firſt of Auguſt, 1766, there be paid to his Majeſty, upon every pound weight avoirdupois of Italian wrought ſilks, called crapes or tiffanies, imported, a duty o 17 s. 6 d. to be paid by the importer, over and above all duties now payable thereon; and that the produce of the ſaid duty be carried to the ſinking fund.

3. That a quantity not exceeding thirty tons weight, in any one year, of gum Senega and Arabic, be allowed to be exported, free of duty, under proper regulations and reſtrictions, to Ireland, for the uſe of the manufacturers there.

4. That authority be given to permit, under proper limitations and reſtrictions, the importation into this kingdom, from the iſle of Man, of ſuch bugles as were brought into the ſaid iſle before the firſt of March, 1765, on payment of one half of the old ſubſidy only.

MAY 10.

1. That all the duties now payable on the importation of cotton wool into this kingdom do ceaſe and determine. 2. That a duty of 3 s. per piece be laid upon all ſuch foreign linen cloth, called cambric, and upon French lawns, which ſhall be exported from this kingdom to the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. 3. That the duties impoſed by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, upon the exportation from this kingdom, of wrought ſilks, Bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt India, and callicoes, printed, dyed, painted, or ſtained there, do ceaſe and determine. 4. That there be granted to his Majeſty, on all ſuch wrought ſilks, Bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt India, and callicoes, printed, dyed, painted, or ſtained there, as ſhall have been publicly ſold in this kingdom, on or before a certain day, to be limited, a ſubſidy of poundage after the rate of 1 s. for every 20 s. of the value of ſuch goods, according to the groſs price at which the ſame were originally ſold, at the public ſales thereof, ſuch ſubſidy to be paid by the proprietors of the ſaid goods. 5. That there be granted to his Majeſty a like ſubſidy upon all ſuch wrought ſilks, Bengals, ſtuffs, and callicoes, as ſhall be publicly ſold on or after ſuch day to be limited, the ſaid ſubſidy to be paid by the Eaſt India company, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be ſold at

their public ſales, and by the buyer of the ſaid goods, at any other public ſale. 6. That the monies, ariſing by the ſaid ſubſidies, be appropriated in like manner as the duties granted by the ſaid act were thereby appropriated. 7. That all ſugars which ſhall be imported into this kingdom, from any Britiſh colony or plantation, on the continent of America, be made ſubject to the like duties as are now payable upon the importation of French ſugars.

MAY 14.

1. That for every gallon of ſingle brandy ſpirits or aqua vitæ, imported into Great Britain from beyond the ſeas, not being the produce of the Britiſh colonies and plantations, there be paid by the importer, before landing, an additional duty of 6 d.

2. That for every gallon of brandy ſpirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain from beyond the ſeas, not being the produce of the ſaid colonies and plantations, there be paid by the importer, before landing, an additional duty of 1 s.

3. That the ſaid duties be applied to the ſame uſes, as the duties laid on brandy ſpirits and aqua vitæ by the act 33 Geo. II. chap. 9. are now applicable.

4. That for encouraging the exportation of hempen cordage manufactured in Great Britain, from hemp imported from foreign parts, and alſo from hemp of the growth of Great Britain, there be allowed upon the exportation thereof, a bounty of 2 s. 4 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ for every hundred weight of ſuch cordage ſo exported; the ſaid bounty to be paid upon the exportation, out of the net duties which have been, or ſhall be, paid upon the importation of all foreign hemp into this kingdom.

5. That for encouraging the exportation of hempen cordage manufactured in Great Britain, the drawback of 2 s. and 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ now payable on all foreign hemp exported from Great Britain to forign parts, do ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

6. That ſuch part of the duties laid by a reſolution of this houſe, of the 10th inſtant upon ſugars imported into this kingdom, from any Britiſh colony or plantation on the continent of America, as ſhall ariſe over and above the duties now payable upon ſugars ſo imported, be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament.

7. That the duty of 3 s. laid by a reſolution of this houſe, of the ſaid day, upon every piece of cambric and French lawns, exported from this kingdom to the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be alſo paid into the ſaid receipt, and reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament.

MAY 16.

1. That a duty of 1 l. 10 s. ſterling be paid for every negro, which ſhall be exported in foreign veſſels from the iſland of Jamaica. 2. That a duty of 1 l. 10 s. ſterling be paid for every negro, which ſhall be imported into the iſland of Dominica. 3. That a duty of 6 d. ſterling be paid for every barrel of beef and pork, which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland of Dominica. 4. That a duty of 6 d. ſterling be paid for every firkin of butter, which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland. 5. That a duty of 6 d. Ster. be paid for every hundred weight avoirdu-

pois of ſugar, which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland. 6. That a duty of 2 s. ſterling be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of cocoa, which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland. 7. That a duty of 6 d. ſterling be paid for every hundred gallons of melaſſes, which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland. 8. That a duty of 6 d. ſterling be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of coffee, which ſhall be imported into the ſaid iſland. 9. That the ſaid duties ſhall be applied in defraying the expence of carrying into execution ſuch directions and regulations, as may be given and made by any act in this ſeſſion of parliament, for opening and eſtabliſhing any ports in the ſaid iſland, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandize, and for maintaining, ſecuring, and improving, ſuch ports. 10. That no other duties be paid upon the importation of any foreign American goods, in any ſuch port in the iſland of Dominica. 11. That all goods, of American produce, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom, from ſuch ports as may be ſo opened, in the ſaid iſland of Dominica, be deemed foreign, and be made ſubject to the ſame duties reſpectively, as are now payable upon the importation of the like goods, of the produce of the French plantations in America, except only certain quantities of ſugars, coffee, cocoa, piemento, and ginger, the amount of the importation whereof ſhall be limited, under proper regulations and reſtrictions, in reſpect of the produce of the ſaid goods, within the ſaid iſland. 12. That the ſaid duties be appropriated to ſuch uſes, as the duties upon ſuch foreign goods are now applicable unto.

Theſe are all the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means which, in this ſeſſion, were agreed to by the houſe; but as the ſums to be raiſed by many of them cannot be known, I ſhall therefore add a liſt of thoſe that may, as follows:

By the reſolutions of January 31	750000	0	0
— February 21	2037824	15	11
— March 18	1800000	0	0
By the 1ſt and 23d reſolution of April 21	3650000	0	0
By the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th reſolutions of April 29	321000	0	0
Sum total of the ways and means provided by this ſeſſion	8558824	15	11
Exceſs of the proviſions	285544	4	9¼

MARCH 3.

Accounts were ordered to be laid before the houſe of the amount of the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and alſo of the act of the preceding ſeſſion, chap. 19. which was the next day accordingly done, and the accounts being then ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members, they were on the 12th referred to the committee of ſupply. As all thoſe loans, or exchequer bills, were to be diſcharged

charged and cancelled by the aids granted in this ſeſſion, it was the cauſe of the reſolution of the committee of ways and means reported and agreed to on the 18th; and as ſoon as it was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in by the ſame gentlemen who had been ordered to prepare and bring in the malt-tax bill. As ſuch bills are often prepared before hand, Mr. Cooper, in purſuance of this order, the next day preſented to the houſe, a bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of 1766; which bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, as it accordingly was on the 20th, and having afterwards paſſed through both houſes, it received the royal aſſent on the 11th of April, being only five or ſix days after it had come to be in the power of the poſſeſſors of theſe loans or exchequer bills, to demand payment, or to tender them in payment of any of our public taxes.

April 23. The 2d and 3d reſolutions of the committee of ſupply reported and agreed to on the 10th were upon motion again read, and then it was ordered that a bill be brought in purſuant thereunto, and to be prepared and brought in by the ſame gentlemen. Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Cooper preſented to the houſe a bill for redeeming one third part of the remainder of the joint ſtock of annuities, eſtabliſhed by an act of the 3d of his preſent Majeſty's reign in reſpect of ſeveral navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures; which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and as it neither did, nor well could meet with any oppoſition, it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 14th of May.

As ſoon as the two reſolutions upon which this bill was founded were agreed to, it was ordered, that Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that one third part, &c. and he having accordingly given and publiſhed a proper notice, therefore it was by this act enacted, that the ſaid notices ſhould be deemed good and ſufficient notices for the redemption of one third part of the ſaid joint ſtock, and of the annuities attending on ſuch part; and that the ſame ſhall be redeemable, and redeemed accordingly; and that on or before the 25th of December, 1766, there ſhall be iſſued and paid to the governor and company of the bank of England, the ſum of 870888 l. 5 s. 5 d. halfpenny, out of all or any of the aids or ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion, or out of the ſurpluſſes commonly called the ſinking fund (except out of the ſaid aids ſuch as hath been, or ſhall be, in the ſame ſeſſion ſpecially and entirely appropriated to any one particular uſe or purpoſe), to be applied by the ſaid governor and company in payment of the like ſum for the redemption and full ſatisfaction of one third part of the ſaid remaining joint ſtock, together with ſuch intereſt or annuities upon the ſame as ſhall on the ſaid 25th be grown due; which intereſt or annuities the bank was to pay on or until that day, even though the principal monies ſhould have been paid and ſatisfied to them before that day; as the annuities growing due upon this third part between Michaelmas and Chriſtmas were by this act to be paid into the bank upon account of the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund; and the annuities growing due yearly upon the whole of this joint ſtock were, by the act which eſtabliſhed it, to be paid out of the ſinking fund yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

This is the ſubſtance of the act; but I ſuppoſe no part of the principal monies was paid into the bank before the ſaid 25th of December, 1766; for as a great many new exchequer bills were to be iſſued by the act I have laſt mentioned, I reckon the whole produce of the public revenue was applied as faſt as it came in, either to the immediate public ſervice, or to the paying off the old exchequer bills, in order to delay as long as poſſible the iſſuing of any new bills; becauſe no exchequer bill bears any intereſt until it is iſſued, and conſequently every day's delay in iſſuing it, is a day's intereſt ſaved to the public, as the intereſt upon ſuch bill is not payable termly but daily, until they are returned again into the exchequer, or into the hands of ſome revenue-collector, from which day the intereſt ceaſes until the bill or bills be re-iſſued for ſome public ſervice.

April 21. The reſolutions that day reported being, after ſome debate upon the firſt, agreed to, it was ordered that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in upon them, and to be prepared and brought in by the ſame gentlemen appointed to bring in the laſt mentioned bill. In purſuance of this order, Mr. Paterſon, on the 7th of May, preſented to the houſe a bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the ſinking fund; which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. And as it was in ſubſtance nothing more than that of converting the firſt of the ſaid reſolutions into the form of an act, it afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

In further purſuance of the ſaid order, Mr. Paterſon, on the ſaid 7th of May, preſented to the houſe a bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1766; which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The next day it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning, which was at ſeveral times put off until the 13th, when after reading the order of the day, inſtructions were ſeverally ordered to the committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe of credit, and alſo a clauſe of appropriation, and it was ordered that ſo much of his Majeſty's ſpeech to both houſes on the 15th of November 1763, as related to the money ariſing from the ſale of prizes veſted in the crown, and to the ſums which ſhould ariſe by the ſale of the ceded iſlands, being applied to the public ſervice, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee, and alſo that the account of the produce of ſuch part of the ſinking fund, on the 5th of April, 1766, as was ſubject to the diſpoſition of parliament, be referred to the ſaid committee.

With theſe inſtructions and re-

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* See act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9.

ferences the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and having gone thro' the bill, and made all the proper amendments, the report was next day received, the amendments agreed to, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 22d it was read a third time, being now intitled, A bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of 1766; and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament. It was then paſſed, and ſent to the Lords for their concurrence, which their Lordſhips granted without any amendment; and at the end of the ſeſſion it received the royal aſſent.

As to this act itſelf, I think it neceſſary to obſerve, that from the account of the produce of the ſinking fund referred to the committee upon the bill, there appeared to be then in the receipt of the exchequer the ſum of 439586 l. 10 s. 2 d. ¾, conſequently, by virtue of the clauſe of credit contained in the act, the treaſury were impowered to raiſe but 1710413 l. 3 s. 9 d. ¾ which they were impowered to raiſe by loans or exchequer bills, without any limitation of intereſt: and as to the other ſums applied by this act to the ſervice of 1766, they conſiſted of thoſe mentioned in the following reſolutions of the two grand committees of ſupply and ways and means, viz. The firſt reſolution of the 29th of April of that of ways and means, 80000 l. The ſecond reſolution of ditto 181000 l. The third reſolution of ditto. The 5th reſolution of February 15th of that of ſupply, 2321 l. 14 s. 10 d. ⅛. The 4th reſolution of April 29th of that of ways and means, 60000 l. The ſecond reſolution of March 13th of that of ſupply, 74777 l. 14 s. And the 4th reſolution of March 27th of ditto, 1167 l. 10 s. ſo that the other ſums applied by this act to the current ſervice amount to 199226 l. 18 s. 10 d. and half a farthing, making in the whole 2349226 l. 18 s. 10 d. ⅛, beſide the produce of the duties on gum Senega, which could not then be known.

Theſe were all the bills paſt into laws that can properly be called money bills; but there were ſome other bills paſſed from whence ſome addition may ariſe to the public revenue. We may now calculate what was granted by laſt ſeſſion for the payment of debts contracted during the laſt war, and what was granted for emergencies that may not annually occur, from whence we ſhall ſee what may be our neceſſary annual expence hereafter in time of the moſt profound peace; for as we had not laſt year ſo much as one Spithead expedition nor one German prince ſubſidized, we cannot expect to be in any future year at a leſs public expence. Among our debts paid off I ſhall reckon ſervices incurred and not provided for, and likewiſe the deficiencies, and replacings to the ſinking fund; for though ſome ſuch may probably occur every year, yet they may more properly be called debts paid off, or emergencies, rather than a part of the neceſſary annual expence. Therefore from the ſum total of laſt year's grants, we muſt deduct the following reſolutions, viz.

The 12th of February the 15th	35061	6	2
The firſt eight reſolutions of March the 13th	2498042	8	0¾
The firſt of March the 18th	8708	17	7½
The firſt two reſolutions of March the 27th	156043	13	8½
The reſolutions of April the 10th	2070888	5	5½
The reſolution of April the 14th	292828	0	4¾
Total to be deducted	5061572	11	5
Neceſſary annual expence	3211707	19	8⅝

But as ſome of the articles of this public expence muſt neceſſarily in time of peace decreaſe yearly, particularly the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th reſolution of February the 15th, and the 3d and fourth reſolutions of March the 27th, and probably the 2d of February the 18th, we muſt ſuppoſe that when we have paid off all the debts not provided for before the end of the war, our neceſſary annual expence will never much exceed 3000000 l. unleſs our parliament ſhould not only think that they have a right and a knowledge of the circumſtances of every one of our colonies in America ſufficient for enabling them to judge how much, and in what manner, they can ſeverally contribute towards the public expence, but alſo reſolve to exerciſe that right; for if this ſhould be the caſe, the 4th reſolution of February the 15th and thoſe of January the 27th would together ſoon amount to double what they are.

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, on Tueſday the 14th day of January, 1766; with the humble addreſſes of both houſes upon the occaſion, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WHEN I met you laſt I acquainted you, that matters of importance had happened in America, which would demand the moſt ſerious attention of parliament.

That no information which could ſerve to direct your deliberations in ſo intereſting a concern might be wanting, I have ordered all the papers that give any light into the origin, the progreſs, or the tendency of the diſturbances which have of late prevailed in ſome of the northern colonies, to be immediately laid before you

No time has been loſt, on the firſt advice of theſe diſturbances, to iſſue orders to the governors of my provinces, and to the commanders of my forces in America, for the exertion of all the powers of government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and in the effectual ſupport of lawful authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this occaſion I commit to your wiſdom; not doubting but your zeal for the honour of my crown, your attention to the juſt rights and authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and your affection and concern for the welfare and proſperity of all my people, will guide you to ſuch ſound and prudent reſolutions, as may tend at once to preſerve thoſe conſtitutional rights over the colonies, and to reſtore to them that harmony and tranquillity, which have lately been interrupted by riots and diſorders of the moſt dangerous nature.

If any alterations ſhould be wanting in the commercial œconomy of the plantations, which may tend to enlarge and ſecure the mutual and beneficial intercourſe of my kingdoms and colonies, they will deſerve your moſt ſerious conſideration. In effectuating purpoſes ſo worthy of your wiſdom and public ſpirit, you may depend upon my moſt hearty concurrence and ſupport. The preſent happy tranquillity, now ſubſiſting in Europe, will enable you to purſue ſuch objects of our interior policy with a more uninterrupted attention.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates

mates for the current ſervice of the year to be laid before you. Such ſupplies as you may grant ſhall be duly applied with the utmoſt fidelity, and ſhall be diſpenſed with the ſtricteſt œconomy.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I earneſtly recommend to you to proceed in your deliberations with temper and unanimity. The time requires, and I doubt not but your own inclinations will lead you to thoſe ſalutary diſpoſitions. I have nothing at heart but the aſſertion of legal authority, the preſervation of the liberties of all my ſubjects, the equity and good order of my government, and the concord and proſperity of all parts of my dominions.

The Addreſs of the houſe of Lords.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return our hearty and moſt unfeigned thanks to your Majeſty for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs and condeſcenſion, in ordering to be immediately laid before us all the materials of information, which may ſerve to direct our proceedings upon the very important objects which your Majeſty has propoſed to our conſideration.

We cannot avoid expreſſing our ſatisfaction in your Majeſty's parental care and vigilance, in loſing no time to iſſue the neceſſary orders, for exerting the ſeveral powers of government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and the ſupport of order and legal authority. Concurring heartily with your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions, we will exert our utmoſt endeavours to aſſert and ſupport your Majeſty's dignity and honour, and the legiſlative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; and will take into conſideration the moſt proper methods to provide for the reſtoration of the tranquillity of thoſe colonies, which has been diſturbed by ſuch violent and dangerous commotions.

We congratulate your Majeſty, that the ſtate of tranquillity, ſo happily ſubſiſting in Europe, leaves us at leiſure to attend to the mutual commercial concerns of your kingdoms and colonies.

Permit us, Sir, to condole with you on the loſs your Majeſty and your royal family has ſuſtained, by the premature death of his R. Highneſs Prince Frederick William; whoſe amiable qualities and early attainments afforded ſo pleaſing a proſpect of happineſs to your Majeſty, and of advantage to your kingdoms.

Our deliberations will, we truſt, be conducted with that prudence and temper which your Majeſty ſo graciouſly recommends. You will find, Sir, that our ſentiments correſpond with your Majeſty's gracious intentions towards all your ſubjects; and that all things which may tend to re eſtabliſh tranquillity and order, and to cement the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh dominions in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependence, ſhall be the firſt objects of our attention; that ſuch a firm authority may be eſtabliſhed, and ſuch a ge-a general ſatiſfaction diffuſed over every part of your extenſive empire, as ought to diſtinguiſh the government of ſo wiſe, ſo juſt, and ſo beneficent a prince.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. Your firm and temperate reſolution to ſupport the dignity of my crown, and the legiſlative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; your care, at the ſame time, to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquillity in thoſe colonies; and your regard to the proſperity and happineſs of all my people, ſhew diſpoſitions which are altogether worthy of your wiſdom, and which cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects both at home and abroad You will find me unalterably fixed in the ſame intentions. Your affectionate condolence on the death of my brother, affords me ſome conſolation on that melancholy occaſion.

The addreſs of the houſe of Commons.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs we acknowledge that care for the welfare of your people, and that confidence in the loyalty and affection of your faithful Commons, which your Majeſty ſhews in the early communication, your Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, of the neceſſary informations relative to the diſturbances in America. Your reliance on the wiſdom and duty of your parliament in a matter of ſo great importance, and the attention ſhewn by your Majeſty in referring to our deliberation and advice the joint concern of your Majeſty's royal authority, the rights of your parliament, and the happineſs of your ſubjects, are at once objects of our higheſt admiration and gratitude.

It is our duty, as it ſhall be our care, to imitate that temper and equanimity which appear in your Majeſty's conduct, by mixing with our zeal for the honour of your Majeſty's government, and with our juſt regard for the dignity and authority of parliament, the utmoſt attention to the important objects of the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, and the tendereſt concern for the united intereſts of all your Majeſty's people.

It is with inexpreſſible grief we are again called upon to condole with your Majeſty, on the death of another prince of your royal family, whoſe amiable diſpoſition, and whoſe early virtues in the firſt dawn of life, while they ſhew him worthy of the illuſtrious race he ſprung from, muſt now double our regret for his untimely loſs.

The general ſtate of peace and tranquillity ſo happily reigning in all parts of Europe, muſt give the greateſt ſatisfaction to every one, who has any concern for the true intereſt of this country, or who feels for the general happineſs of mankind.

Our aſſiſtance ſhall not be wanting to aid your Majeſty with our advice, and to ſtrengthen your authority for the continuation of that harmony, ſo happily preſerved by the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, and the influence of your mild auſpicious government.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall, with the greateſt chearfulneſs, grant your Majeſty the ſupplies neceſſary for the current ſervice of the year; having the firmeſt reliance on the promiſe your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to make, of ſeeing them duly applied, with that œconomy which your own wiſdom will direct, and which the circumſtances of this country ſo ſtrongly demand.

The unanimity and diſpatch, which your Majeſty is pleaſed to recommend, we ſhall, from motives both of duty and inclination, endeavour to make the rule of our proceedings; being ſenſible that nothing can more immediately tend to add weight to the deliberations of parliament, or efficacy to their reſolutions.

And as the conſtant tenor of your Majeſty's conduct ſhews that the happineſs and proſperity of your people are the ſole objects of your concern, we ſhould be equally wanting in duty to our ſovereign, and care for our own honour, did we a moment neglect our part, in promoting all ſuch wiſe and ſalutary meaſures, as may tend to reflect dignity on your Majeſty's government, and fix the welfare of your people on the moſt ſolid foundations.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

Gentlemen,

The moderation and temper with which you reſolve to enter into the conſideration of the important affairs I have recommended to you, cannot but give me the greateſt ſatisfaction; as, from thoſe diſpoſitions, I entertain the fulleſt confidence, that your wiſdom will direct you to ſuch meaſures, as will inſure the common happineſs and welfare of all my dominions, which will always be the invariable objects of my care and attention.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, on Friday the 6th of June, 1766.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that I have obſerved the wiſdom and moderation which have uniformly guided you through the many important deliberations, in which you have been engaged during the courſe of this long and intereſting ſeſſion of parliament. I perſuade myſelf, that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt be the natural reſult of deliberations conducted upon ſuch principles.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the ſupplies which you have ſo chearfully given for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, and for the ſupport of public credit: and you may reſt aſſured, that no œconomy will be wanting, to render them effectual for the purpoſes for which they were granted.

by

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The preſent general diſpoſition of all the powers of Europe, ſeem: to indicate a continuance of peace s and it is my earneſt deſire to preſerve the general tranquillity, by fulfilling, on my part, all the engagements I am under by treaties. And on this foundation, I may reaſonably hope and expect the ſame ſtrict performance of thoſe engagements, which other powers are under to my crown.

The many regulations which you have made for extending and promoting the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, and for ſettling the mutual intercourſe of my kingdoms and plantations, in ſuch a manner, as to provide for the improvement of the colonies, on a plan of due ſubordination to the commercial intereſts of the mother country, are the ſtrongeſt proofs of your equitable and comprehenſive regard to the welfare of all my dominions; an object truly worthy of a Britiſh parliament.

It ſhall be my endeavour, that ſuch care be taken, as may tend to ſecure and improve the advantages which may be expected from ſuch wiſe and ſalutary proviſions.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that you will exert your beſt endeavours in your reſpective counties, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to promote good manners and good order among my people; whoſe true and laſting happineſs ſhall be my conſtant care, and upon whoſe affections I ſhall always firmly rely.

I receive your condolence on the melancholy event of my brother's death as a mark of your affection and loyalty.

I ſhall be careful that my conduct ſhall juſtify the confidence you ſo affectionately expreſs, in my applying properly ſuch ſupplies as you may find neceſſary for the public ſervice.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, on Tueſday the 11*th of November,* 1766.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE high price of wheat, and the defective produce of that grain laſt harveſt, together with the extraordinary demands for the ſame from foreign parts, have principally determined me to call you thus early together, that I might have the ſenſe of parliament, as ſoon as conveniently might be, on a matter ſo important, and particularly affecting the poorer ſort of my ſubjects.

The urgency of the neceſſity called upon me, in the mean time, to exert my royal authority for the preſervation of the public ſafety, againſt a growing calamity, which could not admit of delay. I have therefore, by and with the advice of my privy council, laid an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour going out of the kingdom, until the advice of parliament could be taken thereupon.

If further proviſions of law be requiſite or expedient, with regard to the dearneſs of corn, ſo neceſſary to the ſuſtenance of the poorer ſort, they cannot eſcape the wiſdom of parliament, to which I recommend the due conſideration thereof.

At the ſame time I muſt with concern take notice, that, notwithſtanding my cares for my people, a ſpirit of the moſt daring inſurrection has, in divers parts, broke forth in violences of the moſt criminal nature.

Neceſſary orders have been given for bringing ſuch dangerous offenders to condign puniſhment, and ſpeedy juſtice; nor ſhall vigilance and vigour on my part be wanting to reſtore obedience and reverence to law and government.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that ſince I laſt met you, I have concluded a treaty of commerce with my good ſiſter the Empreſs of Ruſſia, whereby that conſiderable branch of trade is fixed on a juſt and ſatisfactory footing.

It is with pleaſure that I alſo acquaint you, that the marriage between my good brother the King of Denmark, and my ſiſter the Princeſs Caroline Matilda has, been ſolemnized, and the natural alliance between the two crowns happily ſtrengthened by an additional tie of ſo agreeable a nature.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the current ſervice of the year to be laid before you.

Such ſupplies as you may grant ſhall be duly applied with the utmoſt fidelity, and ſtricteſt regard to the objects for which they are granted.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The general poſture of affairs in Europe affords no occaſion to lay any thing new before you upon that head. My purpoſes are conſtant, and fixt to maintain, on my part, the public tranquillity inviolate; and to ſupport the dignity of my crown, and the rights of my ſubjects. The juſtice and wiſdom of the other great powers of Europe leave no room to apprehend any intentions of a contrary nature.

Addreſs of the houſe of Lords.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our unfeigned thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the ſincereſt ſatisfaction that we congratulate your Majeſty on the addition to your royal family, by the birth of a princeſs royal; ever mindful of that divine bleſſing to which we owe the preſervation of our religion and conſtitution, by the ſucceſſion of your illuſtrious houſe to the throne of theſe kingdoms, and of the happineſs we, together with all your Majeſty's ſubjects, have enjoyed under their moſt auſpicious government.

Permit us alſo, Sir, to congratulate your Majeſty on the ſolemnization of the marriage of your Majeſty's ſiſter, the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, with the King of Denmark, by which the natural alliance between the two crowns receives ſuch an additional ſtrength and ſupport.

We acknowlege, with the trueſt gratitude, the paternal affection and tender concern which your Majeſty has ſhewn for your people, by laying an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour, until the ſenſe of parliament could be taken thereon; preventing by this meaſure the immediate and dangerous conſequences, which would have ariſen to the public welfare, and more particularly to the eaſe and comfort of the poorer ſort of your ſubjects, from a ſcarcity of that grain.

We ſhall give, on our part, the moſt earneſt attention to the conſideration of every means, by which the evils of ſcarcity may be effectually prevented; anxious to forward the gracious and ſalutary purpoſes, which your Majeſty conſtantly manifeſts, for the welfare of every rank of your ſubjects. Truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's royal wiſdom, in having given the neceſſary orders for bringing the offenders againſt the public peace to condign puniſhment and ſpeedy juſtice, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, of our reſolution to purſue and maintain meaſures ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſuppreſſion of riot and licentiouſneſs, and for enforcing that reſpect and obedience which are due to government.

We gratefully acknowledge the communication it has pleaſed your Majeſty to make to us, of a treaty of commerce being concluded with the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The ſecurity given thereby to ſo conſiderable a branch of trade, by fixing it on a juſt and ſatisfactory footing, is a freſh inſtance of your Majeſty's conſtant care and concern for the commercial intereſts of theſe kingdoms.

Animated with the trueſt ſentiments of duty, zeal, and affection, we thankfully receive the juſt and wiſe declaration of your Majeſty's intentions, to maintain the public tranquillity, as well as to ſupport the dignity of the crown, and the rights of your people.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

The ſenſe you expreſs of the meaſures which the ſafety of my people put me under the neceſſity of taking, during the receſs of my parliament, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction. I rely on your aſſurances, that you will conſider, with attention, the proper means of preventing the evils of ſcarcity, and the neceſſary meaſures for enforcing that obedience and reverence which are due to laws and government.

Your approbation of the treaty of commerce which I have concluded with my good ſiſter the Empreſs of Ruſſia, is extremely agreeable to me; and I receive, with particular pleaſure, your congratulations on the birth of my daughter the princeſs royal, and on the marriage of my ſiſter the Princeſs Carolina Matilda, with my good brother the King of Denmark.

The addreſs of the houſe of Commons.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We deſire your Majeſty will believe, that we entertain the moſt grateful ſenſe of the paternal and tender regard your Majeſty has ſhewn for the welfare of your people, by laying an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour going out of the kingom, until your Majeſty ſhould have the advice of your parliament on that important ſubject.

And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful Commons will not fail, agreeably to your Majeſty's recommendation, to take this weighty matter into our moſt ſerious conſideration, in order, by timely and effectual meaſures, to purſue the two great ends, which your Majeſty's wiſdom has pointed out, of providing againſt the many evils attending a dearneſs or ſcarcity of corn, eſpecially to the poorer ſort of your Majeſty's ſubjects; and, at the ſame time, of ſuppreſſing that daring and dangerous ſpirit of riot, which has of late too generally ſhewn itſelf in many parts of this kingdom.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that we aſſure your Majeſty, of our unfeigned joy on the ſafe and happy delivery of her Majeſty, and on the birth of a princeſs; every increaſe of your Majeſty's royal family being a freſh pledge of the future liberty and happineſs of your people.

And, animated with the ſame zeal, we moſt heartily congratulate your Majeſty on the ſolemnization of the marriage of your Majeſty's ſiſter, the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, with the King of Denmark; by which the union with that ancient and natural ally of your Majeſty's crown is ſtrengthened, by a freſh tie of the moſt endearing kind.

We return your Majeſty our very ſincere thanks, for your gracious communication, that a treaty of commerce has been lately concluded with the Empreſs of Ruſſia; which, whilſt it gives us hopes of ſeeing that important branch of our trade continued hereafter on a ſolid and advantageous footing, is a new proof of your Majeſty's conſtant regard for the true intereſt of this commercial nation.

It is with the utmoſt chearfulneſs that your Majeſty's faithful Commons will grant ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſervice of the year; having the utmoſt confidence in the aſſurance your Majeſty is pleaſed to give; that they will be punctually applied to thoſe purpoſes for which they ſhall be granted.

We beg your Majeſty will permit us to expreſs our higheſt ſatisfaction on the preſent happy eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity; and the well-grounded hopes we entertain, from the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, and the influence of your example, that, while your Majeſty wiſely unites, with the reſolution to ſupport the dignity of your crown and the rights of your people, a true zeal for the general peace and happineſs of mankind, the ſame ſpirit of equity and moderation, which animates your Majeſty's conduct, will direct the councils of the other great powers of Europe to the like juſt and ſalutary views.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you moſt hearty thanks for your loyal and affectionate addreſs. The part you take in the late happy events in my family, completes the ſatisfaction I receive from them. I ſee with pleaſure the continuance of that zeal and true public ſpirit which I have already experienced in my faithful Commons, by your early attention to the ſeveral great objects recommended to your conſideration, and particularly to the means of providing againſt the evils attending a ſcarcity of corn, and for ſecuring the tranquillity of the country. You may depend on my invariable attention to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom.

A proclamation, for putting the laws in execution againſt foreſtalling, regrating, and engroſſing of corn.

GEORGE R.

WHereas ſeveral good ſtatutes have been made againſt foreſtallers, regraters, and engroſſers, who are thereby declared open oppreſſors of the poor, and enemies of their country: and by an act made in the parliament, holden in the fifth and ſixth years of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, the buying, bargaining, or contracting for the corn coming by land or by water to any market or fair, or to any city, port, haven, creek, or road, of this realm, or Wales, from any parts beyond the ſea, to be ſold before the ſame ſhall be brought into the markets, fairs, &c. to be ſold; and the making any motion by word, letter, meſſage, or otherwiſe, to any perſon, for the inhancing of the price, or dear ſelling of the ſame, and the diſſuading any perſon from bringing his or her corn to any of the ſaid markets, fairs, &c. to be ſold, are prohibited, and adjudged foreſtalling: And, whereas, by the ſame act, it is declared, that the obtaining, or getting into any man's poſſeſſion, any corn, in any fair, or market, and ſelling the ſame in any fair, or market, held in the ſame place, or within four miles thereof, ſhall be adjudged regrating; and, whereas, by the ſame act, it is likewiſe declared, that it ſhall be adjudged an unlawful ingroſſing, to buy or contract for any corn, to ſell the ſame again, otherwiſe than is therein particularly allowed of, (that is to ſay) buying of barley, bigg, or oats (not by foreſtalling) to be converted into malt or oatmeal in the houſe of the buyer, which ſhall be ſo converted indeed; or the taking of any corn reſerved without fraud, upon any leaſe, for term of any life or years; or the buying of any corn (not by foreſtalling) by any badger, kidder, or carrier, who is to be licenſed ſo to do, and ſhall ſell the ſame in open fair, or market, or to ſome victualler, or other perſon, for the proviſion of his or their houſes, within one month after the ſame ſhall be ſo firſt bought; or providing, without foreſtalling, the uſual quantity of corn for any city, borough, or town corporate, or for proviſion, or victualling any ſhip, caſtle, or fort, within the dominions of the crown; all which ſorts of dealing in corn are not offenſive to the ſtatute;

tute; nor the buying of corn (except by foreſtalling) by any perſon licenſed ſo to do, to be tranſported by water, from any port or place in England, or Wales, unto any other port or place within our dominions; ſo that the ſame be, without fraud, ſhipped within forty days after the ſame ſhall be bought, and carried with ſuch expedition as the wind and weather will permit, to the port the cocket of the ſame ſhall declare, and there to diſbark and ſell the ſame, and bring a certificate thereof from a juſtice of the peace of the county, or mayor, or bailiff of the town, and of the cuſtomer of the port, of the place, and day, where the corn was unladed and ſold, to the cuſtomer and comptroller of the port where the ſame was ſhipped; the puniſhments of which ſaid offences are enacted to be impriſonment for two months, without bail, or mainprize, for the firſt offence, beſides forfeiture of the corn ſo bought or had; for the ſecond offence, impriſonment for the ſpace of half a year, without bail, or mainprize, and loſs of double the value of corn ſo bought or had as aforeſaid; and for the third offence, ſetting on the pillory in the place where the offender ſhall dwell, and forfeiture of all his goods and chattels, and impriſonment during our pleaſure; the one moiety of all which forfeitures is given to the proſecutor, in caſe he will ſue for the ſame; but the whole forfeiture will belong to us, where the conviction ſhall be at our ſuit only. And it was thereby likewiſe enacted, that if any perſon, having ſufficient corn for proviſion of his houſe, and ſowing of his ground for one year, ſhall buy any corn in any fair, or market, for the change of his ſeed, and ſhall not bring to the ſame fair, or market, the ſame day, ſo much corn as ſhall be bought for his ſeed, and ſell the ſame if he can, at the price the ſame ſhall then go at in the ſaid fair, or market, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the double value of the corn ſo bought. And whereas, by an act, made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted, that no badger, lader, kidder, carrier, buyer, or tranſporter of corn, ſhall be licenſed but in the general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, for the county where ſuch perſon ſhall ſo dwell, and hath dwelt for the ſpace of three years before the date of his licenſe, who is then an houſeholder, not a ſervant, or retainer to any perſon, and who, at the time of granting ſuch licenſe, is, or hath been a married man, not under the age of thirty years; which licenſes are to continue but for a year, and muſt be ſigned and ſealed by three of the juſtices then preſent, whereof one to be of the quorum, on pain of forfeiting 5 l. by every perſon taking any licenſe not purſuant to the ſaid act, and all ſuch licenſes are, by the ſaid act, declared null and void. And the ſaid juſtices are, by the ſaid act, impowered to take bond and ſurety by recognizances of the perſon licenſed, that he ſhall not foreſtall, or ingroſs, or otherwiſe practiſe, or do any act, or thing contrary to the ſaid ſtatute of Edward the ſixth. And it is further likewiſe provided by the ſaid act, that no perſon ſhall buy any corn, or grain, out of open fair, or market, to ſell again, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall be thereunto licenſed by ſpecial order and expreſs words, upon pain of forfeiting the like ſum of 5 l. all which ſeveral offences, the juſtices of the peace, at the quarter-ſeſſions for the county where ſuch offences ſhall be committed, have power to hear and determine. And whereas the prices of corn are already very much increaſed, and the ſame is likely to grow much dearer, to the great oppreſſion of the poor, partly, becauſe the ſaid acts are not duly put in execution; we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy-council, to iſſue forth this our royal proclamation; and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all, and every, our judges, juſtices of the peace, mayors, ſheriffs, bailiffs, and all other magiſtrates, officers, and miniſters, whatſoever, and whereſoever, within England, Wales, and our town of Berwick upon Tweed, that they, and every of them, within their reſpective places and juriſdictions, do cauſe the ſaid acts, and all other acts relating to the ſame matters, to be in all, and every the parts and branches thereof, put in ſpeedy and effectual execution; and that they do take care that no licenſe be granted to any badger, lader, kidder, carrier, or buyer of corn, or grain, but to ſuch perſons as are, or ſhall be qualified for the ſame, according to the directions of the acts of parliament relating thereunto, and under ſuch ſureties as thoſe acts do require; and that they do take care, that all offenders againſt the ſaid acts be effectually proſecuted according to the purport of the ſaid acts. And we do hereby require and charge all our officers, miniſters, and loving ſubjects whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting in the due execution of this our royal proclamation, on pain of our high diſpleaſure, and of ſuch pains and puniſhments, as may by law be inflicted upon the contemners of our royal authority.

Given at our court at St. James's the 10th day of September 1766, and in the ſixth year of our reign.

[By the above ſtatute of the fifth of Queen Elizabeth, the clerk of the peace is allowed twelve pence and no more, for every licenſe, eight pence for every recogniſance, and four pence for regiſtering the ſame. For which ſaid fee, the ſaid clerk or his deputy ſhall have and keep one regiſter-book, and therein ſhall regiſter and write all the names, ſirnames, and dwelling-places of ſuch as ſhall be licenſed as aforeſaid, with a brief declaration or entry of the ſaid licenſe, and of the day, time, and place, where ſuch a licenſe or licenſes ſhall be granted; which book or regiſter, the ſaid clerk of the peace, or his deputy, ſhall have and bring to every ſeſſions, to the intent that it may appear what number of licenſes be and ſhall be from time to time granted, whereby the better conſideration may be had thereof.]

At the court at St. James's, Sept. 26. 1766.

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been informed by addreſſes from the lord mayor and aldermen of London, the cities of Briſtol and Norwich, and other conſiderable corporations, and numerous bodies of men, that the price of wheat has gradually increaſed ever ſince the ports were opened by the expiration of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament prohibiting the exportation of corn, and that at Bear-key it is above the bounty-price, and in moſt other places in the kingdom greatly exceeding the ſame, and it is upon the ſtrongeſt ground to be preſumed to be ſtill riſing; that the ſtock in hand is very inconſiderable; and that the crop of the preſent year has failed in ſuch a proportion, that if the exportation be not immediately ſtopped, there is great cauſe to foreſee that very ſhortly there will not remain in the kingdom a quantity ſufficient for the neceſſary ſupply of his Majeſty's ſubjects: And whereas this apprehenſion is much increaſed from the undoubted informations his Majeſty has received, that from the failure of, and deficiencies in the crops in ſeveral foreign parts, commiſſions have been received from thence to purchaſe wheat, to ſupply ſuch foreign markets, at an unlimited price; and which commiſſions are at this time larger and more extenſive than have been known at any time; ſo that unleſs his Majeſty ſhould, upon this emergency, exert his royal authority to prevent the further exportation of wheat and wheat-flour, his Majeſty's ſubjects would be in danger of want, whilſt foreigners are ſupplied from this country: And whereas the parliament ſtanding prorogued to the eleventh day of November next, his Majeſty has not an opportunity of taking the advice of his parliament ſpeedily enough upon the preſent emergency to ſtop the progreſs of a miſchief daily increaſing, and which, if not immediately provided againſt, might be productive of calamities paſt all poſſibility of remedy: It is therefore, upon the grounds of the above urgent neceſſity now impending, and for the ſafety, benefit, and ſuſtenance of his Majeſty's ſubjects, that his Majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, doth order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ſhips and veſſels laden or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat or wheat-flour, to be exported to foreign parts; and that the ſaid embargo do continue and remain from the date hereof until the fourteenth day of November next. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. Blair.

At the Court at St. James's, Sept. 26. 1766.

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majeſty hath received information, that the price of wheat has gradually increaſed ever ſince the ports were opened, by the expiration of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament prohibiting the exportation of corn,

corn, and that in the port of London, the price of wheat has been for two ſucceſſive market-days, above 48 s. the quarter Wincheſter meaſure; and it is upon the ſtrongeſt grounds to be preſumed to be ſtill riſing:— His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy council, (purſuant to the powers veſted in his Majeſty for that purpoſe, by an act paſſed in the 33d year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the Second), hereby prohibit the making, extracting, or diſtilling of any kind of low wines, or ſpirits, from any wheat, wheat-meal, wheat-flour, or wheat-bran, or any mixture therewith, from the date hereof until the 14th day of November next: whereof all perſons concerned are to take notice, and yield due obedience to his Majeſty's commands hereby ſignified.

W. BLAIR.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

AT the court at St. James's the 12th day of November, 1766.

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, have this day preſented an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the time of the embargo laid upon all ſhips, laden or to be laden with wheat and wheat-flour, to be extended, and that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to order an additional embargo to be forthwith laid upon all ſhips laden or to be laden with barley or malt, to be exported to foreign parts: And whereas the houſe of Commons have likewiſe this day preſented an humble addreſs to his Majeſty for the like purpoſes:—His Majeſty in council, taking both the ſaid addreſſes into conſideration, is thereupon pleaſed to order, that the embargo, laid by order in council of the 26th day of September laſt, upon all ſhips and veſſels laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain with wheat or wheat-flour, to be exported to foreign parts, be continued from the expiration of the time limited by the ſaid order. And his Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that an additional embargo be forthwith laid upon all ſhips and veſſels, laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain, with barley or malt to be exported to foreign parts. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the admiralty, the Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, and his Majeſty's Secretary at war, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. SHARPE.

The humble addreſs to his Majeſty, of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled; preſented on the 8th of October, 1766, on the happy occaſion of the birth of the Princeſs Royal; with his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, with the moſt zealous ardour and affection embrace the earlieſt opportunity of approaching the throne of the beſt of princes, with our joyful congratulations on every event pleaſing to your Majeſty and ſalutary to your kingdoms.

The ſafe delivery of the Queen, a princeſs endeared to your Majeſty and the whole nation by every royal and virtuous accompliſhment, fills our hearts with the utmoſt thankfulneſs to divine Providence.

An increaſe of your Majeſty's auguſt family by the birth of a Princeſs royal, cannot fail of diffuſing univerſal joy amongſt all your faithful ſubjects, as it farther ſecures to them and their poſterity, a long continuance of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings, which they have hitherto enjoyed under the protection of your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe.

The auſpicious marriage of your Majeſty's royal ſiſter, the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, with that great potentate the King of Denmark, (on which we beg leave to felicitate your Majeſty), muſt afford the moſt intereſting ſatiſfaction, not only to us and all your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, but alſo to every Proteſtant power in Europe.

Permit us, Royal Sir! to aſſure you, that your faithful citizens of London are ever ready to evince to all the world, that their hearts and affections are ſincere oblations of gratitude to your Majeſty, for your conſtant paternal care, and eſpecially for the recent inſtance of your tender attention to the neceſſities of your people.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

"Your loyal and affectionate profeſſions upon the happy events of my Queen's ſafe delivery, and the marriage of my ſiſter to my very good ally the King of Denmark, cannot but be moſt acceptable to me.

It is with pleaſure that I ſee the juſt ſenſe which the city of London entertains of thoſe meaſures, which the neceſſity of the occaſion obliged me to take for the relief of my people; and I hope they will have the deſired effect of quieting mens minds, and removing the diſtreſſes which ſeemed daily to increaſe."

The humble addreſs of the houſe of commons of Ireland to his Majeſty, in relation to a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in that kingdom; tranſmitted by his Excellency the Earl of Hertford.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and with all humility to teſtify our ardent and inviolable attachment to your ſacred perſon and government; and to implore that your Majeſty will ſuffer us to preſent you the univerſal prayers of your loyal people of Ireland, *in aſſiſtance of the repreſentations and endeavours of the chief governors of this* *kingdom*, towards inducing your Majeſty, in your royal beneficence, to return to your moſt faithful ſubjects the bill tranſmitted to Great Britain, for limiting the duration of parliament this ſeſſion.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty has received the addreſs of the houſe of commons on the ſubject of a bill, ſome time ſince tranſmitted, for limiting the duration of parliaments.

The ſentiments of his faithful commons were already known to his Majeſty, by their paſſing the heads of that bill; not can any ſolicitation add weight to that ancient and conſtitutional way of ſignifying their deſires on the like occaſions.

His majeſty will always have the higheſt ſatisfaction in complying with the wiſhes of his faithful commons; but no conſideration can prevail with his Majeſty to ſwerve from that indiſpenſable duty, which the conſtitution preſcribes to him, of concurring in ſuch proviſions only, as, on mature deliberation, and advice of his council, appear to him, at the time, calculated to promote the true intereſt and happineſs of his people. *G. R.*

The addreſſes of both houſes of parliament, to his Excellency, Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; at Dublin, on Friday the 6th of June, 1766; *with his Excellency's anſwers*.

The humble addreſs of the houſe of Lords.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate with your Excellency on the approaching concluſion of this ſeſſion of parliament, diſtinguiſhed by the many uſeful bills returned from Great Britian, which will be laſting benefits to this kingdom, and will remain as the moſt honourable monuments of the wiſdom and ſucceſs of your Excellency's adminiſtration.

We had long, my Lord, wiſhed to ſee your Excellency fill that high ſtation, to which his Majeſty's goodneſs to his people of Ireland has called you.

The beſt-founded hopes were univerſally entertained of the juſtice, honour, and humanity of the chief governor, as thoſe qualities were known to have eminently adorned the manners, and diſtinguiſhed character of the private man.—But our moſt ſanguine expectations of an adminiſtration honourable and agreeable to his Majeſty, and ſatisfactory and beneficial to his people, were raiſed from your Excellency's conſtant exertion of your power to promote the inſeparable intereſts of Great Britain and Ireland, and your unwearied endeavours by public and private protection, and by the powerful influence of your own example, to encourage the trade, manufactures, and agriculture of this kingdom.

The ſeveral wiſe proviſions made this ſeſſion in favour of our trade and manufactures, for the preſervation of peace and order, for the encouragement of tillage, and above all, that important bill for granting a bounty on the exportation of corn, long wiſhed for, and often attempted, and now by his Majeſty's peculiar favour returned under your Excellency's adminiſtration, will ſatisfy our fellow-ſubjects, and muſt convince poſterity, that our expectations have been anſwered; and that our moſt flattering hopes have been crowned with ſucceſs.

Theſe conſiderations, my Lord, added to the mildneſs, prudence, and impartiality of your adminiſtration in the high office of repreſentative of the beſt of ſovereigns, muſt naturally excite our warmeſt wiſhes, that his Majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed, according to his uſual paternal goodneſs, to continue a governor to preſide over us, who has given ſuch a proſpect of happineſs, and rendered himſelf ſo juſtly dear to his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects of Ireland.

His Excellency's anſwer.

My Lords,

Your favourable acceptance of my endeavours for the public ſervice, and this peculiarly affectionate mark of your approbation and eſteem, are extremely agreeable and highly honourable to me. I muſt be happy in the perſuaſion, that an adminiſtration, which has received the ſanction of your good opinion, and in which your Lordſhips have expreſſed ſo much content and ſatisfaction, muſt have been, in ſome reſpects, uſeful to this kingdom. It is the greateſt honour to you, and the higheſt pleaſure to me, that my perſeverance in my duty to his Majeſty, and in my regards to the true intereſts of this kingdom, will be the only means of inſuring the continuance of your confidence and regards.

The humble addreſs of the houſe of Commons.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your prudent, juſt, and wiſe adminiſtration, and for the many good laws, ſo highly beneficial to the peace and tranquillity, and to the trade, manufactures, and tillage of this kingdom, the return of which was obtained by your Excellency's interpoſition, during this ſeſſion of parliament; particularly for the acts for the eſtabliſhment of county-infirmaries and the preſervation of corn, which will prove the means of preſerving the health, and providing for the ſupport of the people; and alſo for the act for the encouragement of our fiſheries; and more eſpecially for that uſeful and important law for the encouragement of tillage, ſo long wiſhed for by the people of this kingdom.

We think ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to teſtify our ſenſe of your Excellency's ſtrict attention to the execution of juſtice, by the vigorous proſecutions ſo effectually carried on againſt the diſturbers of the public peace; and to lay before your Excellency the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our affection and gratitude for the faithful diſcharge of your Excellency's high truſt, with equal regard to the conſtitutional rights of the crown, and the liberties of the people; and of our well-grounded confidence in your Excellency's known attachment to the true intereſt of this kingdom.

And we can have no doubt that your Excellency will, upon your return into the royal preſence, repreſent, in the moſt favourable manner, to the beſt of princes, the duty, zeal, and loyalty of his faithful and affectionate ſubjects of this kingdom; their entire reliance on his Majeſty's goodneſs; their conſtant and invariable reſolution to maintain the rights, and to ſupport the honour and dignity of the crown, with the ſame zeal and attention with which our great and amiable ſovereign has ever preſerved the liberties of all his ſubjects.

His Excellency's anſwer.

I Receive, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, thoſe repeated and affectionate declarations of the approbation and eſteem of the houſe of commons: I am highly pleaſed to find, that my adminiſtration has been agreeable to you; and I am extremely happy to hear, that you think it has been uſeful to the public: no one of my predeceſſors ever wiſhed more ardently to promote the proſperity of Ireland; and if I could poſſibly want any inducement to continue my beſt endeavours for that purpoſe, my gratitude to your regards, and for the confidence you have placed in me, would be an additional incitement.

I ſhall continue to repreſent to his Majeſty, in the ſtrongeſt manner, your duty and loyalty, your fidelity and affection to his perſon, family, and government; and that your zeal for his ſervice can only be equalled by what muſt be altogether as agreeable to the beſt of princes, your zealous attachment to the intereſt of your country.

His Excellency the Earl of Hertford's Speech, to both houſes of parliament; at Dublin, June the 7th, 1766.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

YOUR ardent zeal and unwearied pains for the ſervice of your country, have neceſſarily drawn this ſeſſion into an unuſual length: It is now time you ſhould reſt from your labours, to relieve you with repoſe and relaxation, and that you ſhould return to your reſpective counties, to receive the thanks of your fellow-ſubjects, for your great and ſucceſſful attention to the public good.

Your long and aſſiduous deliberations have been fully recompenſed, by the many uſeful and important laws, which have now received the royal aſſent, and which will remain as laſting monuments of the great goodneſs of his Majeſty, and of the wiſdom and vigilance of his parliament. The proviſion made to preſerve the health, and relieve the infirmities of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this kingdom, by the eſtabliſhment of county-infirmaries; the wiſe and humane deſign of encouraging tillage, by the act for the preſervation of corn, for which ſalutary purpoſes conſiderable ſums are to be annually paid out of the treaſury; the king's conſenting, during this ſeſſion, in ſeveral inſtances, to a diminution of his hereditary revenue for the improvement of your trade, manufactures, and tillage, but eſpecially the uſeful and important law, for the encouragement of tillage, cannot fail to make the deepeſt and moſt laſting impreſſions on your minds, of his Majeſty's tender regards and parental affection for his people of Ireland.

The public tranquillity has, I flatter myſelf, been effectually ſecured, not only by the exemplary puniſhment inflicted on ſeveral private perſons engaged in thoſe wicked and dangerous outrages, which had ſo long infeſted ſome parts of this kingdom; but by the act for the detection and puniſhment of thoſe offenders, which has now received the royal aſſent. Popular inſurrections, when quelled, have often, in other countries, proved unfavourable to liberty; but we have this ſeſſion an improvement made in our conſtitution, extending even to the caſe of thoſe inſurgents themſelves, by the act for regulating trials in caſes of high treaſon; a memorable inſtance of his Majeſty's juſt confidence in the duty and loyalty of his faithful ſubjects of this kingdom.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

I have the king's commands to return you thanks in his name, for the uſual ſupplies granted by you, with your accuſtomed unanimity; and to expreſs his Majeſty's ſatisfaction, that you have eaſed your fellow-ſubjects, by reducing the inteteſt of part of the national debt. I am alſo to return you his Majeſty's thanks, for your chearful concurrence in the proper meaſures for the diſpoſition and accommodation of the king's troops, ſo as to render them of moſt uſe for the ſafety and defence of this kingdom: a work of the moſt important utility. Your zeal and unanimity upon that occaſion, and the truſt repoſed in me, demand my moſt grateful acknowledgments. I cannot ſufficiently commend your pains, care, and attention, in providing for the building and repairing of churches, in which you may reſt aſſured of my beſt and moſt hearty aſſiſtance.

I am particularly to thank you for the unſolicited mark of your confidence and eſteem, by the truſt placed in me, of raiſing money, if the exigencies of government ſhould require it: a power which ſhall not be executed, unleſs the exerciſe of it ſhall be juſtified by the moſt evident neceſſity. Happy muſt that country be, where a mutual intercourſe of truſt and confidence, and a reciprocal exchange of affection and gratitude, have ſo long and ſo uniformly ſubſiſted between the king and his people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The affectionate addreſſes of both houſes of parliament, repeatedly preſented to me, convey the moſt honourable teſtimony of your approbation of my conduct, and give me ſome hopes, that I have not been altogether an unprofitable ſervant to my royal maſter, and to his people, in this arduous ſtation, which it has been the king's pleaſure to place me. I ſhall endeavour to deſerve the continuance of your favourable opinion, by ſhewing, upon every occaſion, the higheſt regards to the true intereſt of this kingdom, and the ſtricteſt attention to the juſt prerogative of the king, and to the liberties of the people: and let me earneſtly recommend unto you, in your ſeveral ſtations, to inculcate, by precept, authority, and example, a love and veneration for the laws, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the conſtitutional rights of the crown, the firmeſt ſecurity of civil liberty, and the ſtrongeſt barrier againſt diſorder and anarchy: to enforce the execution of juſtice, and a due obedience to the magiſtrate; to explain to the people the excellence of our happy conſtitution; to promote and confirm, in them, a juſt ſenſe of the many bleſſings they enjoy, and the moſt grateful ſentiments of the juſtice, moderation, and benignity of the king's government; and particularly, to point out the great benefits which this kingdom has obtained this ſeſſion of parliament, by his Majeſty's goodneſs in aſſenting to ſo many uſeful laws.

I have great ſatisfaction to find, that the act to prohibit the exportation of corn for a limited time, has produced the deſired effects, by preventing the dreadful calamity of a famine; I have uſed every endeavour in my power to promote the deſign of this law, by encouraging the importation of corn, and by leſſening the price to the poor in thoſe places, where, by applications made to me for that purpoſe, it appeared to be moſt neceſſary: apprehenſions of the ſame calamity had occaſioned a law of the ſame nature in Great Britain, but with an exception for this kingdom; an inſtance of the moſt affectionate attention from his Majeſty, and from our fellow-ſubjects of that kingdom, of which, I am perſuaded, we ſhall entertain the moſt grateful remembrance.

I cannot take my leave of you, without aſſuring you, that I look upon myſelf as obliged in juſtice, in intereſt, and in gratitude, to repreſent your conduct to his Majeſty in the moſt favourable manner; to continue my conſtant endeavours, in every ſituation, for the advancement of your trade, the aſſiſtance of your manufactures, and the encouragement of your tillage; to maintain the honour and dignity of the crown; and to promote the proſperity and happineſs of the people of Ireland.

Copy of a declaration delivered on the 4th of November, 1766, to the King and Republic of Poland, by Mr. Wroughton the Britiſh miniſter at Warſaw, in behalf of the diſſidents of that kingdom.

HIS Britannic Majeſty, ever excited by reaſonable deſires of protecting by all methods the Chriſtian Proteſtants, eſpecially thoſe who, by virtue of particular conventions, have a right to expect his aſſiſtance, finds himſelf obliged to repeat his preſſing repreſentations in favour of that oppreſſed part of the Poliſh nation, known by the name of Diſſidents; wherefore the underſigned, in conformity to freſh orders from the King, his moſt gracious ſovereign, has the honour to repreſent to you, Sir, and to the republic of Poland, that his Britannic Majeſty, beſides the many ſolid motives of juſtice and humanity, which give him reaſon to hope for a happy ſucceſs of the preſent negotiations relative to this affair, finding himſelf compelled, by a ſtrict alliance with the courts of Peterſburg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, to intereſt himſelf in behalf of the Diſſidents in all the forms of law, and in quality of guarantee of the treaty of peace of Oliva, wiſhes that, in the preſent diet, this virtuous but unhappy part of the Poliſh ſubjects may be re-eſtabliſhed, as members of the ſtate, in the poſſeſſion of their rights and privileges, as well as in the peaceable enjoyment of their mode of worſhip, which every one knows belonged to them before the ſigning of the ſaid treaty of Oliva. At the ſame time his Britannic Majeſty conſiders how great is the connection between the intereſts even of the republic and the juſtice of this affair, as well as the fundamental laws of the kingdom; laws which were not only obſerved for two centuries, but renewed by treaties with the northern powers, ſo ſolemn, that they do not permit the leaſt alteration to be undertaken, unleſs with the general conſent of the contracting parties. For theſe cauſes his Britannic Majeſty, filled with confidence of the equity and penetration of his Poliſh Majeſty, who, from the beginning of his reign, has given ſo many teſtimonies of zeal for the happineſs of mankind, and of love towards the adminiſtration of juſtice in the republic, has not the leaſt doubt that his juſt deſires will no longer be oppoſed by references to inefficacious conſtitutions, eſtabliſhed in the midſt of inteſtine troubles, contradicted by the formal proteſtations and expreſs declarations on the part of foreign powers.

Although the rights and privileges of the Diſſidents are founded on a doctrine, whoſe principles of charity and benevolence make it characteriſtical of Chriſtianity; and the divinity of its inſtitutor, who firſt preached it, renders it ſtill leſs a matter of doubt; yet it is this religion, of which the exerciſe is diſturbed, and of which its profeſſors are excluded from all honourable employments, and deprived of all means of ſerving their country. Nevertheleſs, their rights and privileges have been confirmed to them by many ordinances of the kingdom, ſettled by ſo many treaties, ſupported on foundations ſo ſacred and ſo evident to the eyes of all nations, that the underſigned miniſter of a monarch who preſerves towards the republic the ſincereſt ſentiments of friendſhip and of inclination to give proofs of them on every occaſion, flatters himſelf that the mediation of the King his maſter will produce the effects, which he may naturally promiſe himſelf; that the wiſdom of the nation aſſembled will afford a remedy to the evils which rend the ſtate, and oppreſs the Diſſidents, and that with regard to things eccleſiaſtical and civil, they may be re-eſtabliſhed in the ſituation they were in before the treaty of Oliva. As to the reſt, the ſincere wiſhes of his Britannic Majeſty for the glory of the King of Poland, and for the proſperity of the republic, are ſo notorious that it would be uſeleſs to give freſh aſſurances of them. In the mean while, the underſigned cannot avoid reiterating them, as an inconteſtable proof of their reality.

(Signed)

WROUGHTON."

CHARACTERS.

MEMOIRS *of* Madame la Marquiſe de POMPADOUR, *wherein are diſcovered the motives of wars, and treaties of peace, embaſſies, negotiations in the different courts of Europe; plots and ſecret intrigues; the character of generals, that of miniſters of ſtate, the cauſes of their elevation and diſgrace; and in general whatever remarkable has paſſed at the court of France during the twenty laſt years of the reign of* LEWIS XV. *Written by herſelf.*

THough we gave, in our laſt year's volume, ſome account of the life of the celebrated Madam Pompadour; yet we flatter ourſelves that the following extract from the memoirs of her life, lately publiſhed, and ſaid to be written by herſelf, will be far from being diſagreeable or tireſome to our readers. We are not inſenſible that the authenticity of theſe memoirs is called in queſtion, and that it is doubted whether they were literally wrote by the remarkable perſonage to whom they are attributed. We ſhall avoid entering into this diſcuſſion, as it is neither our province, nor a matter eaſily determined. If we conſider the vanity of the French, and the violent paſſion for memoir-writing, which it generally inſpires them with; it will be the leſs ſurpriſing to us, if the Memorialiſt, who is well known to have wanted neither wit or parts, ſhould have made ſuch an eſſay, and endeavoured to have varniſhed over the conduct of a life, ſo univerſally obnoxious as ſhe knew her own to be. Whether ſhe only furniſhed materials, and had them put into their preſent form by the aſſiſtance of ſome man of letters, is immaterial: there is nothing in the matter or conduct of the work, but what may be very well expected from a woman of her character, without any aſſiſtance, eſpecially one who had the opportunities of information, which ſhe poſſeſſed for ſo many years. We may venture to ſay, whoever theſe memoirs were really wrote by, the many curious anecdotes they contain, cannot fail of making them highly entertaining.

IT is not about the hiſtory of my life which I undertake to write; my deſign is more extenſive, as aiming at drawing a picture of the court of France under the reign of Lewis XV. The private memoirs of a favourite are little intereſting of themſelves; but it is not indifferent to know the character of the prince who raiſed her to favour, the intrigues of his reign, the genius of the courtiers, the ſchemes of the miniſters, the deſigns of the great, the projects of the ambitious; in ſhort, all the hidden ſprings that have ſet in motion the politics of her time.

The public ſeldom judge ſoundly of what paſſes in the cabinet.

They hear of the King's ordering armies to march, of his winning or loſing battles, and thereupon they reaſon according to their particular prejudices.

Hiſtory is ſcarce more exact, and generally annaliſts are but the echoes of public errors.

I ſhall avoid here all the details that do not intereſt the ſtate; for I write rather the age of Lewis XV. than the hiſtory of my own life. A king's favourite is only for the reign in which that prince lives; but truth is of all ages.

One muſt not likewiſe expect here a circumſtantial journal of the gallantries of Lewis XV. The king had many tranſient amours during my ſojourning at Verſailles. He ſaw ſeveral women; but they had no part in the public affairs. Their reign began and ended always in the bed of the prince. Thoſe weakneſſes inherent to human nature belong more to the private life of a king, than to the public hiſtory of a monarch. I will ſpeak of them ſometimes, but it ſhall be in a curſory manner. I ſhall ſay nothing of my anceſtors. The Roman emperors often raiſed to favour women of a more obſcure birth than mine; but, without going ſo far back, a number of ſuch examples are found in the hiſtory of our kings. The widow of the poet Scarron, who aſcended a degree higher than I did on the throne of France, was not born to come there. It is true ſhe was the daughter of a gentleman; but the throne is placed at an equal diſtance for all women that are not born princeſſes.

A number of injurious anecdotes have been related in regard to my parents. A wretched anonymous ſcribbler has gone farther by publiſhing a ſcandalous book, to which he gave the title of the Hiſtory of my life. M. le Comte d'Affry wrote to me from Holland, that this production was the growth of Great Britain. It is reſerved to the Engliſh to ſully the reputation of perſons placed in a diſtinguiſhed rank at the court of France, and it is ſaid to be a prerogative of that government to foment a hatred between the two nations.

Though my fortune was indifferent, my education was not neglected. I had maſters that formed me to dancing, muſic, and declamation, little talents which afterwards were of ſervice to me for the greateſt matters. I alſo applied myſelf to reading; and when I was thought to be ſufficiently accompliſhed, I was married to a man whom I did not love. This misfortune was followed by a greater; that is, this man loved me. I call it a misfortune, becauſe I do not know of a greater in the world. A woman, not beloved by a man whom ſhe has married without love, enjoys at leaſt her indifference.

During the firſt years of my marriage, there was great talk at Paris of the king's gallantries; and his inconſtant amours gave a right to all the women who had charms enough to pretend to his heart.

The place of miſtreſs to Lewis XV. was often vacant. All the paſſions at Verſailles had an air of debauchery. Love in that region was immediately worn out, as being reduced to enjoyment. Delicacy was baniſhed the court; and the whole ſcene of ſenſibility paſſed in the bed of the prince. The monarch often went to bed with a heart full of love, and the next day roſe with indifference.

This picture ſhocked me, for I confeſs that I had already formed the deſign of making myſelf to be loved by that prince. I was apprehenſive that a heart accuſtomed to paſſing amours was no longer ſuſceptible of attachment; and I bluſhed beforehand for indulging an inclination, which might leave after it nothing more than a ſhort ſatisfaction of the ſenſes; but my deſign was formed.

I had often ſeen the king at Verſailles without being noticed by him. His looks did not meet with mine. My eyes had many things to ſay to him; but they could never ſpeak to him. At laſt I ſaw the monarch, and converſed with him for the firſt time. It is impoſſible to expreſs what paſſed within me on this firſt interview. Fear, hope, admiration agitated my mind in their turns. At firſt I found myſelf confuſed, but the king ſpirited me up. Lewis XV. is the moſt affable prince of his court. His rank in a tête-a-tête converſation lays no reſtraint on any one: he is then a thouſand leagues from the throne: an air of goodneſs and candour ſhews itſelf in all his actions.

Our converſe had for me a thouſand charms; I was pleaſed, and I pleaſed in my turn. The king ſince confeſſed to me, that he had loved me from this firſt interview. It was agreed that we ſhould meet in private at the caſtle of Verſailles, and it was inſiſted that I ſhould take immediately an apartment there; but I prayed to keep myſelf yet for ſome time incognito; and as the king is the politeſt man in the kingdom, he granted my requeſt. At my return to Paris, a thouſand new agitations ſtarted up in my ſoul. The human heart is a ſtrange thing! We feel the effects of paſſions whoſe cauſe we are unacquainted with. I know that I had great pleaſure that moment; but pleaſure is not always a conſequence of love. A multitude of other paſſions are formed in us, which may all produce the ſame effect.

Our private correſpondence was infinitely pleaſing to me; but the king at laſt required that I ſhould fix my abode at Verſailles, and I conformed to his will. Books are but feeble images of what paſſes at courts. I fancied that I ſaw mortals of another ſpecies. Morals, manners, and cuſtoms are not there the ſame as elſewhere. Every courtier, beſides his particular character, has another which he forms for himſelf, and by which he acts all his parts. The favour of the prince gives life and motion to the ſoul of the courtier; and he receives no other light than that which comes to him from the throne.

To ſecure myſelf on this theatre, where I was quite a ſtranger, I was ſenſible that my firſt care ought to be that of knowing the genius of the actors. I did not know the king but by the portrait made of him in the world, and the world is almoſt always miſtaken in its judgment of the reigning prince. Flattery aſſigns him too many virtues, and diſſatisfaction gives him too many vices.

Lewis XV. has naturally a great deal of genius. His wit is lively, active, and piercing. He ſees at once the ſprings that ſet in motion the moſt complicated buſineſs of politics. He knows the weak ſides of the general ſyſtem, and the faults of each particular adminiſtration. That prince is born with a noble, great, and fine ſoul. The blood of the legiſlator, the hero, and the captain, flows in his veins; but a too confined education has deſtroyed in him the effect of thoſe great virtues. The Cardinal de Fleuri, who had a common ſoul, made him in his youth apply himſelf to and be converſant in little things; but this education did not deſtroy in him the moſt amiable qualities a ſovereign can be adorned with. Lewis XV. has a heart extremely good; he is humane, mild, affable, compaſſionate, juſt, equitable, deſirous of doing good, and the declared enemy of all that does not bear the character of honour and probity.

The queen, poſſeſſed of great virtues, has laid at the foot of the crucifix all domeſtic viciſſitudes. Far from complaining of a deſtiny that might have filled with bitterneſs the days of another princeſs, ſhe conſiders it as a particular favour of Heaven, which is pleaſed to try her conſtancy, to reward her for it in another life. She is never heard to utter any of thoſe tart expreſſions that indicate a diſcontent of mind. She is always the firſt to exalt the qualities of the king, and to draw the curtain over his weakneſſes. She never ſpeaks of that prince but with reſpect and veneration. No lady can carry farther Chriſtian perfection, nor aſſociate ſo many qualities in a rank, wherein the leaſt faults deface the greateſt virtues.

The dauphin, ſtill young, had no ſhare in the general adminiſtration. The king had ordered him to interfere in nothing, and he ſeemed well enough inclined to obey thoſe orders.

The madams of France were much devoted to reading in their private apartments; ſometimes they went a-hunting, aſſiſted at grand couverts, ſhewed themſelves at balls, and retired afterwards, without concerning themſelves much about the intrigues of the court.

The duke of Orleans, the firſt prince of the blood, came ſeldom to Verſailles; he had given into devotion, and ſpent his life in diſtributing alms.

The prince of Conti was then engaged in the war, and thought only of acquiring glory.

Condé was yet very young, and his uncle Charolois was involved in continued ſcenes of drunkenneſs.

The other princes allied to the throne had little or no ſhare in the public affairs, and only came to Verſailles to aſſiſt at ſome grand council, or be at the king's levee.

Cardinal de Tencin had a great aſcendant at court. The king placed great confidence in him, and they often conferred together. Several were of opinion that he was a great miniſter. I was little acquainted with him, ſo ſhall ſay nothing of him; but, when I think of the misfortunes Richelieu, Mazarin, and Fleuri have brought upon France, I cannot help having a diſlike to ſee people of that ſtate at the head of affairs.

Of all the miniſters that then governed France, the Count de Maurepas had moſt genius, activity, ty, and penetration. He had been as long in the miniſtry as Lewis XV. on the throne. The monarchy is indebted to him for the greateſt eſtabliſhments. It is he who had reſtored the marine, which after the death of Lewis XIV. was in a ſtrange diſorder. I have heard it ſaid that the branch of the Levant commerce was entirely his. He laboured much, and no one ever expedited ſo many affairs; his correſpondence was a maſterpiece of exactneſs. I ſaw ſeveral of his letters, and it is impoſſible in my opinion to ſay ſo many things in ſo few words.

The D'Argenſons, who happened to be made miniſters, had not yet any deciſive characters. It was ſaid of them that they were perſons of genius and probity; but that is not always ſufficient for fulfilling the duties incumbent on miniſters. I have heard it ſaid that an aſſortment of talents is neceſſary, and that the privation of the leaſt is enough to hinder a miniſter to diſtinguiſh himſelf.

M. de St. Florentin, who governed the affairs of the church, was a perſon of no conſequence either at town or in the court. He paſſed for neuter in the intrigues of Verſailles, and only minded his department. As no great genius was required for diſpatching letters de cachet, and exiling prieſts, he filled his poſt with all the dignity of a miniſter who had nothing more to do than to ſign.

The Comptroller-general Orry had the reputation of being a man of abilities, becauſe he knew how to project a great many exchange-edicts. Some months after his inſtallation at Verſailles, he produced not leſs than twenty-five, which were to bring two hundred millions into the king's coffers. He was called the grand financier, becauſe he found reſources for the king, by diminiſhing thoſe of the ſtate.

The Prince de Soubiſe was a perſon of knowledge and diſcernment. He was well verſed in a great many things; but thoſe who were tender of his reputation, would be glad he did not meddle with war. The ſoldier had no confidence in him. Perhaps he was in the wrong; and a great man, deſirous of becoming uſeful to his country, ſhould pay ſome deference to the opinion of the public.

The Marſhal de Noailles was a perſon of ſtill greater knowledge. Human underſtanding could not ſtretch farther the ſpirit of detail. Nature, in forming him, had made an effort. He poſſeſſed all the ſciences that enter the compoſition of political, civil, and military government; but the exertion of thoſe qualities did not paſs the bounds of the cabinet. His ſoul, timid, uncertain, and wavering on a day of action, robbed his mind of the faculties of acting. However, his vaſt and extenſive genius might intitle him to be the greateſt man in Europe for counſel.

Monſieur de Belleiſle was then much the mode, being ſpoken of both at court and at Paris. He was the only man in France that had given himſelf the greateſt trouble to learn ſuperficially an infinity of uſeleſs things. He pretended to be made for all manner of things, and he found the art of perſuading it, ſo as to keep people in perfect ignorance, that he was as bad a general as an indifferent negociator. He ſeemed very gentle in his manner, and expreſſed

preſſed himſelf with great facility. A courtier puffed up with his knowledge, his pride ſlipped always thro' a ſtudied modeſty; I never knew a vainer mortal.

The Chevalier his brother did not affect to have himſelf reputed ſo great a wit, which made him, in fact, to be reputed a greater; but his ambition was equally unbounded. He periſhed in the attempt of forcing an intrenchment which was to confer upon him the ſtaff of Marſhal of France.

The Duke de Richelieu was ſtill more in requeſt than Monſieur de Belleiſle. The king could not do without him; he was ſuperintendant to him of the 'petits ſoupers,' and maſter of the revels at Verſailles. No man ever ſhewed more taſte for ſetting out a feaſt, and embelliſhing it with little nothings. He was always torturing himſelf to eſpy and catch at greedily all opportunities of pleaſure, for diverting the king; but it was not for the monarch he took all this trouble. Motives of fortune and aggrandizing himſelf made him act. He is the moſt covetous man of rank and grandeur in the world. Without a genius for war, he had formed the deſign of becoming marſhal of France, and miniſter of ſtate, without any proper talents for either.

Maurice de Saxe was the hero of France. He was eſteemed the tutelary angel of the monarchy. I ſhall ſpeak of him at the place that treats of the battle of Fontenoy.

Monſieur d'Etrées had the reputation of being a great general. I ſhall mention him in his place.

Moſt of the other courtiers were officers of the ſecond rank. They came from the army to Verſailles, and from Verſailles returned to the army. Their intrigues at court were confined to promotions.

There were then none, or ſcarce any women, at court, that aſpired to the king's heart. Thoſe of a diſtinguiſhed rank would not debaſe themſelves in becoming the objects of a tranſient love. Others that courted that favour, had neither beauty nor graces ſufficient to recommend them. The Pariſian ladies were the only ones that were of an intriguing humour. Several of them aſſiſted at all the 'grand couverts,' and did not fail to be at every party of hunting. They ran after the king from morning till night; but this was no way of winning his heart.

I ſtrove to ſecure myſelf on the theatre to which fortune had raiſed me. The king was with me at all times when the affairs of the crown permitted him. He left his grandeur at the door, and entered my apartment without that oſtentation which elſewhere accompanies him. I made it my buſineſs to ſtudy his temper. Lewis XV. is naturally very gloomy; his ſoul is wrapped up in thick darkneſs. A melancholy diſpoſition forces him to ſpend many unhappy days in the boſom even of pleaſures; and at certain times his melancholy increaſes to ſuch a degree, that nothing can bring him out of that ſtate of languor. Then the burden of life becomes inſupportable to him. The enjoyment of a beautiful woman may, indeed, for ſome time, diſſipate his inquietudes, but it does not cure them; on the contrary, after poſſeſſion, the monarch is but the more diſpoſed to melancholy.

There is another misfortune inherent in the life of this prince: religion is continually at war with his paſſions. If on one ſide pleaſures attract him, on the other remorſe keeps him back. Thoſe continual contraſts make him the moſt unhappy man of his kingdom.

Finding that love alone could not introduce a change into the king's temper, I ſtrove to fix him by the charms of habit, a ſtronger tie for men than that of the paſſions. Hiſtory afforded me an example of it in the perſon of his great-grandfather. Lewis XIV. was ſo much accuſtomed to Madam de Maintenon, that no other woman was able to make an impreſſion on him; and, though the court then abounded with celebrated beauties, the widow of the poet Scarron, already of an age that cannot well inſpire men with paſſions, knew ſo artfully to fix his affections by the bonds of habitude, that the enchantment continued to the grave.

I formed a chain of pleaſures, which, by a conſtant ſucceſſion, weaned Lewis inſenſibly from his melancholy diſpoſition, and hindered his meeting with himſelf. I gave him a taſte for muſic, dancing, comedy, and the 'petits operas,' in which I ſung and repreſented myſelf. The 'petits ſoupers' finiſhed the decoration of the joyous ſcene; the king went to bed ſatisfied, and roſe contented. The next day he ran to my apartment (unleſs there was a grand council, or ſome other extraordinary ceremony) to take there, if I dare uſe the expreſſion, his doſe of good humour for the whole day. His attachment to me was by that inſtinct which cauſes us to love that which contributes to our happineſs. All the favourites before me thought only of making themſelves beloved by the king; not one of them had thought of diverting Lewis.

I became neceſſary to the monarch: the chains of habit increaſed daily. I could have wiſhed that love alone had formed our union; but with a prince accuſtomed to change one goes on as one may.

I lived almoſt alone during the firſt months of my favour; but when by the monarch's order I appeared in the world under the name of la Marquiſe de Pompadour, and that prince gave me conſtantly public proofs of his eſteem, things then aſſumed another aſpect. Two great parties were formed at the court, and in the town: the one was fomented by envy, and the other by ambition; the firſt annoyed me by a thouſand invenomed darts, the ſecond exalted me by flattering compliments. This acted by the motive of aggrandizing itſelf, that by its impotence of preſuming in itſelf to become great; yet both parties united in requeſting favours of me.

And, indeed, I pleaded to the prince for both. According as I raiſed one to a conſiderable poſt, or heaped wealth upon him, I made an ingrate, and brought upon myſelf a hundred enemies. At laſt the whole kingdom joined in making their court to me; for Lewis XV. continued his aſſiduities to me. Thoſe who had moſt decried my birth, then declared themſelves my relations. I ſhall never forget the letter which I received at Verſailles from a gentleman of one of the moſt ancient families of Provence, in which he thus expreſſed himſelf:

'My dear couſin,

'I was ignorant of belonging to

you till the king had nominated you Marchioneſs of Pompadour; then an able genealogiſt proved to me that your great-grandfather was my grandfather's couſin in the fourth degree. You ſee by this, dear couſin, that there is a real conſanguinity between us. If it is your pleaſure, I will ſend you the genealogical tree of our relationſhip, that you may preſent it to the king.

'My ſon, however, your couſin, who ſerved with diſtinction for ſome years, would be glad to have a regiment; and, as he cannot hope to obtain it by his rank, I pray you to aſk it from the king as a favour.'

I made him this anſwer:

'Sir,

'I ſhall embrace the firſt opportunity of requeſting the king to grant your ſon the regiment you deſire. But I have in my turn a favour to aſk of you, which is to permit me not to have the honour of being your relation. I have family-reaſons that hinder my believing that my anceſtors have been allied with the ancient houſes of the kingdom.'

I ſhould put the half of France to the bluſh, if I was to give an account here of all the letters full of abject ſubmiſſions which I received from the firſt families of the kingdom.

But envy, that increaſed as the king diſtinguiſhed me from other women of the court, would fain make me reſponſible for the events of that time. It has been often ſince ſaid in the world, that I was the cauſe of the misfortunes of France; but, that this accuſation ſhould have ſome foundation, the monarchy muſt have been in a flouriſhing condition at the time the king called me to Verſailles, which was far from being the caſe. The evil came from afar; France, by yielding to her misfortunes, did only fulfil her deſtiny. We muſt conſider the adminiſtration of this reign as a conſequence of the misfortunes produced by the preceding adminiſtration.

Lewis XIV. at his death, left the kingdom in terrible diſorder; the debts of the ſtate were immenſe, and the national credit entirely ruined: there was therefore then an evil in the ſtate which gentle remedies could not cure: Lewis le Grand had given to the throne an air of magnificence which had impoveriſhed the people. The kings, his predeceſſors, contented themſelves in being the adminiſtrators of the general riches, but he made himſelf the proprietor of them: the treaſure of the nation belonged to him, all the finances were in his hands, and he had increaſed the revenues of the crown beyond all relative proportion.

The duke of Orleans, who governed the ſtate after Lewis XIV. increaſed the confuſion, inſtead of re-eſtabliſhing order. He imagined a ſyſtem of finances which completed their deſtruction. All the riches of the monarchy changed hands. Foreigners had a part of them, and the uſurers of the kingdom concealed the other. This revolution cauſed another in all the branches of the general power. Agriculture, commerce, arts, and induſtry ſuffered, and ſtill ſuffer by it.

Cardinal Fleuri, who came after him, did alone more miſchief to

France, than all thoſe who before him were intent upon her ruin. His qualities were order, œconomy, moderation; admirable virtues in a private perſon, but which often become vices in a ſtateſman. He accumulated crown upon crown, and imagined that when the king would be rich, the ſtate would ceaſe to be poor. He increaſed the wealth of the crown at the expence of the ſubſiſtence of the people. He reformed the marine through œconomy; that is, he cut off from France the only means that remained to her of recovering herſelf.

At Fleuri's death, the adminiſtration did not aſſume a better form. France had no miniſter capable of reforming abuſes. Thoſe placed at the head of affairs every where ſought after the adminiſtration, and could no where find it.

Complaints have been alſo made that I was the ſource of favours, and that I diſpoſed of all in the kingdom. I anſwer this, that it is a neceſſary evil to which abſolute governments are always ſubject. Sovereigns muſt have a confident or miſtreſs, and almoſt always the favourite man does more injury to the ſtate than the favourite woman. A man moſt commonly entertains ambitious deſigns which a woman does not. He endeavours to avail himſelf of the favour of the prince, by all the means that may raiſe him to the higheſt fortune. He appropriates to himſelf the public finances, ſeizes upon the firſt poſts of the ſtate, and gives to his relations, or his creatures, thoſe which he does not take to himſelf; this cauſes a general revolution in the government. He has views of grandeur and elevation which perſons of our ſex know not how to have.

I have read in the annals of our monarchy, that Richelieu deſolated France by his ambition. This favourite of Lewis XIII. ſacrificed all to the deſire of appearing the only great perſon on the theatre of France. He cut through the nerves of the political ſtrength of all the powers of the ſtate. He deſtroyed the prerogatives of the nobleſſe which alone could balance the deſpotiſm of our kings, and by ſo doing did more miſchief to France than any miſtreſs will be ever able to accompliſh.

Mazarin, the ſecond favourite, had an army in his pay, and made war in perſon againſt the ſtate. He impriſoned the princes of the blood, and excited troubles and animoſities which overthrew the whole ſyſtem of that time. He ſeized upon the public treaſure; almoſt all the money of the kingdom was in his coffers. He ſold the firſt poſts of the crown. When the king wanted money, he was obliged to have recourſe to him. In our days Count Bruhl, the king of Poland's favourite, was obſerved ſo exceſſive in his expences, that they ſurpaſſed thoſe of the monarch his maſter.

There are now the dukes of Richelieu, Mazarin, and Fleuri, in the kingdom, who are a memento to France that her kings have had favourites. Marigni, my brother, has no ranks, diſtinctions, or great fortune. At his death, he will leave no mark of the particular favour Lewis XV. has honoured me with.

I have been charged at the ſame time of having employed people in the miniſtry, whoſe ſlender and ſuperficial genius was very unfit for tranſacting buſineſs. But where muſt others be found in France? One might ſay that the human mind is circumſcribed here within very narrow bounds.

The French nobleſſe, chiefly intereſted in the public adminiſtration, apply themſelves to nothing. They ſpend their lives in indolence, ſoftneſs, and diſſipation. Politics are as much unknown to them as finances and œconomy. A gentleman hunts all his life on his eſtate, or comes to Paris to ruin himſelf with an opera-girl. Thoſe who have ambition enough to puſh themſelves into the miniſtry, have no other merit than that of intrigue and caballing. If they are croſſed in the way, and others ſubſtituted in their place, they regard this adminiſtration, as the effect of the prince's prepoſſeſſion.

It ſeems that the age of able miniſters in France is over. In vain I have ſought for Colberts and Louvois's in the kingdom, and found only Chamillards and Dubois. All the branches of the adminiſtration muſt be entruſted to financiers by profeſſion, people without capacity, and who are verſed but in one thing, which is the ſcience of plundering the ſtate.

My enemies have alſo alleged that I induced the king to change too often his miniſters; but this muſt not be attributed to me. Before theſe gentlemen were placed out, nothing was ſo fine as their plan of adminiſtration; they had ways and means ready for reforming all abuſes; they knew where the diſtemper was, and were well acquainted with the remedy; but they had no ſooner taken into their hands the reins of government, than they ſpoiled all by their incapacity. They ſcarce thought of the public calamities. The only buſineſs they were intent upon was that of making their own fortune.

The military is in the ſame dilemma. The French nobility, though brave and courageous, have no genius for war. The troubles and fatigues inſeparably connected with a ſoldier's life, fill them all at once with diſguſt. France has no military ſchool; [the military ſchool was then only beginning]; they become colonels before they are officers, and then generals, without any other difference than time. If two French men are made choice of to command the armies in Flanders or in Germany, envy and jealouſy mingle with their counſels and operations, and they ruin the ſtate by their private piques and animoſities. In the mean time the enemies avail themſelves of their diviſions, and forward their own military ſchemes. The king has been under a neceſſity to confide to two ſtrangers the ſafety of his crown. Were it not for the counts de Saxe and Lowendahl, the enemies of France might have laid ſiege to Paris.

People muſt deceive themſelves in believing that a woman in favour with a prince has an occaſion for raw and unexperienced miniſters, and bad generals, to ſupport her. Incapacity ruins all, and is good for nothing. The faults of the ſtate, by tarniſhing the glory of the prince, deface the luſtre of the favourite. I may well aver, that the greateſt part of the uneaſineſs I had during my abode at court, proceeded from that ſource. At every conqueſt made by our enemies, the king was always dejected ed and melancholy, and, though extremely polite, without the leaſt diſobliging word falling ever from his mouth, his ill-humour then marred with vexation and bitterneſs all the happineſs of my life.

I never placed a miniſter, or prevailed on the king to give the command of his armies to any perſon, without a certain conviction of his talents, and approved merit. The grandees complimented me, and the king himſelf who had placed them, felicitated me upon it: all ſuffrages were then united to declare and ſet forth their abilities.

I muſt here ſpeak of the troubles which agitated the court, when the king gave me an apartment at Verſailles. The events of that time make a part of the plan of theſe memoirs. Without that number of incidents which then happened, and which the king communicated to me, my favour would never perhaps have arrived at the degree it did; for indeed ſecond cauſes conſtantly direct the events of this world.

France had been engaged in war ſince the year 1741, and battles were fought in Italy, Flanders, and Germany. Charles VI. the laſt male of the houſe of Auſtria, was infatuated with one of thoſe ambitions, which death even ſets no bounds to. He would fain ſurvive himſelf, and make his power laſt beyond the grave.

This prince, being poſſeſſed of great ſtates, had them guarantied by the principal powers. The little ſtrength that then remained in Europe, had given room to this weakneſs in Chriſtian princes. Italy was quite exhauſted; all the petty governments of the empire were fettered in political ſlavery; the great houſes of the north were no longer free. At the death of this prince all began to draw breath, and all put in their claim to what they thought their right.

The elector of Bavaria demanded a part of the ſucceſſion; Auguſtus of Poland proved his right: the king of Spain ſet forth his pretenſions. There were even two pragmatics; one that ceded the poſſeſſions of the houſe of Auſtria to the Archducheſs of Poland, the other that contended they were the property of Mary Thereſa, eldeſt daughter of Charles. So many particular divided intereſts could not fail lighting up a general war; but it began in a place which politics never ſuſpected.

The king of Pruſſia, almoſt the only one in Europe, who had no right to any part of the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Auſtria, formed one. Whilſt others were writing maniſeſtoes, he was making conqueſts. His troops entered the fineſt province of the queen of Hungary's dominions, and ſeized upon it. The crown was then quite new in the houſe of Brandenburgh. The emperor Leopold was the firſt that had conferred on it the title of majeſty; but this honour had not much aggrandized it. The king of Pruſſia ſcarce held any rank in Europe; his pretenſions on the territories of the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Auſtria were thoſe of a private perſon. He claimed ſome duchies, which his houſe had formerly poſſeſſed in right of purchaſe. He ſeized however upon Sileſia as a ſovereign.

I have heard it ſaid that Mary Thereſa was going to fall, when her own enemies upheld her. Thoſe very Hungarians, who had ſo long endeavoured to deſtroy that family, then exerted themſelves to ſupport it.

The Duke de Belleiſle told me, that ſome Latin words ſhe had ſpoke to them had cauſed that great change in our political world; for, added he, if the Hungarians had abandoned that princeſs, there would now have been an end of the houſe of Auſtria.

Lewis XV. joined with the king of Pruſſia to place the elector of Bavaria on the throne of the empire. Beſides the diverſion this election cauſed in the north, the king ſaid that the houſe of Bourbon acquitted itſelf of an old debt to Bavaria.

It has been reported that the king of Pruſſia had firſt offered Mary Thereſa both money and troops, to maintain her rights againſt other powers, upon condition of her ceding to him the Lower Sileſia. If ſhe had aſſented to the propoſal, the affairs of Europe might have taken another turn. But princes, as far as I perceived during my abode at Verſailles, often offer what they have no inclination to give. Marſhal de Noialles calls this by the name of 'political compliments.'

Prague was taken, and the elector of Bavaria proclaimed king of Bohemia, and ſhortly after emperor. But the Hungarians gradually recovered their queen from the defeats ſhe had received; and the king of Pruſſia, who ſaw through the diſadvantages of his allies, thought only of availing himſelf of them. He had made conqueſts, which he had no intentions to confound with the loſſes of thoſe who had helped him to make them; but he ſtill wanted a deciſive victory to make himſelf formidable to the houſe of Auſtria, with whom he had already ſought ſome accommodation. The battle of Czaſlaw was fought, which he gained. After this victory, he remained inactive, and ſoon made his private peace with Mary Thereſa. Then all was loſt for France. Poſts, proviſions, and magazines were taken, and ſickneſs completed the deſtruction of the reſt.

The French generals then diſcovered the king of Pruſſia's genius. M. de Belleiſle often told me that he was not the dupe of his way of thinking, but was confident that the progreſs of the French army in Germany would force him to be faithful to the crown. This is ſo true, added he, that, on the firſt report of our diſadvantages, I told M. de Broglio, 'The king of Pruſſia is going to turn his coat.'

One of the articles of the treaty was his renouncing the alliance of the houſe of Bourbon; and ſo the French troops were alone ſacrificed. This, an able man told me, was the fault of the council of Verſailles, which, inſtead of ſending a conſiderable body of troops to make head on all ſides, had marched ſmall armies, which periſhed by weakneſs one after the other.

The emperor, ill ſuccoured by France, fled before his enemies. He propoſed confining his ambition to the imperial crown, and to deſiſt from all pretenſions on the houſe of Auſtria. But the affairs of Mary Thereſa were in too good a condition for his being anſwered with moderation. She almoſt treated him as a rebel, and made known to him that the only aſylum where his perſon could be in ſafety in

Germany, were the territories of the empire, Bavaria excepted.

England had hitherto only furniſhed the houſe of Auſtria with money, having been reduced to the neceſſity of being pacific. Maillebois, with a conſiderable body of troops, had obliged George II. to ſign a treaty of neutrality; and the Hollanders were in no condition to meddle in the affairs of Germany.

Robert Walpole, who then governed Great Britain, was fond of peace, becauſe he had no fit genius for war. Every miniſter in Europe (as a man of great wit, whom I had often ſeen at Verſailles, made me remark) has his particular talents, to the bias of which the general affairs are made to turn. Walpole's ſyſtem was, that the power of Great Britain lay in commerce, and that ſuch a nation ought carefully to avoid ſieges and battles.

The king ſhewed me ſeveral letters which that miniſter wrote to Cardinal de Fleury, in which he thus expreſſed himſelf:

'I take upon me,' ſaid he, 'to make the parliament pacific; but let it be your care that your nation is not diſpoſed to war; for a miniſter in England cannot do all,' &c. &c.

In another:

'I am hard put to it to keep theſe folks here from fighting; not that they are fully determined for war, but becauſe I am inclined to peace; for our Engliſh politicians muſt always ſkirmiſh in the field of Mars, or on the benches of Weſtminſter.'

In a third he ſpoke thus:

'I pay a ſubſidy to one half of the parliament, to keep it within pacific bounds; but, as the king has not money enough, and as thoſe to whom I have given none declare themſelves openly for war, it would be proper for your Eminence to ſend me three millions tournois, for lowering the voice of thoſe who cry out loudeſt. Gold is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial ſpirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but a penſion of two thouſand pounds would make exceeding gentle. Neither more nor leſs, if England declares herſelf, you will be obliged to pay in ſubſidies to powers for making the balance, without reckoning that the ſucceſſes of war may be uncertain; whereas by ſending me money you will purchaſe peace at the firſt hand,' &c. &c.

But, Walpole having been forced out of the miniſtry, Great Britain joined with the houſe of Auſtria, and had been already engaged in a war with Spain. The Engliſh ſent a conſiderable army into Flanders, before the court of Verſailles had thought of ſecuring its places. They were maſters of entering France; and poſterity will be always at a loſs to know why they did not do it. A Britiſh miniſter ſince told me, at Verſailles, that there were then too many malecontents in the army; and that this invaſion was attempted in order to gratify the party which had always advanced, that the only way of eſtabliſhing the balance in Germany was to break through the barriers of Flanders. So it is, added this miniſter by way of reflection, that our government, which paſſes for one of the beſt combined in Europe, is made a ſacrifice to private intereſt.

Prague, the city on which France

had grounded all her hopes, was on the point of being abandoned. It was from thence that, ſome time after, Marſhal de Belleiſle made that fine retreat, which he ſince ſpoke to me of every day of his life; for the old fellow was exceeding vain. He ſaid that it was the fineſt military expedition of the age.

All Europe was alarmed: Italy had taken up arms to defend a liberty it no more enjoyed. The Pope himſelf, I was told, ſigned treaties which tended to favour war. The point in appearance was the balance of Europe; but all ſtates ſought the means of dealing ſecret blows to France.

Cardinal de Fleury, already dead, had declined war; and yet he was not over-fond of peace. Whilſt he doted, from extreme old age, his partizans took his ravings for grand ſtrokes of politics.

There are people in France who have boaſted much of his order and œconomy, which was nothing but the effect of his ſordid diſpoſition. All the affairs of France had an air of avarice and parſimony.

At his death the king became his own maſter; for till then Lewis had been only the ſecond perſon of the ſtate; but the monarch changed nothing in the arrangement of the general affairs. The ſame faults continued. By the ſame œconomical ſpirit ſmall armies were ſent into Germany, which periſhed as before. The Dutch, after many intreaties and menaces, at laſt declared themſelves.

I have heard it ſaid, by one well verſed in the policy of every government, that the Hollanders have two maxims which they never depart from: The firſt preſcribes their neutrality in wars between great powers, in order to bring over to them alone all the commerce of Europe. The ſecond will have them watch the moment of France's being overpowered by her enemies, to declare againſt her. In conſequence of the laſt, undoubtedly, they joined their troops with thoſe of England, and took the field. After this laſt offenſive and defenſive alliance, all Europe found itſelf at war.

Germany, Holland, Flanders, Piedmont, as well as all the reſt of Italy, were quite full of ſoldiers. M. le Comte d'Argenſon made a calculation, that there were then in Europe nine hundred thouſand men under arms, ready to cut each other's throats, and yet not one by general politics was able to account for it. France in particular was diminiſhing her population, and ruining her finances. For, as an able politician once ſaid to me, what buſineſs is it of ours that an elector of Bavaria ſhould be emperor in Germany, or a Don Philip become duke of Parma? I ſhall never forget what I read in Voltaire on this ſubject: 'It was a game,' ſaid he, 'which the princes played from one extremity of Europe to the other; hazarding, with equality enough, the blood and treaſures of their people, and holding fortune long in ſuſpenſe, by a compenſation of heroic actions, faults, and loſſes.'

And it muſt be remarked, whilſt battles were fought on all ſides, war was not yet declared; they killed one another as auxiliaries.

France, in 1744, declared war againſt England and the houſe of Auſtria. This declaration was followed by a grand project: It was propoſed to Prince Edward, the pretender's ſon, to aſcend the throne of his anceſtors.

He was a bold, brave and courageous young man, who was quite tired of the life he led at Rome, and had a paſſionate deſire for fighting.

The houſe of Stuart is ſo unfortunate, that I doubt whether it be in the power of all Europe to reinſtate it in its family-rights. There is I know not what fatality attached to the name.

France made preparations in his favour, and gave him all the helps which the preſent poſture of affairs could permit; but all proved abortive. I once aſked the king, a long time after this event, if he had really a deſire of placing the pretender on the throne of Great Britain? He anſwered me, that neither he nor his council had ever thought it was practicable; that this re-eſtabliſhment held to a number of ſecond cauſes, which it was no longer poſſible for politics to ſtop the courſe of. Marſhal Noailles ſaid to him once, in my preſence, 'Sir, if your Majeſty was to have maſs ſaid at London, you muſt ſend there an army of three hundred thouſand men to ſerve it.'

However, the young Edward, who eagerly ſought to create a name for himſelf in the world, embarked. He had a diſtant proſpect of a kingdom, over which deſtiny and politics hindered him to reign. A ſtorm oppoſed the diſembarking, his fleet was diſperſed; yet the hot fiery pretender, in ſpite of the winds, would enter the iſland, and fight himſelf alone againſt all England. It was confidently ſaid at Verſailles, that he had a great party in London; and it was on this ſuppoſition that the expedition was formed.

It is not long ſince, being with M. de Belleiſle, when he was ſeeking after ſome writings in his cabinet, that he put a paper into my hands, ſaying: 'Here, Madam, is a letter which coſt us many millions now ſunk in the ſea. It was addreſſed to the court of France by a party of Britons, called in England Jacobites.' It was conceived in theſe terms:

'The tabernacle is ready; the holy ſacrament need only appear; we ſhall go and meet it with the croſs. The proceſſion will be numerous; but as the folks here are hard of belief, there is a neceſſity for ſoldiers and arms; for the ſyſtem of tranſubſtantiation cannot now be eſtabliſhed in England but by large cannon. Depend upon it we ſhall exert our utmoſt; and be aſſured that, after the landing, our party will have nothing more to do than to ſay the words, 'Ite, miſſa eſt.'

Twenty-two perſons, of whom ſeveral now hold a conſiderable rank in England, had ſigned this letter. Some time after he made me read another, which run thus:

'Whatever may be ſaid of it, the expedition is not difficult, the landing is eaſy. Every thing favours the revolution; religion is the leaſt advantage, politics will do all. The Hanoverian is not beloved; he is a continual plague to the Engliſh. On one ſide he ſtrives to become abſolute, on the other he wants to ſtrip them of their money.'

The deſcent on England having failed, new efforts were made to eſtabliſh Don Philip in Italy. The king of Pruſſia, after being allied again with France, marched immediately towards Prague with a powerful army, but ſoon raiſed the ſiege. His army fled before that of Prince Charles of Lorrain, who, having repaſſed the Rhine in ſight of the French, paſſed the Elbe in purſuit of the Pruſſians. I never could be informed exactly of the genius of this Prince Charles, who directed the greater part of the plans of that war. Some have ſpoken ill, and others well of him. Marſhal de Noailles, who knows men, told me that he wanted neither talents or genius, but that the goodneſs of his heart deſtroyed the qualities of his mind. He has no will of his own, added he, but ſuffers himſelf to be directed by all thoſe about him, and thoſe are not always the ableſt in the world.

The power of the houſe of Auſtria, which had been weakened by the new alliance of the king of Pruſſia with France, was augmented, in its turn, by that of the elector of Saxony, king of Poland. It was after this alliance that the cabinet of Vienna, aſſiſted by England, flattered itſelf not only with recovering Sileſia, but even with making conqueſts in French Flanders. But it was little conſidered that Lewis XV. had confided the care of that country to a man who would give a very good account of it to the monarchy. This man was Maurice Count de Saxe. Other military gentlemen become captains by age, reflection, and experience; but he was born a general. His very enemies (and he had a good many at Verſailles) did him this juſtice, that no man ever had a more extenſive intuitive view of things. He immediately ſaw what other commanders diſcovered only by times and circumſtances. Maurice not only foreſaw events, but gave birth to them; and thus it may be ſaid that he governed deſtiny. He waged war as a geometrician, and never fought a battle without winning it by demonſtration. The qualities of the great Turenne were likewiſe attributed to him; that is, the art of camping and decamping conveniently for haraſſing the enemy, which forms a little war, opening the way almoſt always to great advantages. In ſhort, the battle of Fontenoy, which was attended with ſuch great conſequences for France, was a ſignal teſtimony, not to mention others, of his generalſhip.

The king was at the head of his armies all this campaign, and in his abſence I often ſaw the Abbé de Bernis, who was allowed to keep me company. This man had been introduced into the world by women. He wanted none of thoſe little talents that are neceſſary for pleaſing our ſex, as complaiſance, ways, manners, affability, eaſy wit, a pretty way of telling a ſtory, and ſpeaking in general, with a good knack of rhyming and making verſes. With all theſe qualities was joined an amiable figure, which prejudiced minds in his favour. He had many flattering things to ſay to the ladies, which made his company always agreeable to them. As he never ſpoke a word concerning fortune in our firſt converſations, I fancied I at laſt met with a fine ſoul, ſuperior to wealth and rank. But I was deceived; the Abbé had very ardent deſires of diſtinguiſhing himſelf at court. Under a pretended diſintereſtedneſs he concealed a boundleſs ambition. His apartment, as I afterwards learned, was a warehouſe full of memoirs. Some were found there for the farms, for œconomy, for war, for the marine, and for the finances. He had an admirable facility in creating projects. In ſhort, he imagined whatever he pleaſed.

The battle of Fontenoy paved the way for other conqueſts in the Auſtrian Netherlands. The Flemings received Lewis XV. in their cities with great acclamations of joy. I have read, in the greater part of the revolutions of the world, that the people are almoſt always overjoyed in changing their maſters.

Whilſt England met with ſome checks in Flanders, the pretender had paſſed into Scotland. Neither army nor convoy were granted him; which made ſeveral courtiers ſay, 'that he had ſwam over there.'

It was not difficult to gueſs what was likely to be the iſſue. Every thing was irregular in this enterpriſe. A witty gentleman told me at that time, that the happieſt courſe the pretender could take, was to ſteal out of Scotland as privately as he had entered it; but he was a young man who ſought leſs to ſucceed in his ſchemes, than to execute them in a ſingular manner.

This ſtep, notwithſtanding, however ill combined it was, had this advantage for the cabinet of Verſailles, that it made a diverſion in England. France always made uſe of the houſe of Stuart for its private views. I am ſorry that George II. who had force and reſolution, had ſhewed any uneaſineſs on that account. A lord told me, that he had made the London militia take an oath, whereby they promiſed to believe ſincerely, that the pope had no right to procure princes to be aſſaſſinated. He had alſo the archives of Rocheſter ſearched, for finding the form of excommunication of the holy ſee, ſuch as the popes formerly uſed, to inſpire the Engliſh with horror for the ſee of Rome. I would not have ſovereigns uſe ſuch mean arts, which are always indications of a weak mind. A prince ought to ſhew a firmneſs on the throne.

The pretender publiſhed a manifeſto to ſet forth his rights; there was nothing but terms and words in this manifeſto, but George had troops and great guns. The Marſhal de Belleiſle made me often remark, that there was ſomething ſingular in the manifeſto. Prince Edward confeſſes, in one place, that there was a fault in the houſe of Stuart for having loſt the throne of England, and he inſiſts only on reparation. 'If the complaints,' ſays he, 'formerly made againſt our family, had been occaſioned by ſome fault in our government, the family has ſince made ſufficient atonement for them —.'

Young Edward took poſſeſſion, in the name of his father, of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, of which he declared himſelf the regent. It was well enough for England, but it was rather of the ſooneſt for making a king of France. Thoſe titles, which were not better founded than the poſſeſſion, diſappeared ſhortly after.

In the mean time the affairs of Germany had changed face. The king of Pruſſia, having acknowledged the grand duke of Tuſcany for emperor, made his peace with the houſe of Auſtria. A ſmart ſaying of the Marſhal Belleiſle has been often repeated to me on this occaſion. 'I well knew,' ſaid he, 'that this man, who loves war ſo much, would become pacific on the firſt opportunity of finding his advantage.' And M. de Soubiſe often told me, that 'that monarch would have acknowledged the pope for emperor, if ſome ſovereign of Germany had only given him an hundred ſquare acres of land.' This peace had that advantage for France, that it leſſened the power of the houſe of Auſtria. Italy alone ſeemed as if it ſhould ſuffer by it; for it was to be preſumed, that the queen of Hungary, having no further battles to fight in Germany, would ſeek to give battle beyond the Alps. She ſent ſome ſuccours into the Netherlands, which did not hinder Marſhal Saxe to take Bruſſels.

The progreſs was very rapid; the preſence of the king, and the confidence the ſoldiers had in Marſhal Saxe's talents, made all eaſy. This was not the condition of the pretender in Scotland, where he fled before the enemy.

It was in thoſe circumſtances that M. d'Argenſon wrote indirectly to the government of England in recommendation of young Edward. I was ſince made ſenſible of the folly of this ſtep; for, if this expedient was expreſsly imagined for deſtroying that prince, nothing could have ſucceeded better.

'That miniſter repreſented him to the court as the king's relation, and as one whoſe perſon and qualities were extremely dear to him; intimating withal, that King George was too equitable a prince not to perceive the merit of the pretender's ſon. The manifeſto afterwards ſet forth to the Engliſh in general, that they ought to admire in him the talents of an illuſtrious patriot. Thence it paſſed to the dangerous conſequences that might reſult to England, if young Edward was treated with too much rigour, &c. &c. &c.' It was not ſeen that this declaration muſt produce an effect quite contrary to what was propoſed. The pretender's crime was, not his paſſing over into Scotland, but being an ally of France. Thoſe that reaſoned upon the matter ſaid, either Prince Edward is a rebel, or King George an uſurper. Sovereigns ought to grant no protection to rebels, nor debaſe themſelves in ſupplications to uſurpers.

'Tis pretended that this letter was the invention of a cardinal and member of the ſacred college, who was deſirous of ſecuring a retreat for the pretender; but this was the very way of debarring him from it; and indeed the Engliſh, without taking any concern about this manifeſto, cut off the heads of ſome lords who had engaged in his party, and even ſet a price upon that of the pretender.

Whilſt all the princes of Europe were ſtill at war, their miniſters were aſſembling at Breda in order to bring about a peace. But the republic of Holland, that had now made a ſtadtholder, was for the continuation of the war; ſo that France, having no further hopes of a neutrality in the Dutch, thought to invade the United Provinces. The politicians ſaid that this was the only means of eſtabliſhing the balance in Europe, which the conſtant advantages of the Engliſh at ſea had made her loſe.

The moſt ſtrenuous endeavours were uſed to gain this point. The king won the battle of Lawfelds, and propoſed at the ſame time to make himſelf maſter of Bergen-op-zoom. Count Lowendahl was charged with this expedition. Bergen-op-zoom was taken; and Holland was in terrors, having placed the ſurrender of this town in the rank of impoſſibilities.

The congreſs, which was at Breda, was changed and tranſported to Aix-la-Chapelle; and, though the ſeveral courts of Europe did not change their reſolution in regard to ſieges and battles, yet on one ſide the taking of Bergen-op-room, which opened Holland to France, together with Marſhal Saxe's threats to put an end to the republic; and, on the other, the provinces of the ſouth of France ready to periſh with hunger, their harveſt having failed; all theſe concurring circumſtances paved the way for ſigning the preliminaries of peace, which were ſoon afterwards followed by a definitive treaty. This ſituation of things pleaded better in favour of the public tranquillity, than all the ſtudied ſpeeches of the plenipotentiaries aſſembled at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The pretender's ſon, whom all the world ſeemed to have forgot, appeared now again on the ſtage. As he had reaſon to imagine that none would think of him at the congreſs of Aix-la-Chapelle, he began by proteſting againſt all the tranſactions there. No attention was given to the placart he had poſted up on this occaſion; and all ſides ſigned the treaty, regardleſs of his proteſtations. After this oppoſition he made a greater at Paris, which was in reſiſting the king's orders.

One of the firſt conventions, eſtabliſhed between England and France, was, that the ſon of the Chevalier de St. George ſhould quit the kingdom. Lewis XV. made known to him ſeveral times the indiſpenſable neceſſity he was reduced to of obſerving this convention. Prince Edward anſwered in peremptory terms, to thoſe who firſt ſpoke to him of it, that he would not obey. I was often told the excuſe he alleged for not conforming to the will of the French monarch: 'The king of France,' ſaid he, 'has promiſed me that I ſhall always have an aſylum in his ſtates, and I have in my pocket the aſſurance of it ſigned with his own hand. A prince of honour knows to what his parole engages him, and to what he expoſes himſelf when wanting to it.'

He treated with the king of France as with a private gentleman. He forgot that ſovereigns may fail in their word, without failing in their honour, when the good of their people requires it. The pretender's ſon was arreſted in going to the opera. The melancholy ſituation of this young prince much affected me. He had been greatly careſſed on his arrival in France. I ſpoke to the king in his favour, who anſwered me almoſt in a paſſion, 'What would you have me do, Madam?

Muſt I continue the war with all Europe for Prince Edward? England will have him quit my territories, and has ſigned the peace but on this condition. Muſt I break off the conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle, and complete the ruin of my people, becauſe the abode of Paris pleaſes the pretender's ſon?'

It muſt be granted that no obſtinacy was ever like that of this prince. The king deputed all Paris to expoſe to him the ſtate of things, and teſtify to him the regret he had in being forced to remove him from his court; but he anſwered only by threats to thoſe who ſpoke to him in behalf of the king. The diſcourſe which the Count de Maurepas addreſſed to him was conceived in thoſe words:

'It is not without the deepeſt ſenſe of ſorrow that the king ſees himſelf forced to pray your Highneſs to quit his ſtates. I come on his part to aſſure you, that any other conſideration than that of the happineſs of his ſubjects could not have engaged him to take this ſtep. You would have ſeen him ſupport inviolably your right, if a certain unhappy turn of affairs from the war had not forced him to yield to time. The greateſt monarchs cannot always effect what they are inclined to: they have critical moments, to which politics order them to bend. Your Highneſs knows, that, ſince the fatal time the houſe of Stuart loſt the crown of England, the houſe of Bourbon has made ſeveral efforts to replace it on their head. You ought to be obliged to it for its good intentions, without blaming its want of power. If you had been a witneſs of the converſation the king held with me, when he ſent for me to his cabinet, to commiſſion me to ſignify to you the order of quitting the kingdom, you would have been touched at his condition. He is under a great concern for your ſituation, but he cannot ſtruggle againſt deſtiny; and nothing will give him more uneaſineſs than your obliging him to have recourſe to violence.—Lewis XV. has deputed me to you, not as a king and maſter, but as an ally and friend: even more, he has charged me to requeſt it as a favour from you to go out of his ſtates.'

Prince Edward's anſwer was laconic. He drew a piſtol out of his pocket, and aſſured the miniſter he would ſhoot dead the firſt perſon who ſhould come to arreſt him. The archbiſhop of Paris ſpoke to him alſo in the name of God and the pope; but religion made as little impreſſion on him as politics. There was therefore a neceſſity of proceeding in the manner the king deſired to avoid. The ſon of the Chevalier de St. George was arreſted, as he was going to the opera.

The enemies of France did not fail to cry out againſt this violence, to which they gave the name of the moſt atrocious attempt.

On viſiting his houſe, it was found converted into an arſenal. He had arms enough to maintain a ſiege in all its forms. It was then ſaid at court, that he had reſolved to fight himſelf alone againſt an entire regiment, and afterwards to ſet fire to a barrel of powder, which communicated with others, to blow himſelf up, with the hotel he lived in. To this account the king anſwered, 'There indeed was a miſplaced bravery.'

All France, notwithſtanding, was overjoyed at the peace; and there were but two men in the kingdom who were not ſatisfied with it. Theſe were the Marſhals Saxe and Lowendahl, who teſtified their diſapprobation, to the miniſter of war, alleging, among other things, 'that we were on the eve, after the battle of Fontenoy, of ſeizing upon Holland, and putting an end to that republic, the conſtant ſource of the diviſions of Europe; that the Dutch are the neceſſary allies of the Engliſh, our natural enemies; that the great work of their deſtruction was almoſt finiſhed, and why not completed? that to deſtroy Holland was to cut off the right hand of England; and that the council of France is very ſenſible, that the whole ſtretch of political prudence is to weaken the Engliſh.'

This diſcourſe came to the king's ears, who anſwered, 'I know the ſtyle of Meſſieurs the Generaliſſimes: their politics are always in red-hot balls.'

France however could not hold out longer: the means that had been employed for ſupporting the war were ſo violent, that they had forced all the ſprings of power. The miniſters complained greatly of the ſtate of France, and ſaid publicly at the peace, that they did not know where to begin the adminiſtration.

It is not at Paris where the general calamity manifeſts itſelf the moſt. There is always ſome ſort of luxury in that capital, which hides the public indigence. Poverty itſelf appears there even in embroidery and ribands, whilſt it ſhews itſelf quite naked in the reſt of France; and this was known evidently from the accounts ſent by the intendants of the provinces, out of which I ſelect the following, ſhewn me by the Marſhal de Belleiſle.

'My Lord,

'You want to know from me the ſtate of the finances in this province. The buſineſs will be eaſily done; there are none. I do not believe a hundred thouſand livres in ready money can be found in the province. All ſtates and conditions are confounded, becauſe the poverty is general. The louis-d'ors, in this department, will ſoon become ſcarce pieces, and not to be found but in the cabinets of the curious.'

Such was the ſituation of France after the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The domeſtic affairs of the crown were not in a better condition: yet the face of things at Verſailles was quite altered. There was no longer there that air of buſineſs that caſts a gloom on pleaſures; and ſeveral ladies, encouraged by it, formed deſigns on the king's heart.

Amongſt thoſe was one Madam la Poupeliniere, married to a financier, who had raiſed her from nothing, from which he had ſprung himſelf. They occupied a delightful ſeat at Paſſy, which was the daily rendezvous of the worſt company of Paris.

I was often told that woman fell into a fainting-fit, every time I was named in her preſence. She ſaid that I had aſſumed her rank at court and in the king's favour, and that all the honours paid me at Verſailles by right belonged to her. At any rate ſhe would fain become Lewis the XVth's miſtreſs.

The Duke de Richelieu had filled her head with this fancy, and at the ſame time endeavoured to inſpire her with tenderneſs for himſelf, carrying on the intrigue with an air of myſtery. At nights he got into the lady's chamber, by a hole made in the chimney; and Richelieu aſſured her, that in time this hole would lead her to the 'petits appartements' of Verſailles. The lady, to make herſelf more worthy of her maſter, proſtituted herſelf in expectancy to one of his ſubjects; but an unbribed chambermaid made a full diſcovery. The financier, who for ſome time paſt thought of getting rid of his wife, embraced this opportunity. He made the public witneſs of his ſhame. All Paris ran to ſee the diſhonour of his bed.

The lover, perhaps as much diſguſted as the huſband, gave himſelf little trouble about the diſcovery, and repaired to Verſailles, imagining that the court had yet no manner of intelligence of it; but I was informed of the adventure an hour after it became public. The king was alone with me in my apartment, when Richelieu appeared in it: 'Sire,' ſaid I to the monarch, 'that very Duke de Richelieu there is the moſt occult agent in Europe, in amorous intrigues; for, in order to be very private with the ladies he preſumes to bring acquainted with your Majeſty, he paſſes through the hole of a chimney.' The king aſking what this enigma was, I immediately gave him the ſolution of it. We laughed heartily, and Richelieu was the firſt to carry it off with a laugh himſelf.

Other women formed alſo ſchemes of arriving at the 'petits appartements' of Verſailles; and they did ſo, without paſſing through ſubterraneous cavities. Lewis XV. had a great taſte for thoſe amours of paſſage, which begin and end with poſſeſſion; but it was far from hurting the familiarity he had contracted with me, and he always returned more conſtant than ever.

Since the peace, the Count de Maurepas took pleaſure in making odious reflections on all that paſſed at court. He had his 'petits ſoupers' as well as the king, and it was there every night that comic ſcenes were played on the crown.

We had ſeveral diſputes together ſince my abode at Verſailles, in which he had treated me with great haughtineſs; I made ſlight complaints to the king of his rude behaviour, but without the leaſt deſign of prejudicing a man that was ſo uſeful to the ſtate. The hard and conſtant labour to which he had applied himſelf, during upwards of 30 years, had made his diſpoſition ſevere, and almoſt untractable. This cauſtic ſpirit mingled with his debaucheries, and ſhewed itſelf even in the boſom of pleaſure: it was in thoſe parties that ſatire flowed from his mouth. I was once told that he had ſpoken very indecently of me, and ſo as to affect alſo the king. I reſolved to complain immediately to the monarch; but, after ſome moments reflection, I choſe to write to him. My letter ſerved only to irritate him the more againſt me. He ſaid in the evening, with an air of mockery, to ſeveral courtiers who ſupped with him, ‘ Gentlemen, ſee here I am ready to be diſgraced: La Pompadour threatens me.’ Then reſuming all of a ſudden his ſerious mood, ‘ Mind now,’ ſaid he, by way of reflection, ‘ how much the caſtle of Verſailles is become a tripode, when even ladies of pleaſure can talk big in it.’ Thoſe words were faithfully reported to me; ſtill I diſſembled: but the miniſter ſome time after, finding himſelf at table with a great company, ſung defamatory couplets againſt the king; of which having appriſed the monarch, his diſgrace was immediately reſolved upon, and he had orders to quit the court.

As his baniſhment made great noiſe, and in a way that injured his honour and probity, I prayed the king to declare, that he was ſatisfied with his adminiſtration: he did ſo; and one may judge thereby of that prince's character, who, being offended by one of his ſubjects, had ſtill the goodneſs to ſhew ſome reſpect for him.

Italy now began to recover itſelf. The Infant Don Philip had made his entrance into Parma, and we were told at Verſailles that he was exceeding fond of amuſements. From the concert he repaired to the comedy, and from thence to the dancing-room. ‘ I am much afraid,’ ſaid the king, ‘ of this young prince's loving balls too much, and my daughter's over-dancing herſelf.’ Hereupon M. de Noailles often ſaid, ‘ that every contre-dance, which Don Philip danced in Italy, coſt Spain 100,000 livres, and that the prince's mother had paid the fiddlers beforehand.’

The duke of Modena was again ſettled in his ſtates, and had as ſtrong a fancy as Don Philip for giving balls; but the war had ruined him. The ducheſs his ſpouſe ſaid publicly at the royal palace, that her Highneſs had not wherewithal to form one ſtep of a minuet. This princeſs came to court without ſhoes, to ſhew the king the indigence the ſtates of Modena had been reduced to by the war. ‘ Madam,’ ſaid Lewis XV. to her, ‘ I am not much more at my eaſe than you are; but I have a ſhoemaker; if you pleaſe, I will ſend him to you.’

After the peace, the king had ſent de Mirepoix to London. Marſhal Saxe ſaid, that he would make a good ambaſſador, becauſe he had a fine leg, and danced prettily, which would have a good effect at that court, where there were ſometimes balls. He was far from being an able man. His youth was ſpent in pleaſures, and the reſt of his life at war. Negotiation is neither learned at theatres nor in battles.

The Engliſh had ſent Lord Albemarle to Paris, who was much upon a par with Mirepoix in point of negotiation. George II, who had a particular regard for him, defrayed his expences; for he was exceeding poor, though he lived as a very rich man. An Engliſhman, who knew him at London, ſaid, ſpeaking of his arrival at Paris, ‘ His Lordſhip will there have a miſtreſs, run in debt, and die by ſome accident. The prophecy was accompliſhed in all reſpects; he lived with a girl, borrowed large ſums of money, and died ſuddenly.

The indolent miniſtry of Cardinal de Fleuri, and the ſucceeding wars, had not permitted the adminiſtration to look to an abuſe which viſibly tended to depopulate the monarchy. Religion, which, in all ſtates, being governed by ſound politics, is the ſource of population, had a tendency to annihilate the ſpecies. All France was diſſolving into cloiſters: on all ſides were ſeen to riſe vaſt republics of females, who made a vow of giving no children to the ſtate. A letter which I received from a nun at Lyons, and which I communicated to the king, was a means in ſome reſpect of correcting this abuſe. It was conceived in theſe terms:

'MADAM,

'I had at firſt thoughts of writing to the Pope, but, after more mature reflection, I thought it would be quite as well to addreſs myſelf to you. My caſe is this: At the age of ſeven my parents ſhut me up in the cloiſter where I now am; and, when I was fourteen, two nuns ſignified to me the order for taking the veil. I for ſome time refuſed to comply; for, though I knew only the houſe I lived in, I ſuſpected that there muſt be a different world from the convent I lived in, and a different ſtate from that of a nun; but our mother abbeſs told me, to confirm my vocation, that all the women that married were damned, becauſe they lay with a man, and begat children; which made me ſhed many tears for my poor mother, who was to burn eternally in hell for having brought me into the world.

'I became a nun; but, now that I am twenty years old, and my conſtitution formed, I am every day more and more ſenſible that I am not made for this ſtate. It ſeems to me that I want ſomething, and this ſomething, if I am not miſtaken, is a huſband.

'I teaſe and fret the community by talking continually of marriage. A ſiſter nun tells me that I am the ſpouſe of Jeſus Chriſt; but, for my part, I find myſelf greatly diſpoſed for eſpouſing a man in ſecond wedlock.

'I intreat you, Madam, to induce the king to remedy this abuſe. Religion and the proſperity of the ſtate require this reformation. So many victims, ſacrificed to the avarice of fathers and mothers, give no children to the republic, and yet the kingdom of heaven is not thereby the more peopled. God requires voluntary ſacrifices, and an act of the will is a conſequence of reflection.

'It is ſurpriſing that our laws, which have fixed the age wherein a young woman is enabled to paſs a civil contract, have forgot to mention that when ſhe can make vows. Is reaſon leſs neceſſary for contracting with God than with men? I ſubmit this to your reflections, and to thoſe of the king. In the mean time permit me to be, Madam,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

THE SISTER OF JOSEPH.'

The king found that it was ill done to have engaged this nun in celibacy, who, with ſuch happy diſpoſitions for marriage, could not have failed of giving a good number of children to the common wealth. Wherefore, to obviate this inconveniency, his Majeſty iſſued out an arret, whereby all religious communities were forbid to receive, for the future, any novice under the age of four and twenty and a day.

The occupations of the cabinet did not obſtruct the amuſements of the court: the king went regularly to hunting, aſſiſted at opera's, and ſupped every day with me in the 'petits appartements.' A tender and affectionate friendſhip cemented a ſtrict union between us: deſires had made room for a ſoft inclination: the friend had ſucceeded to the miſtreſs. Our hearts felt that ſatisfaction which is the effect of paſſions, without experiencing the bitterneſs of the cares and troubles attending on them. Lewis XV. had found ſeveral women who had inſpired him with love; but not one had made him ſenſible of the charms of friendſhip, which, in noble ſouls, will always have the preference. The firſt is a commerce of pleaſures, wherein fruition leads almoſt always to diſguſt; the ſecond is a ſweet emotion of the ſoul, and, though not arriving at the gratification of the ſenſes, is not leſs lively and delicious. The king aſſured me himſelf, that, if he had at firſt taſted the charms of friendſhip, he never would have devoted himſelf to thoſe of love; and he often told me, that he was happy in having a real friend, whom he could make the depoſitary of his pleaſures and pains; for kings have ſuch, as well as other men. One of his greateſt troubles was the perſuaſion of the want his people laboured under of being eaſed, and the impoſſibility he was reduced to of making them happy. He opened to me the ſtate of his ſoul, and kept nothing hidden from me. I could read his heart as well as my own: we always left each other with regret, and ſaw again each other always with pleaſure.

The king, as I ſaid in the beginning of theſe memoirs, had made me Marchioneſs of Pompadour, almoſt as ſoon as I had appeared at court; and, to retain me there with decency, he made me 'Dame du Palais'. This new place ſhould have convinced all Europe, that there was no other commerce between the king and me, than that which was formed by eſteem and friendſhip. But human malice does not ſtop at probabilities: it always runs its full career; and the malecontents in the ſtate pitched upon that occurrence of my life, to blaſt my reputation.

But my enemies not having been able to prevail upon the king to remove me from court, by playing off all the ſprings of politics, had recourſe to thoſe of religion. The monarch's confeſſor was placed at the head of the cabal. He was a Jeſuit, who had only morality to employ, and rarely with a prince it gets the aſcendant over pleaſure; but he contrived a means that ſtruck the king.

This Reverend Father had a picture drawn by one of the moſt able maſters of Paris, repreſenting the pains of hell. Several crowned heads appeared in it, ſuffering the moſt dolorous torments: the grimaces and contorſions of thoſe unfortunate princes were painted with an art and force, that made one ſhudder with horror. He preſented this infernal maſter-piece to Lewis XV. The king for ſome time looked at it, knitting his brows; but, having aſked the explication of it, which was what the Jeſuit wanted, 'Sire,' ſaid he, 'the prince you ſee there, who ſuffers eternal torments, was an ambitious monarch, who ſacrificed his people to the vain pleaſure of aggrandizing himſelf. He, beſide him, whom the devils keep bound in chains, was an avaricious monarch, who had accumulated in his coffers treaſures that became uſeleſs both to himſelf and his people. The third, who is laid in irons, was an indolent ſovereign, who gave himſelf no concern about any thing, and who, inſtead of governing by himſelf, let his miniſters govern, who deſolated the ſtate by their incapacity. The fourth, that ſuffers more than the reſt, becauſe his crime is greater, was a voluptuous king, who publicly entertained a concubine, at his court; and, by this ſcandalous example, had filled his kingdom with illicit amours.'

The allegory was groſs, and worthy of a monk, who, for want of other means to attain his ends in this world, had recourſe to the things of the other life. Lewis XV. perceiving immediately the deſign of the piece, ordered the moraliſt to retire; but the impreſſion remained. I uſed new efforts to draw the prince out of this new ſtate of languor, and ſucceeded.

The death of Marſhal Count de Saxe cauſed ſome diverſion in the amuſements of the court. The conferences Lewis XV. had often with that hero, put me in a condition of ſtudying his character. All his private actions were of the common caſt of men; he was only great on a day of action; his ſoul then, if I dare ſo expreſs myſelf, changed its character, and became great, noble, and magnanimous: a new light, then infuſed into his mind, made him ſee all at firſt ſight: his imagination had nothing to do: the military genius that inſpired him then did all: but, after the battle, that fine ſoul re-entered the nothing of its ſmallneſs; no more remained great in him than the noiſe and eclat of his actions.

In private life his meanneſs extended to ſottiſh drunkenneſs; without taſte for that delicate love that diſtinguiſhes noble from common ſouls, he knew no other pleaſure in the ſociety of women than that of debauchery. No paſſions were ever diſcovered in him worthy of a hero; he brought flocking after him a ſeraglio compoſed of harlots, and all his miſtreſſes were women of public proſtitution.

Thoſe who often converſed with him ſaid that he poſſeſſed no ſcience: he knew only the art of war, which he knew without having ever learned it. It was pretended, ſome time after, that his death had changed all the ſyſtems of Europe; and that the king of Pruſſia, in fact, would never have gone to war, if Maurice had lived. It is certain that one man alone may change the face of our political world. On the firſt report of his death at Verſailles, the king ſaid, 'I have now no general; there remain only ſome captains.' Yet Lowendahl was ſtill living;

but it is pretended that the genius of theſe two men was made for being together, and that the heroic virtues of the latter borrowed their ſplendour from the ſuperior qualities of the former. A courtier ſaid, on this ſubject, ‘ Lowendahl will do no more good at war, for his counſel is dead.’

The perpetual round of affairs, pleaſures, and amuſements, which I engaged the king in at Verſailles, kept him from meeting with himſelf. Lewis XV. exiſted, I may ſay, by a borrowed humour which I inſpired him with, and this it was that hindered his delivering himſelf up to his own. I believe it would have deſtroyed him at length, were it not for the art I employed in reſtraining nature ; yet, notwithſtanding this precaution, there were moments wherein he devoted himſelf to melancholy.

There was then a neceſſity for imagining new pleaſures, to excite new ſenſations ; and, when I perceived that theſe produced no effect, I redoubled my cares for ſubſtituting others, which might have a greater aſcendant.

I may ſay ſo far too in my own favour, that I always had at heart the welfare of the ſtate, and that it was with this view that I minuted myſelf the plan of an eſtabliſhment, which indeed may appear trifling to thoſe who conſider eſtabliſhments only by their ſtriking parts. I diſpoſed the king to change the object of the expences that were to ſerve for public rejoicings, by employing them to the augmentation of generation, which immorality, luxury, and debauchery diminiſh conſtantly in France. Purſuant to theſe notions, his majeſty gave orders that the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand livres, which were deſigned for fire-works on account of the birth of the Duke of Burgundy, ſhould be appropriated for marrying off a certain number of young women in the capital ; and at the ſame time it was thought to iſſue out the ſame orders for the provinces. Paris conſtitutes but the ſixteenth part of the population of the monarchy ; ſo that, if all the other parts of France had followed the example, population would have conſiderably increaſed in France.

M. de Belleiſle, who was for calculating every thing, ſaid that thoſe marriages would yield every year about twenty thouſand citizens to the monarchy ; and thus it is that little things are of ſervice to great, and that another turn in the finances, with a juſt œconomy, might contribute to aggrandize a ſtate.

Every time there was any great poſt to be filled, or a conſiderable charge to be given away, the courtiers were very aſſiduous in their applications to me. The embaſſy of Holland was vacant, and I was ſpoke to in favour of M. de Bonac. The king's ſervice, and that of the ſtate, inclined me to give the preference to M. de Bonac, who was reported to have all the requiſite qualities for doing honour to France.

The Prince de Soubiſe was wont to ſay, that, of all the embaſſies of Europe, that of the Seven Provinces was the moſt difficult ; becauſe, in other courts, generous princes are treated with, who often loſe ſight of their advantages ;

whereas in Holland one muſt negotiate with merchants, who never ſwerve from their intereſts. He added, that the ſituation of Holland was ſuch, that, in the wars of France with England, ſhe might draw advantage from the one, and make the other contribute. Great addreſs is therefore required in him who negotiates with the Dutch, to make them declare when their ſuccour is neceſſary; and he has alſo occaſion for great abilities, to keep them in an exact neutrality, when their arms may be hurtful.

I did not know that M. de Bonac had all thoſe qualities; for every thing is disfigured at court, and perſons are not there known till tried, when it is too late to form a judgment which may be profitable. M. de Bonac was an officer; and that alone made me doubtful concerning the choice I ſhould make. I never had much faith in military negotiations: thoſe gentlemen have ſeldom that ſupple turn of mind that is neceſſary for ſucceeding in foreign courts: but this is the age of military miniſters. Lewis XV. has employed none but them during his reign; and this, perhaps, is one of the reaſons why our affairs in foreign courts have generally turned out ſo unſucceſsful.

The churchmen, who make a vow of poverty, but are more greedy after riches than ſeculars, were alſo very aſſiduous in making their court to me, whenever any abbey or biſhopric fell vacant. There were many poſtulants for the abbey of Anchin, but the king diſpoſed of it in favour of Cardinal York, the younger ſon to the Chevalier de St. George, who, by the enjoyment of this benefice, together with the poſſeſſion of ſeveral others, was richer than the effective poſſeſſor of the duchy of York. This opulence, which the ſons and brothers of the king rarely enjoy in England, made a courtier ſay, on this occaſion, that Cardinal York was very happy in the houſe of Stuart's loſing the crown of Great Britain, becauſe, were it not for that miſhap, he would have been a poor Engliſh citizen, whereas now he is a rich Roman prince.

Some complaints were made, that the king had not granted this benefice to a Frenchman, who would have ſpent its revenues in the ſtate; whereas by that nomination they paſſed into Italy. But thoſe who ſpoke in this manner, did not know, that the kings who wage war againſt reigning families, give alms to thoſe that have ceaſed to reign. He was, beſides, under ſome obligations to that unfortunate family: France, in her wars, had made the pretender appear and diſappear, juſt as an actor is made to enter and go off the ſtage. In policy, one is obliged to pay thoſe who have been put upon playing ſome part; and I have elſewhere mentioned, that France never thought ſeriouſly of placing the pretender on the throne of England.

The recovery of the Dauphin from the ſmall-pox was the cauſe of many congratulations to the throne. Every corporation of the ſtate teſtified its joy by ſome particular rejoicing; and I reſolved in my turn to teſtify my ſatisfaction by an analogous feſtivity; but I would do nothing without conſulting the king, who approved my deſign and plan.

It is well known that, after I had purchaſed Belle-vue, I laviſhed upon it whatever was moſt exquiſite in art for making it an agreeable abode to the king. Thoſe feſtive ſports muſt be allegorical, elſe they would not be expreſſive of the ſubject of the rejoicing.

My decoration repreſented grottoes ſurrounded by a piece of water, in the midſt of which was ſeen a luminous dolphin. Several monſters attacked him, by diſgorging flames againſt him; but Apollo, who kept him under his protection, darted thunder at them from the upper region of the air, and a conſiderable quantity of fire-works, played off ſoon after, completed their deſtruction, with that of their abode. The ſcene, changing all of a ſudden, became the bright palace of the ſun, where the dolphin appeared again in all his ſplendor, by a magnificent illumination, which laſted all night.

Though the king, by an effect of that goodneſs which is ſo natural to him, often paſſed out of his character to make our ſociety agreeable, yet I cannot help ſaying that melancholy made a conſiderable progreſs in my mind. There were moments wherein every thing became inſipid to me. I often experienced, what Madam de Maintenon once ſaid, ‘ that in all ſtates of life there was a frightful void ;’ and what increaſed my trouble was, that there was a neceſſity for my appearing with an air of gaiety, at a time when the pangs of dejection preyed on my mind.

And I may ſay here, to the ſhame of human grandeur, that, in ſpite of my favour, and the ſplendor of my fortune, I had ſeveral times a deſire to quit the court. It was undoubtedly ambition that diſſuaded me from this purpoſe; for we always make a ſacrifice of every thing to the predominant paſſion. It was this ſame ambition that, having raiſed me to grandeur, made me ſpend leſs happy days than I might, if I had been placed in a leſs diſtinguiſhed rank. All envied my lot, and all fancied I was the happieſt woman in the world; but my felicity was far from anſwering the notion the world entertained of it.

Thoſe who aſpire to a more elevated rank than what virtue has allotted them, imagine that riches, titles, and grandeur contribute to felicity; and that happineſs conſiſts in thoſe pretended advantages. This is a deceitful notion; the object, once becoming familiar, no longer affects: the idea of it before enjoyment is more ſenſible than the poſſeſſion. I had ſuperb palaces, magnificent furniture, and perhaps the fineſt jewels in Europe; yet all theſe did not make me the more happy; and, if at any time I taſted happineſs, it was in my rural retreat of Belle-vue, ſequeſtered from the embarraſſment of public affairs, and the tumultuous noiſe and hurry that always attend on the exerciſe of power from the throne.

Notwithſtanding the pains we ſee the celebrated memorialiſt takes to gloſs over her actions, the following paſſage will ſufficiently convince our readers of the baſeneſs of her mind and diſpoſition. My huſband loudly complained of my living at Verſailles, and wrote me a very paſſionate letter, full of reproaches againſt me, and ſtill more againſt the king; amongſt other indiſcreet terms, calling him tyrant. As I was reading this letter, the king came into my apartment; I immediately thruſt it into my pocket; the emotion with which I received his Majeſty, ſhewed me to be under ſome diſorder; I was for concealing the cauſe, but on his repeated inſtances, I put my huſband's letter into his hands. He read it thro' without the leaſt ſign of reſentment. I aſſured him that I had no ſhare in his temerity; and the better to convince him of it, deſired that he would puniſh the writer ſeverely. "No, Madam," ſaid he to me, with that air of goodneſs which is natural to him, "your huſband is unhappy, and ſhould rather be pitied." Hiſtory does not afford a like paſſage of moderation in an injured king. My ſpouſe being informed of it, left the kingdom to travel.

We ſhall give our readers, from the chronological hiſtory of Spain and Portugal, lately publiſhed at Paris, the characters of two great and remarkable princes; the emperor Charles V. and his ſon Philip II. of Spain. Theſe characters ſeem to be drawn by a maſterly hand, and exhibit the portraits of two princes, whoſe ambition, and thirſt of univerſal dominion, had made them, for many years, a peſt and ſcourge to the reſt of Europe.

"CHARLES V. had a vaſt, active, and enterpriſing genius; he was brave in the field, and able in the cabinet; a ſkilful general, and a profound politician. He knew men, and could make them ſubſervient to his purpoſes; and as he was well acquainted with the genius and character of all the neighbouring nations, and could make them act in ſuch a manner as beſt ſuited the views of his ambition; he aimed, like Ferdinand, at univerſal monarchy.

Charles reigned over twenty kingdoms, over extenſive provinces, whoſe intereſts he knew how to reconcile, and whoſe inſurrections he prevented, checked, or puniſhed, employing gentle or violent meaſures, according to the exigence of affairs. The diſcoveries and conqueſts of the Spaniards extended his dominion over the eaſt and weſt of the old and the new world. His empire was four times as extenſive as that of ancient Rome, and more than twice as large as that of the Turk, the king of Perſia, the Muſcovite, and the Tartar. The ſun never ſet upon his dominions.

This prince, this moſt powerful of any that ever lived, was always in action. He over-ran Spain, Flanders, Germany, and Italy, ſucceſſively; commanded his armies in perſon, and triumphed over his enemies; upon his return from the field, he preſided over the counſels of the nations that were ſubject to his government; harangued his people; defended his own intereſts and thoſe of religion before the princes aſſembled in the diets of the empire: and, influenced in the whole of his conduct by his ambition, he made his ſubjects warriors and politicians.

He loved and encouraged the arts and ſciences, but never rewarded agreeable talents, excepting in foreigners: he ſeemed to have adopted the maxim, after the example of the Romans, of reſerving to the Spaniards the honour of conquering and forgiving their enemies, and of leaving to other nations the glory ariſing from parts and ingenuity. He encouraged artiſts and merchants to ſettle in his empire; and being one day reproached with this by the marquis of Aſtorga, he replied, *My nobles rob me, but commerce enriches me; the arts and ſciences inſtruct me, and make my name immortal.*

It is well known that he paid frequent viſits to Titian, in order to ſee him paint, and loaded him with honours and preſents. By thus honouring perſons of diſtinguiſhed abilities, he added a new title to his own character; and one is grieved to ſee a prince, poſſeſſed of ſuch noble qualities, and of ſuch greatneſs of ſoul, ſacrifice every thing to his vanity, and employ ſo little of his time, during the courſe of ſo long a reign, in promoting the happineſs of his ſubjects. Ambitious, jealous, hypocritical, faithleſs, paſſionate, revengeful, and terrible in his anger, he filled Europe with wars, with blood, and with calamity.

He had, in Francis the Firſt, king of France, a rival who retarded his conqueſts, and gave a check to his vaſt projects. Charles attacked him vigorouſly, and triumphed over him by means of his general, who took him priſoner: but he did not improve this opportunity of gaining over himſelf the moſt glorious of all his victories, that of generouſly reſtoring liberty to his illuſtrious captive; on the contrary, he treated him harſhly, and made a traffic of his ranſom. He found much more generous ſentiments in his enemy, when he put himſelf in his power, and went into his kingdom, where he received the honours due to ſovereignty.

Charles loved glory like an ambitious prince, and a conqueror; Francis ſought after it like a great king and a hero. Charles protected learning and the ſciences out of oſtentation; Francis honoured them becauſe he loved them: Charles governed like a politician; Francis reigned like a father. Both of them had abilities, courage, and zeal for religion, were magnificent, gallant, and the greateſt men of the age they lived in: Charles had a larger ſhare of glory and power; Francis more real grandeur and reſpect.

Charles's abdication and retreat have been admired and blamed according to the point of view in which they have been conſidered: but was it a mighty ſacrifice for an old infirm prince, glutted with honours, and fatigued with the weight of his own power, to lay aſide a burthen that was too heavy for him? He wanted to ſee his ſon act the ſame part which he himſelf had done with ſo much ſplendor. He wanted in his turn to be a quiet ſpectator, after having been ſo long in action, and after having received the applauſes of the univerſe.

It was this idle curioſity that made him order the pomp of his own funeral to be diſplayed before his eyes; he placed himſelf under the pall, and ſung the uſual prayers. The cold, with which he was ſeized during the celebration of this ceremony, haſtened his end. It is alleged that he made his ſon promiſe to reſtore Navarre. He made a will which Philip the

Second carried to the inquiſition, where it was taken into conſideration, whether it ſhould not be condemned to the flames."

Such is the character our authors give of Charles the Fifth; what they ſay of Philip the Second is as follows:

"This prince was of a middling ſtature, but well proportioned: he had a large forehead, blue eyes, a ſteady look, and a grave and ſerious air. His character was ſevere and haughty; his zeal for the ſupport of the faith and the Catholic religion implacable; ſo that with the utmoſt coolneſs and compoſure he would have exterminated every heretic in his dominions. Never was there a prince who applied to buſineſs with greater aſſiduity; he entered into the minuteſt detail in every branch of his adminiſtration; in his own chamber he ſet all the ſprings of the moſt cruel policy in motion, and wanted to act alone in every thing. He was impenetrable and diſtruſtful, full of revenge and diſſimulation; ſtuck at nothing to execute his ſchemes, was never diſcouraged by any obſtruction in the courſe of his enterprizes; ſeemed ſuperior to events; and received the news of good and bad fortune with the ſame phlegmatic compoſure. He was a cold fanatic; and never deſired to inſpire any other ſentiment but that of terror. His orders were like the decrees of fate, which were to be executed independently of all human efforts. He made the blood of his ſubjects flow in torrents; carried the horrors and devaſtation of war into all the neighbouring ſtates; and was ever armed againſt his own people or his enemies. Even his own ſon, when the only heir of his dominions, could not move his inflexible ſoul. Whenever an offence was committed, puniſhment was unavoidable. He never taſted the pleaſure of forgiving; and, during a reign of forty-two years, never enjoyed one day's peace. His miniſters, his generals, his favourites, trembled when they approached him, and never ſpoke to him but upon their knees, and with the moſt fearful circumſpection. The duke of Alba, who had laid him under ſo many obligations, entering his chamber one day without any previous notice, Philip looked at him with a threatening air, and ſaid, *What daring preſumption is this! it deſerves the axe.*

He was deſirous that his ſubjects, like himſelf, ſhould have an air of ſeriouſneſs. The horrid tribunal of the inquiſition was ever watchful to baniſh from his dominions that genuine joy which is the charm of liberty. This monarch was poſſeſſed of all thoſe qualities which enter into the character of a great politician; he had a lively genius, an amazing memory, and indefatigable activity; he was an excellent judge of men, and knew how to employ them according to their ſeveral talents. He was juſt, generous, and ſplendid in his court: of an enterpriſing genius, and of unſhaken firmneſs in the execution of his deſigns: but he forced the Low Countries into rebellion by his untractable ſeverity; weakened his dominions by the expulſion of the Moors, and by his obſtinacy in purſuing the male-contents; he employed his revenues and the treaſures of the new world in gratifying his hatred and revenge; and the fruit of all his policy was nothing but miſery. He would have been richer, greater, more beloved, and more reſpected, with leſs pains, fewer talents, and leſs genius, had he only been poſſeſſed of thoſe mild and peaceable virtues which conſtitute good kings and fathers of their country."

Characters of the American French, the Caribbees, and the negroes in the French iſlands. Tranſlated from the French.

"THE failings of theſe people (the American French) are counterbalanced by many excellent good qualities; and their failings very often ariſe from the ſame principles from whence their virtues take their ſource. They are brave, intrepid, generous, and firmly attached to their ſovereign.

The views of nature and ſound policy, which require that no man ſhould be uſeleſs to the ſtate, are accompliſhed in theſe iſlands. Every American has a profeſſion.

In theſe countries they ſtill warmly practiſe that kind and generous hoſpitality towards all ſtrangers in general, of which hiſtory only furniſhes ſome ancient traditions in the firſt ages of mankind: yet their benevolence and goodneſs of heart does not, in general, extend to their negroes. They are, for the moſt part, too ſevere and unfeeling with regard to them.

The Americans are accuſed of being too haſty, impatient, obſtinate, and wilful. But the influence which the heat of the climate has over them, the habit of commanding ſlaves from their infancy, and of being obeyed, the fondneſs which their parents in general expreſs towards them, the licence which the manners of the country tolerate; all theſe cauſes, combined with a vigorous flow of ſpirits in the heat of youth, may account for the impatience, impetuoſity, and obſtinacy of their diſpoſitions.

The ſuppleneſs of their bodies renders them fit for any kind of exerciſe, as the vivacity of their imagination qualifies them for the attainment of any kind of knowledge. But the ſame cauſe from whence they derive theſe advantages, checks them in their progreſs towards perfection. The imagination, that faculty of the ſoul which bears no reſtraint, which always increaſes the ardor of the paſſions, renders the Americans fickle and inconſtant in their taſte. It hurries them away to the purſuit of pleaſure, and that purſuit ingroſſes them totally.

Thoſe who have been ſent to receive their education in France, have given the moſt promiſing hopes of their future progreſs. But they are no ſooner advanced to the dawn of manhood, when the paſſions begin to rage, than they give up the ſciences, and renounce the belles lettres, for which nature has afforded them ſuch ſhining talents.

The American women blend an uncommon degree of vivacity and impatience, with an extreme indolence. They are haughty, reſolute, and, like the men, obſtinately bent on their own will. They are, likewiſe, equally jealous of the point of honour, with reſpect to perſonal valour. A woman would think herſelf diſgraced, if her huſband's courage was called in queſtion.

It is difficult to reconcile the generoſity and ſenſibility of their characters, with the extraordinary ſeverity they uſe towards their ſlaves; a ſeverity in which they exceed the men.

Their hearts are formed for love, and readily enter into attachments; they are very tender in their affections, and never employ any of the arts of ſeduction: I believe they think that the trouble of practiſing them would be too great a tax on their indolence, or that they conſider the refinements of coquetry as rather adapted to alienate than embelliſh love.

They are inflexibly conſtant to their attachments: but when their huſband is no more, his loſs preſently makes way for the happineſs of another. There is hardly a woman, who, notwithſtanding her affection for her children, does not quickly engage in a ſecond marriage, and efface the name and memory of the man with whom ſhe ſeemed deſperately enamoured.

The Caribbees not being ſuſceptible of any pleaſures beyond thoſe of the brute creation, appear likewiſe to have no ſenſe of any other pains than ſuch as brutes experience. Living in a ſtate of ſimplicity, they have not, like us, multiplied the objects of deſire, and conſequently increaſed the difficulty of attaining them. Their views are confined to the neceſſaries of life, and they are ſtrangers to its ſuperfluities. Among them, one is not debaſed to exalt another. They are unacquainted with the diſtinctions of the great and the common people. They all conſider themſelves as children of the ſame parent: they all claim equal merit from their country, as they all equally concur in defence of the common cauſe.

The ſtupidity of their eye preſents a mirrour, which reflects the true diſpoſition of their ſouls. Their indolence is incredible; and they never give themſelves a moment's uneaſineſs about the future hour.

They paſs their lives, one while ſitting with ſupine inertneſs, and at another, ſtretched out in a hammock, where they ſleep and ſmoke. Hunger ſometimes obliges them to go in ſearch of food, either by hunting or fiſhing. They carry their proviſion home, and their wives dreſs it.

Among them the women bear all the drudgery: they never eat with their huſbands, who would think it a diſhonour to them. But the manners of the Europeans have rendered them leſs ſcrupulous on this head.

Love, among them, is an appetite which does not differ from hunger or thirſt. They never ſhew the leaſt attention, or expreſs the leaſt marks of tenderneſs or friendſhip for the fair ſex, who are ſo much courted by poliſhed nations, and ſo much ſlighted among thoſe who live in a ſtate of nature.

Yet they have no reaſon to complain of the infidelity of their wives. Coquetry, or vanity, do not preſent them with any flattering hopes of pleaſure in inconſtancy: they find that they are born to obey, and they ſubmit to their lot. Where-ever they might transfer their affection, they would only get a new maſter by changing their lover. Add to this, that their inconſtancy and infidelity would be puniſhed with ſpeedy death.

The negroes are, or appear to be, naturally timid and daſtardly; but, when ſupported by the preſence of their maſters, they brave every kind of danger, and will fight till they expire by their ſides.

All the negroes, from whatever part of Guinea they come, are extremely addicted to ſuperſtition, and believe in magic and ſorcery. They imagine that ſuch ſupernatural power can deprive them of their miſtreſſes affection. This apprehenſion is, to them, of all others, moſt tormenting, and alarms them as much as the conſideration of their own perſonal ſecurity.

Love, that child of nature, whom no chains or impediments can reſtrain, who breaks through every obſtacle, gives life to every action and ſentiment of a negro. —Love alone alleviates the weight of their ſlavery.

They are neither daunted by perils, nor deterred by chaſtiſement. A negro will leave his maſter in the night, traverſe an extenſive wood, expoſed to the attacks of noxious animals, and, without any fear of being apprehended as a fugitive, will viſit his miſtreſs: his abode is, often, ſo diſtant from her's, that the journey alone conſumes the whole time which ſhould be deſtined to ſleep and refreſhment.

The negro-women have as ſtrong paſſions as the men. Nevertheleſs, they are, in general, mutually conſtant in their attachments. Vanity is the rock on which the fidelity of the women generally ſplits: it is ſeldom that they are proof againſt the addreſſes of a white man.

The taſte of the Europeans for women of this colour may ſeem aſtoniſhing. It is, nevertheleſs, very general; and it is difficult to ſay, whether they have been led to it by opportunity and eaſineſs of acceſs, by idleneſs, by the influence of the climate, by habit, by example, by indolence, by the haughtineſs of the white women, and the little pains they take to make themſelves agreeable; or, perhaps, in the infant ſtate of our colonies, by a motive of curioſity, and a ſcarcity of women.

Nevertheleſs, depraved as this inclination may appear, it is certain that our colonies derive ſome advantages from this corruption of manners. The negro-women who cohabit with the white men, are, generally, more than ordinary attentive to their duty; and they contract a peculiarity of ſentiment which diſtinguiſhes them from the reſt.

They preſerve their maſters and their lovers from the conſpiracies of the ſlaves; and the government owes to them the detection of a general conſpiracy formed by the negroes of Martinico."

Animadverſions on the principal follies of the ENGLISH. *From the French of* M. G. DOURX.

England, at preſent ſo jealous of its liberty of thinking and acting, was once the ſlave of prieſts and tyrants. William the Conqueror carried his power ſo far as to oblige the people to put out the fires and go to bed at ſix o'clock. The Engliſh, for a long time, paid a tax of a crown a-head to the pope. There was a time when the prieſts, who meddle with every thing, had rendered this people ſo exceedingly ſuperſtitious, as to make them believe, not only that the health of their ſouls, but of their bodies alſo, depended on a regular attendance on public worſhip. We read in Jurieu, and others, that one of their kings, on viewing the carcaſe of a ſtag which he had juſt killed, cried out, "By heavens he was in good health, though he never heard maſs nor veſpers."

The Engliſh are much changed ſince that time; but the change coſt them many a bloody war. The generality of them being naturally exceſſive in every thing, they paſſed in a ſhort time from ſlavery to licentiouſneſs; from extreme devotion to the moſt determined impiety. Every individual having diveſted himſelf of his troubleſome prejudices, gave himſelf up to his own humour and opinions. Royalty was overturned in the perſon of the unfortunate Charles I. who ſuffered death without cauſe, and without pity. This prince ſaying to thoſe who conducted him to priſon, "That he thought himſelf accountable for his actions to God alone;" their captain had the inſolence to anſwer, "Very true, and therefore we intend ſhortly to ſend you to God for that purpoſe."

During the reign of Charles II. their manners underwent great revolutions. A taſte for literature and gallantry ſucceeded to fanaticiſm and piety; but they ſtill continued to preſerve that baſis of ferocity which is productive of ſtrong reaſoning in one, and in another brutality. Perhaps we ourſelves are deceived in this matter, by our refined politeneſs, which, according to the Engliſh, renders us unnatural. In general, ſays M. de Muralt, they perform a good action boldly, and they dare follow their reaſon in oppoſition to cuſtom; but their good ſenſe is mixed with whims and extravagance. Their reſolutions are generally ſudden. It is common in England for a girl to vow that ſhe will marry the firſt man ſhe meets; and accordingly they are married. Wine hath ſometimes, among this people, been productive of great cruelty. Some of them have made a vow to murder the firſt perſon they met after leaving the tavern; and they have kept their word. Their nobleſſe often box or play at bowls with the loweſt among the people.

Some of our nation conſider the Engliſh ſtage, which affords that people ſo much delight, as a proof of their barbarity. Their tragedies, it is true, though intereſting and replete with beauties, are nevertheleſs dramatic monſters, half butchery and half farce. Groteſque character, and extravagant pleaſantry, conſtitute the chief part of their comedies: in one of theſe the devil enters ſneezing, and ſomebody ſays to the devil, *God bleſs you.* They are not however all of this ſtamp: they have even ſome in a very good taſte; but there are hardly any which give us an advantageous idea of the Engliſh nation; though it is from the theatre that a ſtranger forms his opinion of the manners of a people. The Engliſh comic poets do not endeavour to paint their countrymen ſuch as they are: for they are ſaid to poſſeſs as much humanity as reaſon.

A man in diſgrace at court is, in London, congratulated with as much ſolicitude as in other places he is abandoned. The thing for which the Engliſh are moſt culpable, is their deeming ſuicide an act of bravery. They ought to recollect, that even the Athenians, their model, were not ſuffered to deſtroy themſelves till after they had given their reaſons for it. The Engliſh, on the contrary, frequently kill themſelves on the ſlighteſt occaſion; even ſometimes merely to mortify another. A huſband diſſatisfied with the behaviour of his wife, who, by his death, would be a conſiderable loſer, threatened, if ſhe did not mend her manners, to be revenged of her by hanging himſelf. The Engliſh are now-a-days ſeldom cruel, except to themſelves, or in their public ſpectacles, rarely in their robberies. Their highwaymen generally content themſelves with taking your money, and being witty upon the occaſion. One of theſe people, having ſtopped an Engliſh nobleman upon the road, reſted his piſtol on the door of the coach, and ſaid, "This piece, my Lord, is worth a hundred guineas: I would adviſe your Lordſhip to buy it." His lordſhip underſtood the meaning of theſe words, gave him the money, and took the piſtol, which he immediately preſented at the highwayman, who told him, with a ſmile, "That he muſt have taken him to be a great fool if he thought the piece was charged."

I ſhall finiſh this chapter with the recital of a very extraordinary affair, which could never have entered any head but that of an Engliſhwoman: ſhe was ſo piqued at being told, that women had as great a propenſity to love as men, that ſhe inſtantly made a vow of perpetual virginity, and accordingly died a virgin at the age of fourſcore; ſhe left in her will a number of legacies to virgins. She endeavoured to prove, that the proportion in the pleaſures of love between the two ſexes, was as forty to eighty-three. This droll calculation reminds me, that as the Italians conſtantly introduce buffoonery, the Germans wine, the Spaniards devotion, the French gallantry, ſo the Engliſh upon all occaſions introduce calculation.

The life of Samuel, Baron de Puffendorff.

THIS celebrated philoſopher was born in the year 1631, at Fleh, a ſmall village, ſituate very near the town of Chemnitz, in Miſnia, a province of Upper Saxony. His father, Elias Puffendorff, was a miniſter; and being but indifferently well accommodated with the goods of fortune, and thus rendered unable to ſecond, by a good education, the happy diſpoſitions which ſoon diſcovered themſelves in his ſon, he determined to cultivate them himſelf. In a very ſhort time, however, he found his abilities too confined for the office he had undertaken. The views of his young pupil went far beyond his inſtructions. His lively and piercing genius required leſſons far different from thoſe given to common children, and his father could only teach him what he knew. A Saxon nobleman, ſtruck with his great ſagacity, could not, without pain, ſee him thus left to languiſh in a village. He offered to bear the expence, if his father would ſend him to ſtudy at an univerſity; and Mr. Puffendorff having accepted the offer, his ſon ſet out for Leipſic; and entered the univerſity of that town, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf. His ardour for ſtudy occaſioned him to make an aſtoniſhing progreſs. His father, who deſigned him for his own function of a miniſter, was deſirous he ſhould attach himſelf to divinity: accordingly, in obedience to him, he began to ſtudy it; but his taſte not inclining him to that vocation, he declared, from time to time, in favour of the law; inſomuch that he ſoon inſenſibly relinquiſhed theology.

After gratifying his curioſity in all the branches of legiſlation, he pitched upon common law; determined thereto by motives both of intereſt and inclination. He had learned, that the ſeveral ſovereigns who compoſe the ſtate of Germany, had no other miniſters of ſtate, than ſuch as were ſkilled in the common law of Germany. In that country it is neither birth nor a great name, but merit alone, which procures places; and ſuch men of learning as apply themſelves to know the private intereſts of mankind, are eſteemed more capable to conciliate them, than perſons of diſſipated and unprincipled minds. In ſhort, if you have money, you are there admitted to the chief dignities of the ſtate. Puffendorff informed himſelf of all this, and reſolved, by his capacity, to ſtrike out a way to honour.

When he had acquired at Leipſic, all the knowledge he could gain in the law, he retired to Jena in ſearch of ſtill farther information. He was more particularly drawn thither by the celebrated geometrician Erhard Weigel, at that time profeſſor of the mathematics there. Our young philoſopher had already ſtudied the firſt elements of this ſcience; and now thought it neceſſary to make his way into the depths of it. He went accordingly to Mr. Weigel's houſe, with no other recommendation than that of his merit, and an avidity of learning. The profeſſor gave him a welcome worthy of them both, not only receiving him in the moſt gracious manner, but offering him apartments in his own houſe. The offer was too engaging to be refuſed; he accepted it therefore, and entered, without reſerve, upon the ſtudy of the mathematics: here he found infinite ſatisfaction in a firſt acquaintance with the writings of Deſcartes; whoſe manner of philoſophizing ſo ſtrongly affected him, that, with the aſſiſtance of his natural talents, he ſoon arrived at ſuch perfection in it, as he could never have thought of attaining; nay, he himſelf acknowledges, that, if there is any thing of exactneſs and order in his writings, he owes them to the method adopted by that philoſopher.

It is remarkable of Deſcartes, that his doctrine formed three of the firſt geniuſes in the ſchool of philoſophy; namely, our Mr. Locke, father Malebranche, and Mr. Puffendorff. The latter not only found out in his works many uſeful diſcoveries, but he gained what was ſtill more valuable, a taſte for philoſophy, that love of truth and ſimplicity which diſpels the prejudices and deluſions of ſelf-love. From that moment he looked upon the glaring titles taken up in univerſities as vain and doubtful tokens of capacity and learning; while, more jealous to be learned than to appear ſo, he diſdained to take the honorary degrees. His mind had infinite pleaſure in the ſtudy of the mathematics, and his heart found every wiſh happily gratified in the amiable ſociety of Mr. Weigel. That gentleman had a deſign of compoſing a courſe of morality, to be handled after the manner of the geometricians. The eſteem he had for Puffendorff induced him to communicate his ſcheme to him; and our philoſopher entered ſo well into the principles of morality, that Mr. Weigel thought him more fitted than himſelf to execute it. Accordingly he gave him his manuſcript, and permitted him to make what uſe of it he judged proper.

Every thing attached our author to his profeſſor; the leſſons he received from him, the ſweetneſs of his converſation, and his aſſiduous politeneſs. But he was afraid of abuſing his favours by remaining any longer in his houſe; he had already been there a year, which which was too long, in his opinion, for a man incapable of acknowledging the ſervices he had done him: he left him, therefore, and returned to Leipſic.

While uncertain there how to proceed in order to lay the foundation of a moderate fortune, he received a letter from his brother, who was in the ſervice of the king of Sweden, adviſing him not to loſe his time in his own country, but to ſeek to ſettle himſelf elſewhere. Puffendorff approved his counſel, and determined to follow it: he made acquaintance with ſome Swedes, who propoſed to him to undertake the education of the ſons of Mr. Coyet, aulic counſellor to the king of Sweden, ſecretary of ſtate, and ambaſſador extraordinary to the United Provinces. His preſent ſituation did not allow him to reject ſuch a poſt. He went accordingly with his pupils to Leyden, where he buſied himſelf in publiſhing the Opuſcula of Meurſius; the ſucceſs of which engaged him to ſend out another work, intitled Ancient Greece, written by Lauwemberg: this book appeared in 1660, under the ſanction of M. Coyet, the father of his young diſciples.

Puffendorff had now attained his twentieth year; an age in which his taſte being, without doubt, formed, he turned it again to its firſt inclinations. He no longer ſtudied the ſciences and hiſtory, but for the connection they might have with the ſubject of legiſlation: his peculiar attention had been ingroſſed by the common law; a ſyſtem ſcarcely reſcued from the chaos in which the lawyers and theologiſts had ſunk it. The former, too deeply abſorbed in their code and digeſt, were deſirous of making it the invariable rule of equity, and wholly neglected to raiſe it to its firſt principles; the latter had abſolutely perplexed the ſcience by their ſcholaſtic diſtinctions, which, inſtead of throwing the leaſt light upon it, rendered the ſtudy of it, on the contrary, long, irkſome, and obſcure. Our philoſopher was reſolved to ſet forth the ſubject in the cleareſt point of view. To this end he read Grotius's great work on the rights of war and peace: it failed not to enlarge his ideas, and create new ones in his mind; the reſult of which was at length, a reſolution to publiſh a philoſophical treatiſe on the Law of Nature and Nations. To execute his purpoſe aſſiſtances were wanting, which he could not find at Leyden, and with which time and Providence alone could furniſh him. In the interim, waiting a favourable opportunity, he compoſed his Elements of univerſal juriſprudence, in which he interſperſed ſeveral things taken from the before-mentioned moral manuſcript of his friend Mr. Weigel: the ſubject was handled ſo much in the geometrical taſte, that a learned man, on reading the work, obſerved, that he felt the mathematician. In 1660, our author publiſhed it at the Hague, with a dedication to Charles Louis, the Elector Palatine: the prince afterwards teſtified his thanks by a very gracious letter, aſſuring him of his eſteem, and giving him room to expect ſubſtantial proofs of his regard. And accordingly, the year after, the elector ſent for him to the univerſity of Heidelberg, and gave him the firſt public profeſſorſhip ever founded in Germany of the law of nature and nations, which that prince had lately inſtituted: to this high honour he added that of employing him in the education of the electoral prince; and, to render his talents ſtill more uſeful, engaged him to write upon the ſtate of the German empire, giving him at the ſame time memoirs, to aſſiſt him in the undertaking.

Our profeſſor examined attentively all theſe memoirs, and after having digeſted the ſeveral matters, found Germany to be a republican body, the ill-aſſorted members of which form together a monſtrous whole. This propoſition was the chief ſubject of his work. It was, indeed, ſo very bold a one, that he judged it right not to declare himſelf the author; but gave it out under the name of Mr. Severin de Monzabana, a Veroneſe; and dedicated it to his brother the Swediſh ambaſſador at the court of France, whom he maſked under the title of M. Lelio de Treozlani. To avoid all ſuſpicion, he alſo thought proper to publiſh it in German; ſending the manuſcript to his brother to get it printed at Paris. The latter offered it to a bookſeller, who deſired M. de Mezerai, the famous hiſtorian, to examine it: he accordingly read it over, and deemed it worthy publication; but declined giving it his approbation, as he found ſome paſſages in it contrary to the intereſts of France, and others, in which the prieſts and monks were roughly handled. The ambaſſador was ſatisfied with this refuſal, and ſent the manuſcript to Geneva, where it was printed in 1667, under the title, *Severini de Monzabana, de ſtatu Imperii Germanici, liber unus.* It was received as the author had preſumed. Great ſearch was made for him, and it was attributed to different perſons; but the right one could never be gueſſed at; and ſo well had he taken his meaſures, that the truth was never exactly known till after his death.

While the author was thus ſought after, the book was written againſt by ſeveral lawyers, and ſome others were very active to get it ſuppreſſed: at length, indeed, they did procure it to be condemned, prohibited, and confiſcated, in ſeveral parts of Germany; and almoſt immediately three criticiſms were publiſhed, which were followed by two others ſome years after.

Notwithſtanding all this, Puffendorff's performance was not the leſs eſteemed; but the fame it gained him proved very prejudicial: his adverſaries grew jealous and ſevere; they ſet afoot artful and anonymous ſchemes; and their cabals were ſo baſely conducted, as to detract from the eminent qualities of our profeſſor; and, in ſhort, at length to diſplace him. The memoirs of his life do not ſay how he loſt his profeſſorſhip: a conjecture may be formed from a knowledge of the human heart. "They who have lived with envious people, know how capable they are of hurting the man who eclipſes them. There is an art of ſpiriting merit away, however real it may be; and baſe minds, whoſe intereſt renders that art their ſtudy, almoſt always excel, and are ſucceſsful."

Thus deprived of dignity, Puffendorff thought proper to offer his ſervices to the king of Denmark: he went to Copenhagen, and ſolicited a profeſſorſhip then vacant; but it was carried by a competitor more ſtrongly recommended, and he gained by his journey only the chagrin of being witneſs of it, and thereby diſcerning either that he was not enough known in that country, or that protection and intereſt decided the fate of talents. He had hopes that more juſtice would be done him in Sweden: in this view, he repaired to Lunden, where Charles XI. had juſt erected an univerſity: here he was received with open arms, and a profeſſorſhip was immediately given him, of which he took poſſeſſion in 1670.

This place enabled him to reſume the ordinary courſe of his ſtudies. He compoſed a little work, which he publiſhed under the title of *Inquiries reſpecting the irregular republic*; it is a kind of commentary upon the fourth chapter of his book on the ſtate of the German empire, in which he treats of the form of that empire. This performance was well received.

Hitherto, however, he had not fully manifeſted his abilities: he was to complete his reputation, by the great work he propoſed on the law of nature and nations; and at length, living in a ſtate of quiet, and being furniſhed with the neceſſary aſſiſtance, he reſolved on putting the laſt hand to it. He read over all the political works of Hobbes, and re-read with a ſcrupulous attention Grotius on war and peace. This ſecond peruſal was of great ſervice to him: he remarked, that though the book was the production of a great philoſopher, it was not however free from prejudices. Grotius had guarded ſome expreſſions reſpecting ſcholaſtic ideas, whether becauſe he had not entirely come into them himſelf, or thought this condeſcenſion neceſſary, for gaining ſuch readers as held them in eſtimation. Puffendorff ſaw the inefficacy of ſuch a condeſcenſion, and therefore paid no regard to it; but treated his ſubject without concerning himſelf with the ſcholaſtics. By this means he attacked powerful parties, and expoſed himſelf to heavy perſecutions, which failed not to ſhew themſelves the moment his book was publiſhed *. A whole cloud of critics were inſtantly up in arms againſt it, nor could he eſcape repeated inſults. The immortal reputation which this great performance procured him, coſt him his repoſe, and almoſt his life.

The firſt who attacked him were Nicholas Beckman, profeſſor of law, and Joſhua Schwartz, profeſſor of divinity, who publiſhed together an anonymous writing, intitled, "A liſt of certain novelties advanced by Mr. Samuel Puffendorff, againſt orthodox principles, in his book on the law of nature and nations;" in which he is roughly treated, and called reproachfully a Pagan, Zuinglian, Socinian, Papiſt, Pelagian, Hobbeſian, and Carteſian.

Puffendorff in reply publiſhed, in 1674, "An Apology as well for himſelf as his book, againſt the author of a defamatory libel, intitled, *A Liſt*, &c." ſetting forth the malice of his antagoniſts. But the magiſtrates of Sweden vindicated him ſtill more effectually: they treated the liſt, as a paſquinade and a libel; ordered it to be cut to pieces, and burned by the hands of the executioner, and that profeſſor Beckman ſhould be diſplaced and baniſhed the kingdom: this was executed in April 1675. The court of Sweden alſo interpoſed in the affair. It received the liſt; and ſuch endeavours had been uſed to prejudice that court againſt the law of nature and nations, that it appeared to be alarmed at the pretended innovations found in that book. For peace ſake, therefore, at the ſolicitations of M. Schertzer, profeſſor of divinity at Leipſic, a decree of the king was granted, enjoining all profeſſors to watch, with the utmoſt poſſible care, to preſerve the youth from every innovation contrary to orthodoxy, and the doctrine received by the univerſity. The end of obtaining this decree, was to give a ſanction to the troubling Puffendorff; he ſaw thro' the deſign, and prevented the blow by a Latin letter, which he publiſhed in 1674.

The ſecond profeſſor who entered the liſts with our philoſopher, was Valentine Alberty. This theologiſt's firſt eſſay was in the preface of a manuſcript commentary which he dictated to his ſcholars, upon Grotius's rights of war and peace. He then publiſhed a criticiſm in an "Abridgment of the law of nature, rendered conformable to orthodox theology." Puffendorff anſwered it in a writing, intitled, "An eſſay on the controverſies againſt *Samuel Puffendorff*, reſpecting the law of nature:" to which Alberti replied by an "Eſſay by way of replication to the Eſſay on the controverſies, &c." Our philoſopher oppoſed to this reply his famous book, *Eris Scandica*, i. e. *The diſcord of Schone*; and his antagoniſt anſwered it by a writing, entitled *Eros Lipſicus*, which was treated with great contempt in a work, in which the calumnies and futility of that critic are expoſed. There paſſed alſo ſome very ſmart pamphlets on each ſide; till at length ſome common friends, as much fatigued with this literary war as Puffendorff, ſet themſelves to put an end to it: they effected their purpoſe, and the two combatants laid down their arms. The queſtion agitated in this diſpute was, "Whether the law of nature was to be derived from nature, before, or after, the fall of man, in the ſtate of ſin, or of innocence?" a queſtion merely theological, and which might have been kept from a philoſophical work.

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* It came out in 1672, under the title, *De jure naturæ & gentium libri* viii. and has been ſince tranſlated into French by Barbeyrac, with notes; and alſo into German and Engliſh.

This diſpute was ſcarcely ended, when Meſſrs. Beckman and Schwartz began theirs anew. The firſt, in deſpair at having injured himſelf, while he aimed at hurting our philoſopher, conſidered in his exile only how to revenge himſelf. He began by publiſhing a very ſatirical piece againſt him, in which he treats him as a devil incarnate. The title alone is a ſufficient indication of the moſt unbridled rage *.

After this ſtroke, M. Beckman determined to attack him perſonally; accordingly, he challenged him to a duel, and wrote to him from Copenhagen, where he then was, demanding a reaſon for his conduct, by way of arms, and pointing out the place where he was to meet and fight with him; at the ſame time threatening to purſue him where-ever he might be, if he failed the appointment. Our philoſopher paid no regard to this letter, and, without deigning to anſwer it, ſent it to the conſiſtory of the academy, who proceeded againſt Beckman. This circumſtance worked up his rage to the higheſt pitch. He meditated how to aſſaſſinate his adverſary, but was happily checked in his deſign: the only reſource left him was to vent his gall upon paper. He did ſo, attempting to render Puffendorff odious by repeated writings; all of which were either refuted by the latter himſelf, or his friends.

Schwartz, during the proceſs of his confederate, had kept a prudent ſilence, and behaved with the ſame circumſpection, till he had procured a poſt elſewhere: having obtained which, he quitted his profeſſor's chair at Lunden, and retired to Denmark. There, under the name of Severin Wildſchutz, whoſe mother he had married, he publiſhed a writing, intitled, "A diſcuſſion of the culumnies baſely advanced in the *Eris Scandica* of *Samuel Puffendorff*, againſt a venerable man, under the pretence of a liſt of his errors, &c." Puffendorff, ſatiated with theſe kind of hoſtilities, did not think proper to give this diſcuſſion a ſerious anſwer, but contented himſelf with refuting it by a letter, which he ſuppoſed written by *Joſhua Schwartz*, to his ſon in law *Severin Wildſchyſſius*; giving the name of the latter an ironical termination to expreſs the contempt he entertained of his perſon, and turning both characters into ridicule.

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* Nicolai Beckmanni legitimi defenſio contra magiſtri *Samuelis Puffendorfii* execrabiles fictitias calumnias, quibus illum contra omnem veritatem et juſtitiam, ut carnatus diabolus et ſingularis mendaciorum artifex per fictitia ſua entia moralia (diabolica puto) toti honeſto ac erudito malitioſe exponere voluit. Naturalis ſive brutalis et gentilisPuffendorfii ſpiritus, &c."

Other ſatirical writings appeared againſt our philoſopher; which he took no pains to anſwer: a more important office engaged his time; the abridgment of his treatiſe on the law of nature and nations, which he publiſhed in 1673, under the title *De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem*; "The duty of a man, and a citizen, according to the law of nature;" which he followed, in 1682 by an *Introduction to the general and political hiſtory of the univerſe.* He found that the law of nature and nations could not be conſidered as an hiſtory, and that without it, it is but an abſtract ſpeculation, and apt to miſlead. This work had alſo its utility independent of every other conſideration. In the abridgments of hiſtory publiſhed before his introduction, the writers had neglected to refer back to the general principles common to all human ſocieties, however they might have conſidered thoſe particular ones which are ſo eſſential to this or that people, as not to be given up without danger: Principles dependent upon the ſituation of the country, the manners, and genius of the inhabitants, the greater or leſs power of its neighbours, its own forces, which are not always in the ſame degree, and a variety of other circumſtances. In his introduction, our philoſopher attended to all theſe; it was highly eſteemed by all men of learning; and by them aſſiduouſly ſpread through the world, in various tranſlations which they made of it into different languages.

While he endeavoured to be uſeful to mankind in the ſolitude of his ſtudy, diſturbances took place in the province of *Schonen*, where he then reſided; and it ſoon became the ſeat of war: upon this he left *Lunden*, and retired to Stockholm, where he was received by the court with the greateſt diſtinction, and honoured with the place of ſecretary and hiſtoriographer to the king. In this character he wrote his excellent hiſtory of Sweden, in twenty-ſix books, commencing with the arrival of Guſtavus Adolphus in Germany, and concluding with the abdication of Chriſtina. It is indeed eſteemed the beſt hiſtory now extant of that famous war which laid Germany waſte for thirty years together. It appeared in 1686, and was afterwards continued by our author, with the life of Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, and ſucceſſor to Chriſtina; but the continuation was not publiſhed till a long time after. During this interval, in the year 1687, he printed a little tract upon *the connection between religion and civil life*; the deſign of which is to ſet juſt bounds betwixt eccleſiaſtical and civil power, with a view to eſtabliſh public tranquillity. To this he afterwards added an *appendix*, refuting the principles of Adrian Houtin, reſpecting the power of ſovereigns in religious matters.

All theſe works, particularly his great hiſtory of Sweden, gained Puffendorff ſo high a reputation, that ſovereign princes zealouſly made intereſt to leave to poſterity the hiſtory of their adminiſtration written by ſo celebrated a pen. *Frederick William* elector of Brandenburg, invited him to Berlin,

lin, and appointed him his hiſtoriographer; and almoſt at the ſame time, he was ſolicited by the emperor Leopold to write the hiſtory of his reign. Private reaſons forbade him to accept the latter requeſt. He remained, therefore, at the court of Brandenburg, which, the more laſtingly to attach him to its intereſts, honoured him with the dignity of a privy counſellor. The emperor, far from taking ill our author's preference of this court, gave him a ſtriking proof of his eſteem, by conferring upon him the title of Baron of the holy empire. Puffendorff took care properly to thank the emperor for ſo high a favour; but thought it did not become him to interrupt the *Hiſtory of the elector Frederick William the Great*, which he had begun. He finiſhed it under the inſpection of Frederick III. elector of Brandenburg, firſt king of Pruſſia. Always the friend to truth, he had written with greater ſincerity than the court of Berlin required. He had freely availed himſelf of the archives of the houſe of Brandenburg, and had drawn from thence a variety of myſterious facts, the publication of which appeared dangerous. It was thought prudent not to reveal ſecrets which ought to be kept entirely with miniſters. For this reaſon the hiſtory did not appear till after a ſevere reviſal, in which the cenſors eraſed whatever they thought proper. Caution however was uſed, in conſideration of the author, and ſuch caution as it became neceſſary to recur to when the work was publiſhed; ſeveral alterations were made in it, and in ſome places whole pages ſuppreſſed.

Our philoſopher did not live to ſee the end of the impreſſion. A diſorder in his foot, which he neglected, brought him to the grave: a ſlight matter at firſt; but it turned to an inflammation, followed by a gangrene. There remained no other reſource for avoiding the progreſs of the complaint, than to cut off his foot, and he could not reſolve to give his conſent. The elector of Brandenburg, who wiſhed to ſave his life, whatever it might coſt, engaged the phyſicians and ſurgeons to uſe every effort to promote a cure. They were of opinion that their patient's fear of the pains of amputation outweighed the fear of death: they concluded therefore to compoſe him, and cut off his leg as he lay aſleep. The operation was performed with ſucceſs; and our author, on waking, found himſelf better; but when he learned what had paſſed in his ſleep, it ſo powerfully chagrined him, that the fever, inſeparable from this kind of operation, increaſed, and carried him off in a ſhort time. He died October 26. 1694, aged ſixty-three years.

An account of the life and writings of George Buchanan; extracted from the French of M. le Clerc.

George Buchanan was born in the county of Lenox in Scotland, in February 1506. His father died young, and left his family, which conſiſted of five ſons and three daughters, in great poverty.

verty. Nevertheleſs, James Heriot, George Buchanan's uncle, having obſerved in him ſome marks of genius, took the charge of his education, and ſent him to ſtudy at Paris. He there applied himſelf to Latin poetry, partly by inclination, and partly as that was the principal branch of the *Belles Lettres* then cultivated in the univerſity at Paris. He had ſcarce been there two years, when his uncle died. Indigence, and an illneſs with which he was attacked, then obliged him to return to Scotland. After living a year at home, for the recovery of his health, he went into the army, with a deſign to learn the art of war. This was probably in the year 1523, when John duke of Albany, viceroy of Scotland, carried ſuccours from France into Scotland againſt the Engliſh, with which, however, he could not take the fort of Werk on the Tweed; as Buchanan ſays (in his life) that on account of the ſnows that fell, he drew off his army without attempting any thing.

He fell ill again, and kept his bed all the winter; but being recovered at the beginning of the year 1524, as he was then in his 18th year, he reſumed his ſtudies, and was ſent to St. Andrew's, to ſtudy under John Major, who then taught logic there, or rather, as Buchanan ſays, ſophiſtry, or the art of diſputing, in the manner of the ſchools. In the ſummer following, Major went to Paris, and Buchanan followed him thither, though it ſeems he had no high opinion of his tutor's learning, as he has ſmartly ridiculed it in an epigram.

As Luther's tenets were then the chief ſubject of diſcourſe at Paris, Buchanan there began to imbibe the doctrine of the reformers, though he did not profeſs it either through fear, or becauſe he had not yet examined their ſyſtem. He lived there almoſt two years without any employment, ſo that he could ſcarce find ſubſiſtence; but at length in 1526 he was made regent in the college of St. Barbe, and taught grammar there, being then twenty years old.

He continued in this office about three years; before the expiration of which, Gilbert Kennedy, earl of Caſſilis, took him into his family, where he kept him five years, and carried him with him into Scotland, about the year 1534. Buchanan had a deſign of returning to France, in order to purſue his ſtudies there, but K. James V. detained him to be tutor to one of his natural ſons, who was afterwards the famous James earl of Murray. Buchanan, who, on account of his religious ſentiments, or of his polite learning, to which the monks in general then were enemies, was no friend to the Cordeliers, had written a ſatirical elegy againſt them, entitled *Somnium.* In it he pretends, that St. Francis had appeared to him, and invited him to turn Franciſcan; but that he replied, that 'he was 'by no means qualified, as he 'could be a ſlave to no man, nor 'could he become impudent, a 'cheat, a beggar; and that, beſides, very few monks were 'ſaved.'

The Cordeliers having had a copy of this poem, complained of it; and as that was not ſufficient to ruin him, they accuſed him of hereſy; a charge of which they at that time uſually availed themſelves to deſtroy thoſe whom they hated; as indeed is ſtill their practice. The behaviour of the monks confirmed him more than ever in his attachment to Lutheraniſm. In May 1537, king James V. carried from France into Scotland, Magdalen of France; and the partiſans of Rome were very apprehenſive that that princeſs might have the ſame tenets as Margaret queen of Navarre, who had had the care of her education; but the death of that princeſs, which happened ſoon after, diſpelled theſe fears.

The king having diſcovered a conſpiracy, and being perſuaded that ſome Cordeliers had behaved with inſincerity on that occaſion, ordered Buchanan to write againſt them; not knowing, that he before had had a quarrel with them. He therefore wrote againſt them, but with ſome caution, and made uſe of equivocal expreſſions, in order to defend himſelf, if neceſſary, by a favourable conſtruction. With this the king was not ſatisfied, and inſiſted on his writing againſt the Monks with more energy. He then compoſed his *Franciſcanus*, the beginning of which he delivered to the king. 'Tis a piece wholly ſatirical, and in it Buchanan has compriſed all the ill that could be ſaid of the monks in terms as clear and ſtrong as poſſible. He has rather imitated the ſtyle of Juvenal than that of Horace, and bites much more than he rallies.

After ſuch a deſperate attack, it is no wonder that the Cordeliers employed all their efforts to ruin him. The king, who was weak and fickle, ſuffered him, with many others, to be arreſted at the beginning of 1539, for hereſy. But his friends having informed him that Cardinal Beaton, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, was labouring to deſtroy him, and had offered the king money, in order to detach him from his intereſt, he thought it not prudent to wait in priſon for his ſentence. So, deceiving his guards, he eſcaped by his chamber-window, and withdrew into England. However, England was not a place in which he could live with ſafety; and the partiſans of Rome, and thoſe who favoured the opinions of the reformers were burned there at the ſame time, and at the ſame ſtake. Buchanan thought he had better retire into France, whoſe cuſtoms and manners, to which he was uſed, were far more ſuitable to him. Accordingly, he went thither; but finding that Cardinal Beaton was ambaſſador there, he was afraid to ſtay at Paris, and therefore went immediately from thence to Bourdeaux, to which place he was invited by Andrew de Govea, a learned Portugueſe. There he taught three years in the college that was juſt founded there; and the ſame year, preſented in the name of the college, ſome beautiful Latin-verſes to Charles V. as he paſſed thro' that city in his way to Flanders.

Buchanan wrote at Bourdeaux four tragedies, which were afterwards printed at different times; but the firſt of them, which was *John the Baptiſt*, was printed the laſt; excepting the *Medea* of *Euripides*. He wrote them in compliance with the cuſtom of the college, which required the ſtudents to act a tragedy every year; and with a view of diverting them from allegories, of which they were then very fond in France, and of inducing them to imitate the ancients. Theſe having ſucceeded better than he expected, he employed more attention on *Jephtha* and *Alceſtis*, deſigning to publiſh them.

However, Buchanan was not without uneaſineſs at Bourdeaux. Cardinal Beaton wrote to the archbiſhop of that city, and deſired he would cauſe him to be apprehended; but ſome of Buchanan's friends, to whom the archbiſhop had accidentally given the Cardinal's letter, warded the blow; and the king of Scotland being juſt dead, Beaton was obliged to return thither, where he had not leiſure enough to think of Buchanan; beſides that there happened a great plague, which prevented any ſearch being made after heretics.

Some time after, the king of Portugal wrote to Govea, to invite him to Coimbra, where he was founding a college; where were taught polite literature, and the elements of Ariſtotle's philoſophy. He deſired him to find out, and to bring with him into Portugal, perſons qualified to teach in this college. Govea applied to Buchanan, who agreed to go, and the more willingly, as the reſt of Europe was at war, or preparing to enter into it, and as many of his friends were alſo going into Portugal. He even carried his brother Patrick thither with him; and leſt they ſhould have any trouble on account of *Franciſcanus*, (which has already been mentioned), he took care to acquaint the king of Portugal with it, and to make an apology to him for it before he left France.

When he and his friends arrived in Portugal, which was in 1547, every thing at firſt ſucceeded well, and they had no cauſe of complaint during Govea's life, who had intereſt, and was their protector. But he dying in 1548, the foreign regents began to be made uneaſy; and Buchanan was one of thoſe who ſuffered the moſt. He was accuſed of his *Franciſcanus*, of having eaten fleſh in Lent, and of having ſaid that 'St. Auguſtine 'was more favourable to the opi'nions of thoſe who oppoſed the 'Romiſh church, on the eucha'riſt, than he was to the doctrine 'of that church.' There were alſo witneſſes, who depoſed that they had heard credible perſons ſay, that Buchanan had no right notions concerning the Romiſh religion. This was ſufficient to occaſion his being ſent to the inquiſition, where he was confined a year and a half, and from whence he was not releaſed, but on condition that he ſhould receive inſtruction. For this purpoſe, he was ſent for ſome months to the monks, who treated him very humanely; but who knew not what Chriſtianity was. There it was that he began his tranſlation of the pſalms of David into Latin verſe. On his being releaſed, when he aſked the king for a paſſport to return to France, his Majeſty endeavoured to detain him, and ſettled upon him ſo much a-day till he ſhould provide for him. This uncertain expectation could not make him ſtay in Portugal. He embarked ſome time after in 1551, in a Candian ſhip bound to England, where he ſafely arrived. It was in the reign of Edward VI. an æra in which the Proteſtant religion began to be eſtabliſhed in England. Buchanan thought that the ſtate of affairs in that country was too doubtful and unſteady, for him to remain there; though very advantageous offers were made him.

He therefore again went into France, at the beginning of the year 1552, a few days after the emperor Charles V. had raiſed the ſiege of Metz, on which Buchanan wrote a fine ode. On his arriving in France, he alſo made ſome elegant verſes in praiſe of that kingdom, and in diſpraiſe of Portugal. It ſeems probable, that being incenſed with reaſon againſt the monks, he then too wrote ſeveral ſatirical pieces againſt them, which are inſerted in his *Fratres Fraterrimi*. About the year 1555, Charles de Coſſe who was ſtyled the marſhal de Briſſac, to whom the year before he had dedicated his tragedy of *Jephtha*, ſent for him into Piedmont, where he commanded for the king of France, and entruſted to him the education of Timoleon de Coſſe, his ſon; with whom Buchanan continued five years, viz. till 1560. During that time, the Count de Briſſac could not have totally engaged him; as he ſays, that 'it was chiefly in this interval that he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the holy ſcriptures, and of the controverſies which divide Chriſtianity.' 'Tis probable that he then alſo began his books on the ſphere, which he dedicated to his pupil. From that time, the reformed religion was eſtabliſhed in Scotland, eſpecially after the foreign troops had been ſent home, and the houſe of Guiſe had no more authority there.

Though Buchanan ſays, that he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity during the laſt years of his reſidence in France, yet he did not ceaſe now and then to compoſe ſome excellent verſes. Such is the ode which he wrote on the taking of Calais, by the duke of Guiſe, January 8. 1558. Francis Dauphin of France, eſpouſed Mary queen of Scots, at the end of April in the ſame year, and Buchanan made their *Epithalamium* in ſome very beautiful lines, highly panegyrical on both of them. But the fineſt paſſage is his elogium on the Scotch nation, which no one has praiſed ſo well, before or ſince; as no one has done it more honour by his writings.

He did not return to Scotland till after 1560, and there he publicly joined himſelf to the reformed church. For ſome time after this, he ſeems to have been employed in collecting and publiſhing his poems; of which the moſt conſiderable is his incomparable tranſlation of the pſalms in verſe; which has been, and always will be admired by all who have any taſte for ſuch works. The compariſon that has been made of Beza's paraphraſe with our author's, does no great honour to the former.

It is ſurpriſing that he ſhould ſay towards the end of his life, that 'he was made preceptor to King James VI. in the year 1565,' ſince that prince was not born till the 19th of June 1566. It muſt be owing to an error of the preſs, or to inadvertence, as it is very unlikely that he ſhould be named beforehand preceptor to the infant that ſhould be born in caſe it ſhould be a boy. Buchanan wrote this life at the age of 74, or about the year 1580. It is almoſt ſurpriſing that he mentions only his being employed in the education of James VI. without taking any notice of the other works that he publiſhed, nor of what happened to him in Scotland. He only ſays, that ' he was one of thoſe who ' went on an embaſſy into England, from the king of Scotland, ' in 1568, in order to give an account of the motives that had ' induced the queen to abdicate ' the crown in favour of her ſon.' In 1564 he made ſome elegant verſes on the marriage of that princeſs with Lord Darnly, and alſo on a diamond in form of a heart, which Mary ſent, the ſame year, to Elizabeth queen of England. In 1566, he celebrated the birth of King James, and ſoon after his baptiſm.

Being in England in 1568, with the earl of Murray, he laboured to convince Queen Elizabeth that Mary was really acceſſary to the death of the king her huſband. With that view, he wrote a book, which, Camden ſays, was entitled, *Detectio, or the diſcovery of the king's murderers.* He ſent alſo ſome pretty verſes to Elizabeth, and to ſome Engliſh ladies, who had made him preſents, as appears from what he ſays. His ſalary, as the king's preceptor, muſt have been very ſmall, or he muſt have been a bad œconomiſt, as he often complains of his poverty, and openly begs in theſe and other poems. In 1579, he publiſhed his *Dialogue on the right of the kingdom among the Scots*, which he dedicated to the king, and which he afterwards prefixed to his hiſtory printed at Edinburgh in folio, in 1583. As in theſe works he freely declares himſelf of the opinion of thoſe who acknowledge no kings to be lawful, but ſuch as are ſubject to the laws, and mentions Mary queen of Scots as a ſcandalous woman, who had cauſed her lawful husband to be aſſaſſinated, in order to marry the earl of Bothwell, his murderer, with whom ſhe had long been in love; this has drawn upon him the reſentment of all thoſe who have thought it their intereſt to juſtify that princeſs, and to maintain that kings are ſuperior to the laws.

Camden, in his annals of Elizabeth, at the beginning of 1587, thus ſpeaks of Buchanan: ' All ' the world knows what Buchanan has publiſhed of her (Queen ' Mary) both in his hiſtory, and ' in his *Detectio.* But being influenced by zeal for a party, and ' bribed by the earl of Murray, ' the parliament of Scotland, ' which is more credible than he, ' condemned his books as falſe, ' and he himſelf lamenting before ' him to whom he had been preceptor, (*James* VI.), often ſuffered condemnation, (as I have ' been told), for having written in ' ſo inveterate a manner againſt a ' queen to whom he had obligations. Being at the point of ' death, he wiſhed to live a little ' longer, till he had effaced the ' ſtains which his ſlander had cauſed; by ſpeaking the truth, and ' even by ſhedding his blood; unleſs (as he himſelf ſaid) theſe ' were idle words, as he ſeemed to ' be in a dotage occaſioned by his ' age.' Theſe are literally the words of Camden, whoſe barbarous and confuſed ſtyle it is not ſo ſy to underſtand or tranſlate as the pure Latin of Buchanan.

To do juſtice to all the world, it ſhould be known, that Camden publiſhed, in the reign of James VI. the firſt part of his life of Elizabeth, which goes down to the year 1589, and that he was not at full liberty to ſay all he might think on the ſubject of Buchanan, ſuppoſing he had had a good opinion of him. It was King James's intereſt to decry the author, for two very good reaſons: the firſt is, that after Mary's death, when that prince enjoyed without difficulty the kingdom of Scotland, and as ſoon as he was king of Great Britain, he could have wiſhed that all the ill that was ſaid of that princeſs might be for ever forgotten: as what had been publiſhed of her regard for David Rizzio, and of the murder of the king her huſband, in which ſhe was accuſed of having betrayed him, was ſo odious, that it is no wonder that her ſon ſhould wiſh them not to be remembered. But as that was impoſſible, while Buchanan's hiſtory exiſted, and as it could not be ſuppreſſed, it was neceſſary to decry it as much as might be. This was pardonable in Mary's ſon, and it would indeed have been ſtrange had it been otherwiſe. The other reaſon which rendered Buchanan odious to James, was, that that hiſtorian, as has been ſaid, had written a treatiſe to prove that the kings of Scotland are ſubject to the laws. This doctrine is not uſually agreeable to princes, who are not ſufficiently acquainted with their true intereſts, and James VI. was a ſworn enemy to it. This was more than enough to decry Buchanan as a liar, and to cauſe him to be condemned by a parliament, in which the king did not want for creatures. Hence, the way to make court to him was, to ſpeak ill of the hiſtorian of Scotland; and hence what James's dependents ſay of Buchanan is juſtly ſuſpected.

As to the report of his repentance, it probably came from the king himſelf, or from ſome of his courtiers. Camden too readily believed it; tho' he might have had other reaſons to diſtruſt it, beſides what I have mentioned. It might alſo happen, that the king, who was a child when Buchanan died, did not underſtand what Buchanan ſaid, or might be deceived by others.

All this repentance of Buchanan might alſo be a mere fable, ariſing from ſome offence that had been given him by ſome of the oppoſers of the queen. It is at leaſt certain, that Buchanan's laſt books, and eſpecially thoſe paſſages againſt the queen of Scots, ſhow no ſigns of dotage. I would not offend the memory of Camden, who beſides ought to be eſteemed for the ſervices he has done to the republic of letters; but, with all his good ſenſe, he has produced nothing which, in ſolidity of thought, or beauty of ſtyle, or method, is comparable to the xixth and xxth books of Buchanan. If he wrote thus in his dotage, his dotage is more valuable than all the judgment of Elizabeth's hiſtorian: and if he really ſaid what this laſt has made him ſay, every one will believe that he was then in his dotage, or that the weakneſs of age rendered him more fearful; and not, when he wrote his hiſtory ſome years before, with ſo much ſtrength and eloquence.

All Europe therefore was convinced of Buchanan's ſincerity; and Thuanus did not ſcruple to relate in his hiſtory, all that paſſed in Scotland juſt as Buchanan had related it. Camden indeed informed Thuanus, that he had been miſled by Buchanan: but had Camden his information from perſons leſs partial than Buchanan? Is he more to be depended on than thoſe who were then in Scotland? Did he not obey the king through weakneſs, or had not he himſelf paſſions? This may be ſaid in general againſt Camden's authority; but if it be more diſtinctly conſidered, it will plainly appear, that, on this occaſion, he acted like a good ſubject, but a bad hiſtorian.

There is extant a letter from Thuanus to Camden, in which he thanks him for ſome remarks that he had made on the beginning of his hiſtory, and begs his advice how to relate what happened in Scotland in 1561, becauſe that part of his hiſtory was then printing. He wiſhes to give offence to no one, but nevertheleſs to ſpeak the truth; and is afraid that Buchanan may have written with too much vehemence: in ſhort, he promiſes to follow Camden's advice. It muſt be obſerved, that Mary's diſputes with Elizabeth began in great meaſure after that year, and that Mary then returned to Scotland after the death of Francis II. Camden was, it ſeems, not at leiſure to ſatisfy Thuanus, or he could not procure from the court the memoirs that he wiſhed; for Thuanus's volume, which was at the preſs, was all printed off, before he received any advice from England. This appears from two other letters of Thuanus, which prove that he paid no regard to what Camden wrote to him, nor altered his hiſtory according to his advice. In the latter, written many months after, Thuanus thanks him for ſome remarks he had ſent him; and adds, that 'he could have wiſhed that Camden had ſent him an abſtract of what paſſed in England at the time of which he had written the hiſtory. By theſe means,' (proceeds he), 'in following your ſteps, I could more eaſily have obſerved the moderation which ſome perſons perhaps will wiſh I had obſerved in regard to Scotland; and I ſhould not have offended the great men of your country, which I would gladly have avoided. But having no one to conſult but Buchanan, I was obliged to take from him the ſequel of that tragical ſtory, which others, who were by no means Proteſtants, had before approved; and I have avoided all manner of invectives. But I am afraid that the mention only of that ſhameful murder (of the king, Mary's huſband) may offend thoſe who are ſo enraged at Buchanan. In ſhort, princes ſhould think, that if they believe that it is allowable for them to act as they pleaſe, it is alſo allowable for all the world to ſpeak and to write with freedom of their words and deeds.'

Thuanus was in the right; and I remember to have been told (in 1687) by a diſtinguiſhed writer *, that mentioning this ſame Mary of Scotland to the late Queen Ma-

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* Dr. Burnet.

ry of England, when ſhe was only Princeſs of Orange, and ſaying, that a certain Roman-catholic hiſtorian had ſpoken to her diſadvantage, ſhe replied, ‘ that if princes ‘ would not be blamed, they ‘ ought not to commit actions that ‘ were blameable.’

Nothing can exceed what Buchanan wrote to his friend Vinet, regent of the college at Bourdeaux, a little before his death, and which Thuanus has preſerved in the ſecond book of his life: ‘ This only I deſire, to quit with ‘ as little noiſe as poſſible, that ‘ company which I am ſo unfit to ‘ keep, they being living, and I ‘ dead.’

Having before mentioned his poems, ſomething muſt now be added of his proſe writings. They conſiſt of a tranſlation of Linacer's grammar from Engliſh into Latin; his dialogue on the royal right in Scotland, and his hiſtory of that country.

The dialogue is written on the model of thoſe of Cicero, whoſe ſtyle he exactly imitates without pilfering, or ſervilely copying him, as the Ciceronians did in the time of Eraſmus. He alſo expreſſes his thoughts in a ſtyle no leſs ſimple and natural than elegant. He wrote it, during the greateſt troubles in Scotland, and dedicated it in 1579 to King James his pupil, who did not in the leaſt profit by it.

He introduces this prince himſelf converſing with Thomas Maitland, whom he repreſents as returning from abroad into Scotland, and being ſurpriſed at the manner in which their kings are treated; for the Scotch at that time were utter enemies to arbitrary power, and thought they had a right to oblige their princes to obſerve their laws; inſtead of which, the French and other nations, the Low Countries only excepted, had ſubmitted to the yoke.

As to his hiſtory of Scotland, he could not have compriſed in a ſhorter compaſs all the tranſactions of that kingdom, from the time of Alexander the Great, when the Scotch pretend that they began to have kings, to the year 1571, with which the hiſtory ends. Buchanan has alſo joined to the brevity of Salluſt, the elegance and preciſion of Livy; for theſe are the two authors whom he principally deſigns to imitate. I do not think that there is any modern hiſtorian, who has ſucceeded better in imitating the hiſtorians of antiquity, nor any poet of theſe latter times, who approaches more nearly to the ancient poets.

The twelve laſt years of Buchanan's life were employed on his hiſtory. He died at Edinburgh, February 28. 1582, aged 76.

As all who have the welfare of their country at heart, wiſh that it may be directed by able and upright miniſters; ſo, as an example of ſuch, we lay before our readers the Life of Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, *one of the moſt complete and eminent ſtateſmen, that this or any other nation ever produced.*

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM was born at Chiſelhurſt, in Kent, of a knightly family, originally ſprung and denominated from the town of Walſingham, in Norfolk. He was bred at home under a private tutor, and received his univerſity-education in King's college in Cambridge. From the univerſity he was ſent very young abroad to travel, for the reſt of his learning; and, being a perſon of excellent ſenſe and uncommon capacity, he made himſelf a perfect maſter of the laws, cuſtoms, manners, languages, and polity of the ſeveral nations with whom he converſed, as his ſubſequent practice fully ſhewed. He had the happineſs of being out of England, in a kind of voluntary exile, during the cruel and perſecuting reign of Queen Mary I. which exempted him from the troubles and dangers to which moſt gentlemen were then expoſed. At his return home in Queen Elizabeth's time, being an accompliſhed gentleman, with a quick apprehenſion, a ſolid judgment, and accounted the beſt linguiſt in his time, he was ſoon obſerved by the great Sir William Cecil, as a fit inſtrument to be one of his agents; and, under his conduct, he came to be employed in the chiefeſt affairs of ſtate.

The firſt of his public employments was an embaſſy into France, where he reſided ſeveral years, in very troubleſome times, during the heat of the civil wars in that kingdom. In Auguſt, 1570, he was ſent again ambaſſador there, to treat of a marriage between Queen Elizabeth and Francis Duke of Alençon, with other matters of the higheſt conſequence; and continued at the court of France till April, 1573. He acquitted himſelf in that ſtation with uncommon capacity, faithfulneſs, and diligence, ſparing neither pains nor money to promote the queen's ſervice to the utmoſt. Hereupon Lloyd ſays, in his State-worthies, 'His head was ſo ſtrong, that he could look into the depth of men and buſineſs, and dive into the whirlpools of ſtate. Dexterous he was in finding a ſecret, cloſe in keeping it: Much he had got by ſtudy, more by travel; which enlarged and actuated his thoughts. His converſation was inſinuating and reſerved: He ſaw every man, and none ſaw him. His ſpirit was as public as his parts; and it was his firſt maxim, 'Knowledge is never too dear:' yet as debonnair as he was prudent; and as obliging to the ſofter predominant parts of the world, as he was ſerviceable to the more ſevere; and no leſs dexterous to work on humours, than to convince reaſon. He would ſay, he muſt obſerve the joints and flexures of affairs; and ſo would do more with a ſtory than others could with a harangue. He always ſurpriſed buſineſs, and preferred motions in the heat of other diverſions; and, if he muſt debate it, he would hear all; and, with the advantage of the foregoing ſpeeches, that either cautioned or confirmed his reſolutions, he carried all before him in concluſion, beyond reply. —This Spaniſh proverb was familiar with him, 'Tell a lie, and find a truth;' and this, 'Speak no more than you may ſafely retreat from without danger, or fairly go through without oppoſition.' Some are good only at ſome affairs in their own acquaintance; Walſingham was ready every where, and could make a party in Rome as well as England. He waited on men's ſouls with his eye, diſcerning their ſecret hearts thro their tranſparent faces. The judicious Mr. de Wicquefort obſerves, that Mr. Walſingham, who was employed in this negotiation, was one of the ableſt men that England ever produced; that the intereſt of the reformed, wherewith he was charged, was a very nice affair; and that he had to deal with Charles IX. and his mother, the moſt ſuſpicious and treacherous of princes; notwithſtanding which he acquitted himſelf with great honour. To which it can be no exception, that he did not ſuſpect the court of France's perfidiouſneſs; being himſelf an honeſt man, he could never imagine that ſo black a villany could enter into man's heart, as the maſſacre of Paris, executed by order of the deſpicable Charles IX.—From our ambaſſador's letters it appears, that his expences were ſo great, very probably in gaining intelligence, that, to uſe his own words, ſometimes he had neither furniture, money, nor credit.

In order to keep the queen his miſtreſs's powerful, treacherous, and ambitious neighbours ſo well employed at home, that they might not be able to give England any diſturbance, he laid the foundation of the civil wars in France; and alſo of thoſe in the Low Countries; which put a final ſtop to the vaſt deſigns of the houſe of Auſtria. Upon which occaſion he told the queen, at his return from his embaſſy to France, 'That ſhe had no reaſon to fear the Spaniard; for, though he had a ſtrong appetite, and a good digeſtion, yet he had given him ſuch a bone to pick, as would take him up twenty years at leaſt, and break his teeth at laſt; ſo her majeſty had no more to do, but to throw into the fire he had kindled, ſome Engliſh fuel from time to time, to keep it burning.

In the beginning of the year 1573, he was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, ſworn a privy counſellor, and knighted ſome time after. Being put into that place of great truſt, he exerted himſelf in a very uncommon manner; for he had devoted abſolutely himſelf, his life, time, and eſtate, in the ſervice of his queen and country; and, to compaſs his ends, he guided himſelf by ſuch maxims as theſe, recorded by Lloyd in his State-worthies: 'He ſaid that an habit of ſecrecy is policy and virtue. To him men's faces ſpoke as much as their tongues, and their countenances were indexes of their hearts. He would ſo beſet men with queſtions, and draw them on, and pick it out of them by piece-meals, that they diſcovered themſelves whether they anſwered or were ſilent.—He ſerved himſelf of the factions at court, as the queen his miſtreſs did, neither advancing the one, nor depreſſing the other: familiar with Cecil, allied to Leiceſter, and an oracle to Suſſex. He could overthrow any matter by undertaking it, and move it ſo as it muſt fall. He never broke any buſineſs, yet carried many: he could diſcourſe any matter with them that moſt oppoſed; ſo that they, in oppoſing it, promoted it. His fetches and compaſs to his deſigned ſpeech were things of great patience and uſe.—So patient was this wiſe man, that his native place never ſaw him angry, the univerſity never paſſionate, and the court never diſcompoſed. Religion was, in his judgment, the intereſt of his country, and it was the delight of his ſoul; therefore he maintained it as ſincerely as he profeſſed it: it had his head, his heart, and his purſe. He laid the great foundation of the Proteſtant conſtitution as to its policy, and the main plot againſt the Popiſh, as to its ruin.'

Thus it was that he was one of the great engines of ſtate, and of the times, high in the queen's favour, and a watchful ſervant over the ſafety of his miſtreſs. As long as he lived, her crown and life were preſerved from daily attempts and conſpiracies, chiefly by his vigilance and addreſs. His conſtant method, for that purpoſe, was the utmoſt ſecrecy, patience, and the beſt intelligence poſſible; he maintaining, as we are aſſured, no leſs than fifty-three agents in foreign courts, and eighteen ſpies. By theſe means he undermined all the plots of the Papiſts, Jeſuits, and other private as well as public enemies of this nation. 'He outdid the Jeſuits,' ſays Lloyd, 'in their own bow, and over-reached them in their own equivocations and mental reſervations; never ſettling a lie, but warily drawing out and diſcovering truth. So good was his intelligence, that he was confeſſor to moſt of the Papiſts before their death, as they had been to their brethren before their treaſons. — For two piſtoles an order, he had all the private papers of Europe. Bellarmine read his lectures at Rome one month, and Reynolds had them to confute the next. Few letters eſcaped his hands, whoſe contents he could read, and not touch the ſeals. —— The queen of Scots' letters were all carried to him by her own ſervant, whom ſhe truſted, and decyphered to him by one Philips, as they were ſealed again by one Gregory; ſo that neither that queen, or her correſpondents, ever perceived either the ſeal defaced, or the letters delayed, to her dying day. —— He had the wonderful art of weaving plots, in which buſy people were ſo entangled that they could never eſcape, but were ſometimes ſpared upon ſubmiſſion, at others, hanged for example. — He would cheriſh a plot ſome years together, admitting the conſpirators to his own and the queen's preſence familiarly, but dogging them out watchfully: his ſpies waited on ſome men every hour for three years; and, leſt they could not keep counſel, he diſpatched them to foreign parts, taking in new ſervants.' But, as Sir Robert Naunton obſerves, 'it is inconceivable why he ſuffered Dr. Parry to play ſo long on the hook, before he hoiſed him up. — That Parry, intending to kill the queen, made the way of his acceſs by betraying of others, and impeaching of the prieſts of his own correſpondency, and thereby had acceſs and conference with the queen, and alſo oftentimes familiar and private conference with Walſingham, will not be the quere of the myſtery; for the ſecretary might have had his end of diſcovery on a future maturity of the treaſon. But that, after the queen knew Parry's intent, why ſhe ſhould then admit him to private diſcourſe, and Walſingham to ſuffer it, conſidering the condition of all aſſailings, and permit him to go where and whither he liſted, and only on the ſecurity of a dark centinel ſet over him, was a piece of reach and hazard beyond apprehenſion.'—Dr. Welwood gives a remarkable inſtance of Sir Francis's dexterity, in employing and inſtructing his ſpies how to get him intelligence of the moſt ſecret affairs of princes. ' The court of Queen Elizabeth (ſays he) had reaſon to have an eye upon the king of Scots, as being the next heir to the crown, and who they knew was courted with all poſſible inſinuations into the French intereſt. In order to fathom King James's intentions, there was one Wigmore ſent to Scotland, who, pretending to be diſobliged in England, fled thither for protection. Sir Francis Walſingham gives him above ten ſheets of paper of inſtructions, all writ with his own hand, ſo diſtinct and ſo digeſted, as a man of far inferior parts to Wigmore could hardly fail to be a maſter in his trade. In theſe papers he inſtructs him, ' how to find out King James's natural temper, his morals; his religion; his opinion of marriage; his inclinations to queen Eliſabeth, to France, to Spain, to the Hollanders, and, in ſhort, to all his neighbours.' He likewiſe directs him how to behave himſelf towards the king, ' at table; when a-hunting; upon his receiving good or bad news; at his going to bed; and indeed all the public and private ſcenes of his life. Walſingham was not miſtaken in this man; for, tho' there paſſed a conſtant correſpondence betwixt them, Wigmore lived in the greateſt familiarity with King James for nine or ten years together, without the leaſt ſuſpicion of his being a ſpy.'

Sir Francis was ſent on an embaſſy to the Netherlands in 1578; and, in the year 1581, he went a third time ambaſſador into France, to treat of a marriage between Queen Elizabeth and Francis late duke of Alençon, now become duke of Anjou, upon his brother Henry III.'s obtaining the royal dignity; and alſo to conclude a league offenſive and defenſive between both kingdoms. He reſided in France from about the middle of July till the end of the year.

Upon the young king of Scotland's putting himſelf into the hands of James Stewart, earl of Arran, a perſon odious to the Engliſh court, our wiſe miniſter was diſpatched by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to that unexperienced prince, out of her great care, leſt now in his flexible years he ſhould by bad counſellors be alienated from the amity of the Engliſh, to the damage of both kingdoms. But, through the earl of Arran's influence, Sir Francis's negotiation was fruitleſs.

We may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that a perſon of ſo public a ſpirit as our worthy ſecretary, was an enourager of all attempts and endeavours to promote the trade and navigation of England, which began then to ſpread itſelf with more vigour and ſucceſs, in all parts of the world, than it had ever done before. Accordingly, he not only encouraged the moſt valuable and induſtrious Mr. R. Hakluyt in his ſtudies for the diſcovery of foreign parts; but alſo forwarded Sir Humphrey Gilbert's voyage for the ſettling of Newfoundland, by procuring him a ſum of money, and two ſhips, from the merchants at Briſtol. And, undoubtedly, he promoted all other diſcoveries and ſettlements of the like nature, though there is no mention of it upon record. In 1586 he founded a divinity-lecture at Oxford.

The ſame year he diſplayed his uſual diligence and ſagacity, in finding out and defeating a conſpiracy, in which Maud, one of his ſpies, was a pretended accomplice. The chief of the conſpirators were J. Savage, J. Ballard, Maud, Anthony Babington, Windſore, Saliſbury, Tilney, and others; eſpecially one Polly, a cunning diſſembler, perfectly acquainted with the Queen of Scots' affairs, who is thought to have revealed all their conſultations from day to day to Secretary Walſingham, and to have encouraged the reſt in this deſperate undertaking. Their deſign was to kill Queen Elizabeth, invade England with foreign troops, and releaſe the Queen of Scots from her impriſonment. In order to ſecure and haſten theſe foreign troops, Babington reſolved to go over to France; and, that there might be no ſuſpicion of him, he inſinuated himſelf into Sir Francis Walſingham, by means of Polly, and earneſtly beſought him to procure him a licence from the queen to travel into France, promiſing to do her extraordinary good ſervice, in pumping out and diſcovering the ſecret deſigns of the fugitives in behalf of the Queen of Scots. Walſingham commended the young gentleman's purpoſe, and promiſed him not only a licence to travel, but alſo many and great matters, if he performed what he undertook. Yet did he linger and delay him, ſifting out, in the mean time, by his own and other men's cunning and diligence, the whole plot, when they thought that the very ſun was a ſtranger to it. One Gilbert Gifford, a prieſt, was a great inſtrument in finding it out. He was employed privately to lurk in England, as a meſſenger to convey matters betwixt the fugitives and the Queen of Scots; but, diſcovering himſelf and his employment to Walſingham, promiſed to impart unto him all the letters he ſhould receive either from the queen of Scots or the fugitives. Walſingham entertaining Gifford kindly, ſent him into Staffordſhire, where the queen was then confined; requeſting Sir Amias Poulet, who was her keeper, to connive at the corrupting of one of his men by Gifford. Sir Amias deſired to be excuſed, yet permitted him to corrupt a brewer, or ſome ſuch man, that dwelt hard by. Gifford with a few pieces of gold ſoon bribed the brewer, who privately put in the letters, and received anſwers to them privately, through a hole in the wall, which was ſtopped with a looſe ſtone; and the letters forthwith came to Walſingham's hands, by meſſengers ready to carry them. Walſingham opened them, wrote them out, found out the cyphers through the ſingular art and ſkill of Thomas Philips, and, by the direction of Arthur Gregory, ſealed them up again ſo cunningly, that no man could ever judge they had been opened; and then cauſed them to be ſent to thoſe whom they were directed to. Thus were intercepted the letters of the queen of Scots to Babington, and his in anſwer to her, and another of her's in anſwer to him; wherein was cunningly added (after opening) a poſtſcript in the ſame characters, deſiring him to ſet down the names of the ſix gentlemen, alſo the letters which were written the ſame day and date to Mendoza the Spaniſh ambaſſador, to Charles Paget, the lord Paget, the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and Sir Francis Inglefield; all which were firſt copied out, and then ſent over ſea. Queen Elizabeth, as ſoon as ſhe underſtood by theſe letters, what imminent danger ſhe was in, ordered Ballard to be apprehended. Accordingly Ballard was ſeized in Babington's own houſe. Alarmed at this, Babington preſſed Walſingham by letters and earneſt intreaties, that he might now at length have his licence granted to travel into France, and withal ſolicited him for the releaſe of Ballard, who would be of ſpecial uſe and ſervice to him in the buſineſs he had undertaken. Walſingham fed him with fair promiſes from day to day; laid the blame of his apprehenſion upon the purſuivants; and, as it were out of friendſhip, warned him to beware of that kind of men. And now he adviſes the young man to lodge in his houſe at London, till the queen had ſigned his licence, and till himſelf could return to London, (for he was with the court in the country), that they might have the more ſecret and ſecure conference about matters of ſuch moment and conſequence, and that no ſuſpicion of him might ariſe amongſt the fugitives, when he ſhould come into France, upon account of his frequent repair to his houſe. In the mean time Scudamore, Walſingham's man, was commanded to have a diligent and watchful eye over him, and to keep him company in all places, under pretence of ſecuring him from purſuivants. Thus far Sir Francis Walſingham had ſpun this thread alone, without acquainting the reſt of the queen's council; and longer he would have drawn it; but ſhe interpoſed, 'leſt, (as ſhe ſaid herſelf), by not heeding and preventing the danger while ſhe might, ſhe ſhould ſeem rather to tempt God, than to truſt in him.' A note, therefore, was ſent from the court, from Walſingham to his man, that he ſhould more ſtrictly obſerve Babington. This note, being unſealed, was delivered ſo to him, that Babington, ſitting at table next him, read it along with him. Hereupon his conſcience accuſing him, and ſuſpecting that all was come to light, the next night, when he and Scudamore, and one or two more of Walſingham's men, had ſupped plentifully in a tavern, he roſe from the table as if he intended to pay the reckoning, and leaving his cloak and ſword behind him, made his eſcape. But he, and the reſt of the conſpirators, were ſoon apprehended, and executed ſhortly after.

We have related ſo much of that affair, in order to diſplay Sir Francis's addreſs in unravelling a plot, and keeping the conſpirators playing upon the hook till he had ſecured them all, and could ſafely draw them up. His earneſt zeal and affection for the queen, his miſtreſs, rendered him of courſe an enemy to all her enemies, and conſequently to Mary queen of Scots. Nay, ſome pretend, that he ſcrupled not to order her to be privately deſtroyed.

That injurious opinion is grounded upon a joint letter of Sir Francis,

cis, and Secretary Daviſon, to Sir Amias Poulet, ſaid to be found amongſt Sir Amias Poulet's writings; but it is not mentioned when, and by whom; tho' now it is lodged in the Harleian library, with Sir Amias's anſwer. As far as we can find, it was firſt inſerted by one Mr. Freebairne, in the romance of the queen of Scots, tranſlated from the French, and publiſhed by him, and ſince tranſmitted into the hiſtory of Mary queen of Scots, by Dr. Jebb. However the letter is as follows: 'After our hearty commendations, we find, by a ſpeech lately uttered by her majeſty, that ſhe doth note in you both' (viz. Sir Amias Poulet, and Sir Drue Drury) 'a lack of that care and zeal for her ſervice that ſhe looketh for at your hands, in that you have not in all this time (of yourſelves, without other provocation) found out ſome way to ſhorten the that queen,' [ſo in the MS.], 'conſidering the great peril ſhe is hourly ſubject to ſo long as the ſaid queen ſhall live. Wherein, beſides a kind of lack of love towards her, ſhe noteth greatly that you have not that care of your own particular ſafeties, or rather of the preſervation of religion, and the public good and proſperity of your country, that reaſon and policy commandeth; eſpecially having ſo good a warrant and ground for the ſatisfaction of your conſciences towards God, and the diſcharge of your credit and reputation towards the world, as the oath of the aſſociation, which you both have ſo ſolemnly taken and vowed; eſpecially the matter wherewith ſhe ſtandeth charged being ſo clearly and manifeſtly proved againſt her: and therefore ſhe taketh it moſt unkindly, that men, profeſſing that love towards her that you do, ſhould in a kind of ſort, for lack of the diſcharge of your duty, caſt the burden upon her, knowing as you do her indiſpoſition to ſhed blood, eſpecially of one of that ſex and quality, and ſo near to her in blood as the ſaid queen is. Theſe reſpects we find do greatly trouble her majeſty, who we aſſure you hath ſundry times proteſted, that, if the regard of the danger of her good ſubjects and faithful ſervants did not more move her than her own peril, ſhe would never be drawn to aſſent to the ſhedding of her blood. We thought it very meet to acquaint you with theſe ſpeeches lately paſſed from her majeſty, referring the ſame to your good judgment: and ſo we commit you to the protection of the Almighty.

Your moſt aſſured friends,
FRA. WALSINGHAM.
WILLIAM DAVISON.'
'At London, 1 Feb. 1586.'

Secretary Daviſon, in a letter of the ſame date, is ſaid to have this paſſage: 'I pray you let both this and the incloſed be committed to the fire; which meaſure ſhall be likewiſe met to your anſwer, after it hath been communicated to her majeſty for her ſatisfaction.'

In a letter from Mr. Secretary Daviſon, of the 3d of February 1586, we are told there is this poſtſcript: 'I intreated you in my laſt letters to burn both the letters ſent unto you, for the argument's ſake, which, by your anſwer to Mr. Secretary, (which I have ſeen), appeareth not to be done. I pray you let me intreat you to make heretics both of the one and the other, as I mean to uſe your's after her majeſty hath ſeen it.' And in the end of the poſtſcript,—'I pray you let me know what you have done with my letters, becauſe they are not fit to be kept, that I may ſatisfy her majeſty therein, who might otherwiſe take offence thereat; and, if you intreat this poſtſcript in the ſame kind, you ſhall not err a whit.'

A few animadverſions upon theſe poſtſcripts are neceſſary.——Secretary Daviſon's capacity makes no very great figure in hiſtory: but we are ſure it is quite inconſiſtent with Sir Francis Walſingham's known cautiouſneſs, cunning, or call it what you pleaſe, to truſt a dangerous letter out of his hands, and ſtand to the chance of having it burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, by thoſe whom it was ſent to; when he might as effectually have conveyed his orders or directions by a written meſſage, which ſhould have been brought back to him by the meſſenger. This latter part is more conſiſtent with his character.——However, the moſt effectual way of determining this point is to examine the pretended original letter, and ſee whether it is ſigned by Sir Francis Walſingham's own hand, which is well known, there being ſo many letlers of his about in different places.——It is certain, that Sir Francis was not ſo ready to order the queen of Scots to be clandeſtinely deſtroyed: for, when the Earl of Leiceſter was for taking her off by poiſon, and ſent 'a divine privately to Walſingham to ſatisfy him that it was lawful, Walſingham proteſted he was ſo far from conſenting that any violence ſhould be done to her, that he had of late croſſed Morton's counſel, who adviſed that ſhe ſhould be ſent back into Scotland, and put to death in the very frontiers and borders of both kingdoms.'

In October, 1586, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to try that queen, for compaſſing and imagining, among others, divers things to the hurt of Queen Elizabeth. At her trial, ſhe indirectly charged Sir Francis with counterfeiting her cyphers and characters, and with practiſing both againſt her life and her ſon's; for, when one of her letters was produced, wherein Babington's plot was commended and approved, her majeſty ſaid, that it was an eaſy matter to counterfeit the cyphers and characters of others, as a young man did very lately in France, who gave himſelf out to be her ſon's baſe brother: that ſhe was alſo afraid this was done by Walſingham, to bring her to her end, who (as ſhe heard) had practiſed both againſt her life and her ſon's. She proteſted, that ſhe never ſo much as thought of the deſtruction of the Queen.——Whereupon, Sir Francis proteſted, that his heart was free from all malice: 'I call God,' ſaid he, 'to witneſs, that as a private perſon I have done nothing unbeſeeming an honeſt man: neither in my public condition and quality have I done any thing unworthy of my place. I confeſs that, out of my great care for the ſafety of the queen and realm, I have curiouſly endeavoured to ſearch and ſift out all plots and deſigns againſt the ſame. If Ballard had offered me his aſſiſtance, I ſhould not have refuſed it, yea I would have rewarded him for his pains and ſervice. If I have tampered any thing with him, why did he not diſcover it to ſave his life ?' —— With this anſwer the queen ſaid ſhe was ſatisfied. She prayed him 'not to be angry that ſhe had ſpoken ſo freely what ſhe had heard reported, and that he would give no more credit to thoſe that ſlandered her, than ſhe did to ſuch as accuſed him. Spies, ſhe ſaid, were men of doubtful and little credit, who make ſhew of one thing and ſpeak another; and deſired him, that he would not in the leaſt believe that ever ſhe had conſented to the queen's deſtruction.'

Soon after, Sir Francis was made Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter. About this time, when preparations were making in Spain for invading and conquering England, Sir Francis, by a refined piece of policy, defeated for a whole year together the meaſures Spain had taken for fitting out their Armada; of which we have this particular account. The vaſt preparations that were making for a conſiderable time in Spain, kept all Europe in ſuſpenſe, and it was not certain againſt whom they were deſigned; though it was the general opinion they were to ſubdue the Netherlands all at once; which Spain was ſenſible could not be done without a greater force by ſea, as well as by land, than had been hitherto employed for that ſervice. Queen Elizabeth thought fit to be upon her guard, and had ſome jealouſies that ſhe might be aimed at; but how to find it out, was the difficulty, which at length Walſingham overcame. He had intelligence from Madrid, that King Philip had told his council, he had diſpatched an expreſs to Rome, with a letter writ with his own hand to the Pope, acquainting him with the true deſign of his preparations, and aſking his bleſſing upon it; which for ſome reaſons he would not yet diſcloſe to them, till the return of the courier. The ſecret being thus lodged with the Pope, Walſingham, by the means of a Venetian prieſt retained at Rome as his ſpy, got a copy of the original letter, which was ſtolen out of the Pope's cabinet by a gentleman of the bedchamber, who took the keys out of the pope's pocket while he ſlept. Upon this intelligence, Sir Francis Walſingham found a way to retard the Spaniſh invaſion for a whole year, by getting the Spaniſh bills proteſted at Genoa, which ſhould have ſupplied them with money to carry on their preparations.

After this great event, we hear very little of our wiſe miniſter, only that, in 1589, he entertained Queen Elizabeth at his houſe at Barn-Elms. Probably he was now worn out with age, as well as with infirmities, occaſioned by his too intenſe application in the ſervice of his country. Beſides his other dignities and employments, we find that he was a knight of the garter, and recorder of the burgh of Colcheſter. He died April 6. 1590; and, after all the ſervices he had performed for his queen and country, he gave a remarkable proof at his death how far he had preferred the public intereſt to his own; for he died ſo poor, that his friends were obliged to bury him privately in the night, for fear his body ſhould be arreſted for debt: A fault which few ſtateſmen ſince his time have been guilty of! as Dr. Welwood obſerves.

He was a perſon of great prudence and induſtry; a moſt ſteady aſſerter of the Reformed religion; a ſtudious and temperate man; ſo public-ſpirited, that he ſpent his eſtate to ſerve the kingdom; ſo faithful, that he beſtowed his years on his queen; ſo learned, that he provided a library for King's college. Finally, he equalled all the ſtateſmen former ages diſcourſe of, is a pattern to all, and hardly hath been equalled by any.

By his lady, who was of the family of St. Barbe, he left only one daughter, that was married thrice; firſt, to Sir Philip Sidney; ſecondly, to Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex; and, thirdly, to Richard Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland. By the firſt, ſhe had one daughter, married to Roger Earl of Rutland; by the ſecond, a ſon and two daughters; and by the laſt a ſon and a daughter.

There is aſcribed to Sir Francis Walſingham a book, intitled, 'Arcana Aulica,' or Walſingham's Manual of prudential maxims, for the ſtateſman and courtier, printed ſeveral times; but it may juſtly be queſtioned whether it was of his own compoſition.

Some curious particulars of the life of Mr. Wycherley, the Poet.

WILLIAM Wycherley, a diſtinguiſhed wit, and admired comic poet, was the eldeſt ſon of Daniel Wycherley, Eſq; of Cleve, in Shropſhire, where he had his birth about 1640. After the firſt rudiments of his education, he was ſent for further improvement, about the age of fifteen, to France, and reſided ſome years in the weſtern parts of that kingdom, upon the banks of the Charante, where he recommended himſelf to the notice of Madam de Montauſier, celebrated in Voiture's Letters, and one of the moſt accompliſhed ladies of the French court; with whoſe politeneſs he was ſo much captivated, that he reſolved to change his religion, and enter into the church of Rome. In this faith he returned home, a little before the reſtoration of King Charles II. and became a gentleman commoner of Queen's college, Oxford. He was entered into the public library under the title of "Philoſophiæ ſtudioſus," in July, 1660; but as he was never matriculated, ſo he left the univerſity without taking any degree, and going to London, he entered himſelf in the Middle Temple, deſigning for the law; but making his firſt appearance in town when wit and gaiety were the favourite diſtinctions, he ſoon quitted that dry ſtudy, and turned his thoughts upon ſubjects more agreeable to his genius, as well as to the taſte of the age. His circumſtances enabled him to enjoy the pleaſures of the delightful court of King Charles, and his excellent talents procured him the particular favour of that monarch. Plays being then the vogue, he applied his genius to the writing of comedies, and produced his *Love in a Wood*, or, *St. James's-park*, in 1672. This brought him into the acquaintance of the celebrated wits * of both court and town; among the reſt, Villiers duke of Buckingham conceived the higheſt eſteem for him †, and, as maſter of horſe to the king, not only made him one of his equerries, but, as colonel of a regiment, procured him the commiſſion of a captain-lieutenant of his own company, reſigning to him at the ſame time his own pay as captain, with many other advantages. King Charles likewiſe ſhewed him ſignal marks of his favour, and once gave him a proof of his eſteem, which, perhaps, never any ſovereign prince before

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* Among others he became acquainted with the ducheſs of Cleveland; the manner of which is thus related by Mr. Dennis: As Mr. Wycherley was going through Pall-Mall in his way towards St. James's in his chariot, he met the ducheſs in hers, who thruſting her body half out of the chariot, cried out aloud to him, "You Wycherley, you are a ſon of a whore," at the ſame time laughing aloud and heartily. Mr. Wycherley was very much ſurpriſed at this, yet not ſo much but that he ſoon apprehended it was ſpoke with alluſion to the latter end of a ſong in St. James's park;

"When parents are ſlaves,
"Their brats cannot be any other;
"Great wits and great brains have always
"A punk to their mother."

As, during Mr. Wycherley's ſurpriſe, the chariots drove different ways, they were ſoon at a conſiderable diſtance; when Mr. Wycherley, recovering from his ſurpriſe, ordered his coachman to drive back, and overtake the lady. As ſoon as he got over-againſt her, he ſaid to her, "Madam, you have been pleaſed to beſtow a title on me, which generally belongs to the fortunate; will your Ladyſhip be at the play to-night?" "Well," replied ſhe, "what if I am there?" "Why then," anſwered he, "I will be there to wait on your Ladyſhip, though I diſappoint a fine woman who has made me an aſſignation." "So," ſays ſhe, "you are ſure to diſappoint a fine woman who has favoured you, for one that has not." "Yes," replied he, "if ſhe who has not favoured me, is the finer woman of the two: but he who will be conſtant to your Ladyſhip, till he can find a finer woman, is ſure to die your captive." The lady bluſhed, and bade her coachman drive away. As ſhe was then in all her bloom, and the moſt celebrated beauty that was then in England, or perhaps that has been in England ſince, ſhe was touched with the gallantry of that compliment. In ſhort, ſhe was that night in the firſt row of the king's box in Drury-lane, and Mr. Wycherley in the pit under her, where he entertained her during the whole play. And this was the beginning of a correſpondence between theſe two perſons, which afterwards made a great noiſe in the town.

† The incident that procured him that nobleman's favour, is ſomewhat extraordinary. His Grace was paſſionately in love with the ducheſs of Cleveland, and had long ſolicited her without any ſucceſs; whether the relation between them ſhocked her, for ſhe was his couſin german, or whether ſhe apprehended that an intrigue with a perſon of his rank and character, a perſon upon whom the eyes of all men were fixed, muſt of neceſſity in a little time come to the king's ears: whatever was the cauſe, ſhe refuſed to admit of his viſits ſo long, that, at laſt, indignation, rage, and diſdain took place of love, and he reſolved to ruin her. To

before had given to an author, who was only a private gentleman. Mr. Wycherley happened to fall ſick at his lodgings in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden; during which ſickneſs, the king did him the honour to viſit him. Finding his body extremely weakened, and his ſpirits miſerably ſhattered, he commanded him, as ſoon as he ſhould be able to take a journey, to go to the ſouth of France, believing that the air of Montpelier would contribute to reſtore him as much as any thing; and aſſured him at the ſame time, “That as ſoon as he was capable of taking the journey, he would order him 500 l. to defray the charges of it.” Mr. Wycherley accordingly went to France, and having ſpent the winter there, returned to England in the ſpring, entirely reſtored to his former vigour both of body and of mind. The king ſhortly after told him that he had a ſon, who ſhould be educated like the ſon of a king, and that he could not chuſe a more proper man for his governor, than Mr. Wycherley; for which ſervice 1500 l. per annum ſhould be ſettled upon him, for the payment of which he ſhould have an aſſignment upon three ſeveral offices; and when that ſervice was over, he would take care to provide for him. But Mr. Wycherley, ſuch is the uncertain ſtate of all human affairs, loſt the favour of the king and of the courtiers. We are told, that immediately after he had received the gracious offers above mentioned from the king, he went down to Tunbridge, either to take the benefit of thoſe waters, or the diverſions of the place; when walking one day upon the Well's walk with his friend Mr. Fairbeard, of Gray's Inn, juſt as he came up to the bookſeller's ſhop, the counteſs of Drogheda, a young widow, rich, noble, and beautiful, came to the bookſeller, and inquired for *The Plain Dealer*. “Madam,”

To this end he had her ſo narrowly watched by his ſpies, that he ſoon came to the knowledge of thoſe whom he had reaſon to believe his rivals; and after he knew them, he never failed to name them aloud, in order to expoſe the lady to all thoſe who frequented her, and among others, he uſed to name Mr. Wycherley. As ſoon as it came to the knowledge of the latter, who had all his expectations from the court, he apprehended the conſequence of ſuch a report, if it ſhould reach the king's ears. He applied himſelf to Wilmot earl of Rocheſter, and to Sir Charles Sedley, intreating them to remonſtrate to the duke the miſchief he was about to do to one that had not the honour to be known to him, and who never offended him. Upon their opening the matter to the duke, he cried out immediately, “that he did not blame Wycherley, he only accuſed his couſin.” “Aye, but,” they replied, “by rendering him ſuſpected of ſuch an intrigue, you are about to injure a man, with whoſe converſation you would be pleaſed above all things.” Upon this occaſion they ſaid ſo much of the ſhining qualities of Mr. Wycherley, and the charms of his converſation, that the duke, who was as much in love with wit, as he was with his kinſwoman, was impatient till he was brought to ſup with him, which was in two or three nights. After ſupper, Mr. Wycherley, who was then in the height of his vigour both of body and mind, thought himſelf obliged to exert his utmoſt, and the duke was charmed to that degree, that he cried out in a tranſport, and with an oath, “My couſin is in the right of it;” and from that very moment made a friend of a man, whom he believed his happy rival.

ſaid Mr. Fairbeard, "ſince you are for the *Plain Dealer*, there he is for you;" puſhing Mr. Wycherley towards her. "Yes," ſays Mr. Wycherley, "this lady can bear plain-dealing, for ſhe appears to be ſo accompliſhed, that what would be compliment ſaid to others, ſpoke to her would be plain dealing." "No truly, Sir," ſaid the counteſs, "I am not without my faults, any more than the reſt of my ſex; and yet notwithſtanding I love plain dealing, and am never more fond of it, than when it tells me of them." "Then, Madam," ſays Mr. Fairbeard, "you and the Plain Dealer ſeem deſigned by heaven for each other." In ſhort, Mr. Wycherley walked with the counteſs upon the walks, waited upon her home, viſited her daily at her lodgings while ſhe continued at Tunbridge, and at her apartments in Hatton Garden after ſhe went to London, where in a little time he got her conſent to marry her; which he did by his father's command, without acquainting the king, upon an apprehenſion that the lady having a great independent fortune, the acquainting the king with the intended marriage, might be the likelieſt way to prevent it. But this match, ſo promiſing in appearance both to his fortunes and his happineſs, was neither more nor leſs than the actual ruin of both ‡. His lady, indeed, who did not ſurvive this match many years, ſettled her whole eſtate upon him; but his title being diſputed after her death, the expence of the law and other incumbrances ſo far reduced him, that, not being able to ſatisfy the importunity of his creditors, he was flung into priſon: there he languiſhed for the ſpace of ſeven years, nor was he releaſed, till King James going to ſee *The Plain Dealer* acted, was ſo charmed with the entertainment, that he gave immediate orders for the payment of his debts, adding to that grace a penſion of 200l. per annum while his Majeſty continued in England. But the bounty of that prince had not the deſired effect, Mr. Wycherley being aſhamed to give the earl of Mulgrave, whom the king had ſent to demand it, a full account of his debts. He laboured under the weight of theſe difficulties, till his father died, and then too the eſtate that deſcended to him was left under very uneaſy limitations, ſince, being only a tenant for life, he could not raiſe any money for the payment of his debts. However, he took a method of doing it that was in his power, though few ſuſpected it to be his choice; and this was making a jointure. He had often declared, that he was reſolved to die a married man, tho' he could not bear the thoughts of living married again; accordingly, juſt at the eve of his death, he married a young gentlewoman with 1500l. to her fortune, part of which he applied to the uſes for which he wanted it, and eleven days after the celebration of the nuptials he died, in Dec. 1715, and was interred in the vault of Covent-garden church. Beſides his plays above mentioned, he publiſhed a volume of poems at London in 1704, folio; and, in 1728, Mr. Lewis Theobald publiſhed his poſthumous works in proſe and verſe, in 8vo. I muſt not omit the eulogy made upon him by Lord Landſdowne, who obſerves that the earl of Rocheſter, in his imitation of one of Horace's epiſtles, thus mentions our author:

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‡ As ſoon as the news of it came to court, it was looked upon as an affront to the king, and a contempt of his Majeſty's orders; and Mr. Wycherley's conduct after marriage, made this to be reſented more hainouſly; for ſeldom or never coming near the court, he was thought downright ungrateful. But the true cauſe of his abſence was not known, and the court was at that time too much alarmed, and too much diſquieted, to inquire into it. In ſhort, the lady was jealous of him to diſtraction; jealous of him to that degree, that ſhe could not endure he ſhould be a moment out of her ſight. Their lodgings were in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, oppoſite the Cock-tavern, whither if he at any time went with his friends, he was obliged to leave the windows open, that his lady might ſee there was no woman in company, or ſhe would have been in a downright raving condition.

" Of all our modern wits, none
" ſeem to me
" Once to have touch'd upon
" true comedy,
" But haſty Shadwell and ſlow
" Wycherley.
" Shadwell's unfiniſh'd works do
" yet impart
" Great proofs of nature's force,
" tho' none of art;
" But Wycherley earns hard whate'er he gains,
" He wants no judgment, and he
" ſpares no pains."

Lord Landſdowne is perſuaded that the earl fell into this part of the character of a laborious writer, merely for the ſake of the verſe: " If *haſty*," ſays he, " would have ſtood as an epithet for Wycherley, and *ſlow*, for Shadwell, they would, in all probability, have been ſo applied; but the verſe would have been ſpoiled, and to that it was neceſſary to ſubmit. Thoſe who would form their judgment only from Mr. Wycherley's writings, without any perſonal acquaintance with him, might indeed be apt to conclude, that ſuch a diverſity of images and characters, ſuch ſtrict inquiries into nature, ſuch cloſe obſervations on the ſeveral humours, manners, and affections of all ranks and degrees of men, and, as it were, ſo true a diſſection of human kind, delivered with ſo much pointed wit, and force of expreſſion, could be no other than the work of extraordinary diligence, labour, and application. But, in truth, we owe the pleaſure and advantage of having been ſo well entertained and inſtructed by him, to his great facility in doing it. If it had been a trouble to him to write, I am much miſtaken if he would not have ſpared himſelf that trouble. What he has performed, would have been difficult for another; but the club which a man of an ordinary ſize could not lift, was but a walking-ſtaff for Hercules. To judge by the ſharpneſs and ſpirit of his ſatires, you might be led into another miſtake, and imagine him an ill-natured man: but what my Lord Rocheſter ſaid of Lord Dorſet, is applicable to him, " the beſt good man, with the worſt-natured muſe." As pointed and ſevere as he is in his writings, in his temper he has all the ſoftneſs of the tendereſt diſpoſition, gentle and inoffenſive to every man in his particular character. He only attacks vice as a public enemy, compaſſionating the wound he is under a neceſſity to probe, or grieving, like a good-natured conqueror, at the occaſions that provoke him to make ſuch havock. King Charles II. a nice diſcerner of men, and himſelf a man of wit, often choſe him for a companion at his leiſure-hours, as Auguſtus did Horace, and had very advantageous views for him; but unluckily an amorous inclination interfered, the lover got the better of the courtier, and ambition fell a ſacrifice to love, the predominant paſſion of the nobleſt minds.——There are who object to his verſification. It is certain he is no maſter of numbers, but a diamond is not leſs a diamond for not being poliſhed."

The life of Matthew Prior, Eſq;

THIS celebrated poet was the ſon of Mr. George Prior, citizen of London, who was by profeſſion a joiner. Our author was born in 1664. His father dying when he was very young, left him to the care of an uncle, who was a vintner at Charing-Croſs, who diſcharged the truſt that was repoſed in him, with a tenderneſs truly paternal, as Mr. Prior always acknowledged with the higheſt profeſſions of gratitude. He received part of his education at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf to great advantage, but was afterwards taken home by his uncle in order to be bred up to his trade. Notwithſtanding this mean employment, to which Mr. Prior ſeemed now doomed, yet at his leiſure hours he proſecuted his ſtudy of the claſſics, and eſpecially his favourite Horace; by which means he was ſoon taken notice of by the polite company who reſorted to his uncle's houſe. It happened one day, that the earl of Dorſet being at his tavern, which he often frequented with ſeveral gentlemen of rank, the diſcourſe turned upon the odes of Horace; and the company being divided in their ſentiments about a paſſage in that poet, one of the gentlemen ſaid, "I find we are not like to agree in our criticiſms; but, if I am not miſtaken, there is a young fellow in the houſe who is able to ſet us all right:" upon which he named Prior, who was immediately ſent for, and deſired to give his opinion of Horace's meaning in the ode under conſideration. This he did with great modeſty, and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the company, that the earl of Dorſet, from that moment, determined to remove him from the ſtation in which he was, to one more ſuited to his genius; and accordingly procured him to be ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1686, and afterwards became fellow of the college.

During his reſidence in the univerſity, he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Charles Montague, Eſq; afterwards earl of Halifax, in conjunction with whom he wrote a very humorous piece, intitled, *The Hind and Panther tranſverſed to the ſtory of the Country-mouſe, and the City-mouſe*, printed 1687 in 4to, in anſwer to Mr. Dryden's *Hind and the Panther*, publiſhed the year before.

Upon the revolution, Mr. Prior was brought to court by his great patron the earl of Dorſet, by whoſe intereſt he was introduced to public employment, and in the year 1690 was made ſecretary to the earl of Berkley, plenipotentiary to King William and Queen Mary at the congreſs at the Hague.

In this ſtation he acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he was afterwards appointed ſecretary to the earl of Pembroke, and Jerſey, and Sir Joſeph Williamſon, ambaſſadors and plenipotentiaries, at the treaty of Ryſwick, 1697; as he was likewiſe in 1698 to the earl of Portland, ambaſſador to the court of France. While he was in that kingdom, one of the French king's houſhold ſhewing him the royal apartments and curioſities at Verſailles, eſpecially the paintings of Le Brun, wherein the victories of Lewis XIV. are deſcribed, aſked him, whether King William's actions were to be ſeen in his palace? "No, Sir," replied Mr. Prior, "the monuments of my maſter's actions are to be ſeen every where but in his own houſe."

In the year 1699, Mr. Prior was made ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland; in 1700, was created maſter of arts by mandamus, and appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations, upon the reſignation of Mr. Locke. He was alſo member of parliament for Eaſt Grinſtead in Suſſex. In 1710 he was ſuppoſed to have had a ſhare in writing the Examiner, and particularly a criticiſm in it upon a poem of Dr. Garth to the earl of Godolphin.

About this time, when Godolphin was defeated by Oxford, and the Tories, who had long been eclipſed by the luſtre of Marlborough, began again to hold up their heads; Mr. Prior and Dr. Garth eſpouſed oppoſite intereſts; Mr. Prior wrote for, and Garth againſt the court. The Doctor was ſo far honeſt, that he did not deſert his patron in diſtreſs; and, notwithſtanding the cloud which then hung upon the party, demonſtrated his gratitude in verſes to the earl.

While Mr. Prior was thus very early initiated in public buſineſs, and continued in the hurry of affairs for many years, it muſt appear not a little ſurpriſing, that he ſhould find ſufficient opportunities to cultivate his poetical talents, to the amazing height he raiſed them. In his preface to his poems, he ſays, that poetry was only the product of his leiſure-hours; that he had commonly buſineſs enough upon his hands, and, as he modeſtly adds, was only a poet by accident. But we muſt take the liberty of differing from him in the laſt particular; for Mr. Prior ſeems to have received from the muſes, at his nativity, all the graces they could well beſtow on their greateſt favourite.

We muſt not omit one inſtance in Mr. Prior's conduct, which will appear very remarkable. He was choſen a member of that parliament which impeached the Partition-treaty, to which he himſelf had been ſecretary; and though his ſhare in that tranſaction was conſequently very conſiderable, yet he joined in the impeachment, upon an honeſt principle of conviction, that exceptionable meaſures attended it.

The Lord Bolingbroke (who, notwithſtanding many exceptions made both to his conduct and ſentiments in other inſtances, yet muſt be allowed to be an accompliſhed judge of fine talents) entertained the higheſt eſteem for Mr.

Prior, on account of his ſhining abilities. This noble lord, in a letter dated September 10. 1712, addreſſed to Mr. Prior, while he was the queen's miniſter, and plenipotentiary at the court of France, pays him the following compliment; "For God's ſake, Matt. hide the nakedneſs of thy country, and give the beſt turn thy fertile brain will furniſh thee with, to the blunders of thy countrymen, who are not much better politicians, than the French are poets." His Lordſhip thus concludes his epiſtle: "It is near three o'clock in the morning: I have been hard at work all day, and am not yet enough recovered to bear much fatigue; excuſe therefore the confuſedneſs of this ſcroll, which is only from Harry to Matt. and not from the ſecretary to the miniſter. Adieu, my pen is ready to drop out of my hand, it being now three o'clock in the morning: believe that no man loves you better, or is more faithfully yours, &c."

BOLINGBROKE.

There are ſeveral other letters from Bolingbroke to Prior, which, were it neceſſary, we might inſert as evidences of his eſteem for him; but Mr. Prior was in every reſpect ſo great a man, that the eſteem even of Lord Bolingbroke cannot add much to the luſtre of his reputation, both as a ſtateſman and a poet. Mr. Prior is repreſented by thoſe who knew, and have wrote concerning, him, as a gentleman, who united the elegance and politeneſs of a court, with the ſcholar, and the man of genius. This repreſentation, in general, may be juſt; yet it holds almoſt inevitably true, that they who have riſen from low life, ſtill retain ſome traces of their original. No cultivation, no genius, it ſeems, is able entirely to ſurmount this: there was one particular in which Mr. Prior verified the old proverb.

The ſame woman who could charm the waiter in a tavern, ſtill maintained her dominion over the ambaſſador at France. The Chloe of Prior, it ſeems, was a woman in this ſtation of life; but he never forſook her in the height of his reputation. Hence we may obſerve, that aſſociations with women are the moſt laſting of all; and that, when an eminent ſtation raiſes a man above many other acts of condeſcenſion, a miſtreſs will maintain her influence, charm away the pride of greatneſs, and make the hero who fights, and the patriot who ſpeaks, for the liberty of his country, a ſlave to her. One would imagine, however, that this woman, who was a butcher's wife, muſt either have been very handſome, or have had ſomething about her ſuperior to people of her rank: but it ſeems the caſe was otherwiſe; and no better reaſon can be given for Mr. Prior's attachment to her, but that ſhe was his taſte. Her huſband ſuffered their intrigue to go on unmoleſted; for he was proud even of ſuch a connexion as this, with ſo great a man as Prior; a ſingular inſtance of good nature.

In the year 1715, Mr. Prior was recalled from France, and upon his arrival was taken up by a warrant from the houſe of Commons; ſhortly after which, he underwent a ſtrict examination by a committee of the privy council. His political friend, Lord Bolingbroke, foreſeeing a ſtorm, took ſhelter in France, and ſecured Harry, but left poor Matt. in the lurch.

On the 10th of June, Robert Walpole, Eſq; moved the houſe againſt him; and on the 17th Mr. Prior was ordered into cloſe cuſtody, and no perſon was admitted to ſee him without leave from the ſpeaker. For the particulars of this procedure of the parliament, both againſt Mr. Prior, and many others concerned in the public tranſactions of the preceding reign, we refer to the hiſtories of that time. In the year 1717, an act of grace was paſſed in favour of thoſe who had oppoſed the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, as well as thoſe who had been in open rebellion; but Mr. Prior was excepted out of it. At the cloſe of this year, however, he was diſcharged from his confinement, and retired to ſpend the reſidue of his days at Downhall in Eſſex.

The ſevere uſage which Mr. Prior met with, perhaps, was the occaſion of the following beautiful lines addreſſed to his Chloe:

From public noiſe, and factious ſtrife,
From all the buſy ills of life,
Take me, my Chloe, to thy breaſt;
And lull my wearied ſoul to reſt:
For ever, in this humble cell,
Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell;
None enter elſe, but love——and he
Shall bar the door, and keep the key.
To painted roofs and ſhining ſpires
(Uneaſy ſeats of high deſires)
Let the unthinking many croud,
That dare be covetous and proud;
In golden bondage let them wait,
And barter happineſs for ſtate:
But, oh! my Chloe, when thy ſwain
Deſires to ſee a court again,
May Heav'n around his deſtin'd head
The choiceſt of his curſes ſhed;
To ſum up all the rage of fate,
In the two things I dread, and hate,
Mayſt thou be falſe, and I be great.

Mr. Prior, after the fatigue of a length of years paſſed in various ſervices of action, was deſirous of ſpending the remainder of his days in rural tranquillity, which the greateſt men of all ages have been fond of enjoying: he was ſo happy as to ſucceed in his wiſh, by living a very retired and contemplative life, at Downhall in Eſſex; and found, as he expreſſed himſelf, a more ſolid and innocent ſatisfaction among woods and meadows, than he had enjoyed in the hurry and tumults of the world, the courts of princes, or the conducting foreign negotiations.

This great man died on the 18th of September 1721, at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire, the ſeat of the Earl of Oxford, with whoſe friendſhip he had been honoured for ſome years. The death of ſo diſtinguiſhed a perſon was juſtly eſteemed an irreparable loſs to the polite world; and his memory will be ever dear to thoſe who have any reliſh for the muſes in their ſofter charms. Some of the latter part of his life was employed in collecting materials for an hiſtory of the tranſactions of his own times, but his death unfortunately deprived the world of what the touches of ſo maſterly a hand, would have made exceeding valuable.

Mr. Prior, by the ſuffrage of all men of taſte, holds the firſt rank in poetry, for the delicacy of his numbers, the wittineſs of his turns, the acuteneſs of his remarks, and, in one performance, for the amazing force of his ſentiments.

The ſtyle of our author is likewiſe ſo pure, that our language knows no higher authority, and there is an air of original in his minuteſt performances.

Some account of the life of the late Mrs. Cibber, the celebrated actreſs.

MRS. Suſannah Maria Cibber was the daughter of Mr. Arne, an upholſterer, who reſided in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, and ſiſter to the preſent Doctor Arne, who has rendered himſelf ſo celebrated for his muſical compoſitions. It is averred that her father was a great politician, and that the Spectator had him in view, when he drew the character of the political Upholſterer, which Mr. Murphy has ſince improved upon in his farce under that title.

Miſs Arne was born in the year 1715. Her education was ſuch as her father thought ſuitable to a young gentlewoman, who had then the hopes of a very ample fortune; ſhe made great proficiency in whatever was taught her, having a remarkable lively genius, and a very tenacious memory; but dancing and muſic more particularly attracted her attention; and her brother's early eminence in the latter ſcience enabled him to give her ſuch uſeful leſſons, as ſoon put her upon a level with moſt of the capital ſingers of that period. She had, however, at this time no thoughts of coming upon the ſtage; but her father dying, and the ſtate of his affairs turning out very different from what was expected, ſhe was prevailed upon to exert her muſical talents in public. She was accordingly introduced to Mr. Fleetwood in the year 1734, and he engaged her as a ſinger at Drury-lane theatre the enſuing ſeaſon, at a ſalary of a hundred pounds and a benefit.

Mr. Theophilus Cibber about this time loſt his firſt wife, who was alſo an actreſs, and whoſe maiden name was Johnſon. Miſs Arne's beauty and accompliſhments, heightened by her unblemiſhed reputation, ſenſibly ſtruck him, and he paid his addreſſes to her in form. Mr. Colley Cibber was at firſt much averſe to the match, thinking his ſon was entitled to a woman of faſhion and fortune. The match, nevertheleſs, unfortunately for Miſs Arne, took place, and they were married in the year 1735. Great cordiality ſubſiſted between them for ſome time; and Colley Cibber, who was at length reconciled to the affair, undertook to teach Mrs. Cibber the art of acting, that ſhe might obtain a better ſalary, and more rank upon the ſtage. He immediately diſcovered in her ſuch uncommon dramatic talents as greatly aſtoniſhed him; and he then declared, "that, in the forty years "experience he had had of the "ſtage, he never knew a woman "ſo capable of the buſineſs, or im- "prove ſo faſt."

She profited ſo well by the leſſons the laureat gave her, that ſhe made her firſt appearance as an actreſs in 1736, in the character of Zara, in Mr. Hill's tragedy of that name, being his firſt repreſentation; in which part ſhe gave both ſurpriſe and delight to the audience, who were no leſs charmed with the beauties of her preſent performance, than with the proſpect of future entertainment from ſo valuable an acquiſition to the ſtage. This demonſtration of her merit readily induced the manager to double her ſalary; and ſhe had been two years upon Drury-lane ſtage as an actreſs, when that unfortunate affair happened, which ended in a law-ſuit to her huſband's infamy, and in ſome degree to her diſgrace.

She had born her huſband two children, who died in their infancy; and it was thought they were a moſt affectionate and loving couple, when Mr. Cibber introduced Mr. S—— to his wife as his particular friend. The ſervants of the houſe were not made acquainted with his name, but he gave him the fictitious one of Mr. Benefit, and at other times called him his couſin Thompſon, ſaying he was a romp and a good-natured boy. It ſeems that Cibber was at this time overwhelmed with debt, and that Mr. S—— ſoon after took lodgings in the ſame houſe he and his wife reſided in, where he paid all the expences of houſe-keeping, and even furniſhed Cibber with caſh. Some time after Mr. S—— and he were become ſo very intimate, Theophilus made a journey to France, leaving Mr. S—— to ſupply his place with his wife; and upon his return he was ſo condeſcending as to lodge in the ſame houſe with them, though his wife was eſtranged from his bed; and it appeared upon the trial which afterwards enſued, "that Mr. "S——'s bedchamber adjoining "to Theophilus's, Mrs. C— uſed "to retire from thence with a pillow, and that her huſband uſually ſhut the door after her, "ſaying, Good night, my dear; "and that he uſed ſometimes to "knock at their door in a morning, to call them up to breakfaſt, and at other times he "would ſend to call them, and "the pillow was brought back "again to ſave appearances, as "Mr. Cibber's bed was always "made with two pillows."

Notwithſtanding this humility on the part of Mr. Cibber, he being deſirous of making more advantage of this affair, than he now derived from it, quitted the houſe of their general reſidence, and having taken lodgings for himſelf, ſet about the execution of a plan, very different from his former. In the month of September 1738, whilſt Mr. S—— and Mrs. Cibber reſided at Burnham, he employed three aſſiſtants to go with him thither, in order to bring away his wife. Having left the coach in a field adjoining to the houſe, where ſhe and Mr. S—— were, they repaired to the ſame, and found them at breakfaſt, ſhe being in a night-gown and Mr. S—— in his ſlippers; when Cibber ſaid he came to demand his wife. Mr. S——, being greatly exaſperated at this behaviour, uttered ſome imprecations againſt him, whilſt one of the aſſiſtants conducted Mrs. Cibber to the coach. Before her departure ſhe gave Mr. S—— her watch; on which ſhe ſaid, "Well "remembered, the raſcal would "have had this elſe." They then drove away with Mrs. Cibber in the coach, along with Mr. Cibber and the aſſiſtants. Mr. S——, as ſoon he was booted, took horſe and followed them; but the coach having drove acroſs part of the country, after they baited at the firſt inn, Mr. S—— did not come up with them again; and, upon their arrival in London, he employed a perſon, who was a candle-ſnuffer at the playhouſe, to ſuperintend his wife, leſt he ſhould loſe her again; and this he did ſo effectually, that having locked her up in a room that ſmoked violently, ſhe narrowly eſcaped being ſuffocated; when her brother having gained intelligence of her ſituation, came to her relief, and conducted her to their mother's.

Such was the ſtate of the affair, for which Mr. Cibber commenced a proſecution againſt Mr. S—— for criminal converſation, and aſſaulting and raviſhing his wife, and for which he laid his damages at five thouſand pounds; but the counſel for the defendant were of opinion, that if a verdict ſhould be found for the plaintiff, there was no denomination of coin ſmall enough for it to be paid in. However, the fact being clearly proved, as to the connections between Mrs. C—— and Mr. S——, the jury withdrew, and in about half an hour brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and ten pounds damages.

This tranſaction having been thus publicly canvaſſed, it was needleſs for Mrs. Cibber to take any farther caution to hide it from the world; and accordingly ſhe from that time cohabited with Mr. S——, by whom ſhe had ſoon after a daughter.

She was by this occurrence and her illneſs eſtranged ſome years from the ſtage, nor did ſhe return till about the year 1742.

She now appeared in almoſt every capital character in tragedy, and in each eclipſed all the actreſſes then upon the ſtage. Her voice was beyond deſcription plaintive and muſical, yet far from being deficient in powers for the expreſſion of reſentment or diſdain; and ſo much equal command of features did ſhe poſſeſs for the repreſentation of pity or rage, of complacence or diſdain, that it would be difficult to ſay, whether ſhe affected the hearts of the audience moſt, when playing the gentle, the delicate Celia, or the haughty, the reſenting Hermione; in the innocent love-ſick Juliet, or in the forſaken Alicia. In a word, ſhe had now attained that degree of excellence in acting we have ſeen her ſupport even to her lateſt hour; for though ſhe was latterly declined beyond the bloom of youth, and even wanted that plumpneſs, which is the greateſt ſubſtitute of youth and beauty, yet there ſtill remained ſo complete a ſymmetry and proportion in the different parts of her form, that it was impoſſible to view her figure and not believe her in the prime of youth, or to look in her face and not diſcover charms.

She continued from this period acting at Covent-garden; and, for ſome time, in conjunction with Mr. Garrick, Mr. Quin, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Woffington; till the year 1747; when Mr. Garrick becoming a patentee of Drury-lane theatre, ſhe joined his dramatic band with Mrs. Pritchard, where ſhe remained till her death. In the great conteſt of the two theatres concerning Romeo and Juliet (when Mr. Barry performed Romeo and Miſs Noſſiter Juliet at

Covent-garden, and Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber the ſame characters at Drury-lane), whatever grounds Barry might have to imagine he had foiled his competitor in this part, the ſcale of merit was very diſproportionate in the ladies; and to Mrs. Cibber's ſuperiority may be attributed the conceſſion that was at length made by the Covent-garden champions.

We cannot ſay that Mrs. Cibber's ſucceſs in comedy was equal to the applauſe ſhe met with in tragedy; and yet there have been but few actreſſes in her time who have ſurpaſſed her in genteel comedy; but as this was not the profeſſed walk of her excellence, neither did ſhe often appear in it.

There is another point of light which we muſt conſider her in, and that is as a writer. Though we cannot attribute to her ſuch a variety of productions as to Mrs. Behn, or Mrs. Centlivre, ſhe has ſtill a right to be mentioned as a dramatic author ſo far as the tranſlation of a farce can entitle her to that character. The piece in queſtion was the Oracle of two acts, from the French of Saintfoix, which was performed for her benefit in the year 1750, and met with applauſe.

She was brought up in the Romiſh perſuaſion, which ſhe continued in to the end of her days. She died on Thurſday the thirtieth of January 1766, at her houſe in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, of a rupture in one of the coats of the ſtomach; her diſorder having equally ſurpriſed and baffled the phyſicians who attended her.

Some account of Mr. James Quin, the celebrated comedian, lately deceaſed.

WE are told that Mr. Quin was born in the pariſh of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in the year 1693; and that his father, being poſſeſſed of ſome fortune in Ireland, ſettled in that kingdom, ſome years after his ſon's birth. Having paſſed through the uſual tuition of a grammar-ſchool, he was ſent by his father, to the univerſity of Dublin, where he continued till near twenty years of age; and is ſaid to have made a conſiderable progreſs in academical ſtudies. Being deſtined to the bar, he came over to England, and read the law, ſometime, in the Temple; but his natural bias leading him to the ſtage, he was recommended, by his friend, Mr. Ryan, to the managers of Drury-lane theatre, and engaged with them, in 1717, to appear the the ſucceeding winter. For this profeſſion nature ſeemed to have peculiarly deſigned him, by "an expreſſive countenance, a marking eye, a clear, full and melodious voice, an extenſive memory, an happy articulate pronunciation, and a majeſtic figure." But the events of an amour forcing him to fly to Dublin, he firſt appeared on the theatre of that city; whence he ſoon, however, came to Drury-lane, and made his firſt appearance there in the year 1718, where he remained for a long time "the mere ſcene-drudge, the faggot of the drama." "It was not," ſays a late writer of his life, "till the year 1720, that he had an opportunity of diſplaying his great theatrical powers. Upon the revival of the Merry Wives of Windſor at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, of which the late Mr. Rich was then manager, there was no one in the whole company who would undertake the part of Falſtaff; Rich was therefore inclined to give up all thoughts of repreſenting it, when Quin happening to come in his way, ſaid, if he pleaſed, he would attempt it.— "Hem!" ſaid Rich, taking a pinch of ſnuff, —"you attempt Falſtaff!—Why (hem!) you might as well think of acting Cato after Booth.—The character of Falſtaff, young man, is quite another character from what you think;" (taking another pinch of ſnuff), "it is not a little ſnivelling part, that, that—in ſhort, that any one can do.—There is not a man among you that has any idea of the part but myſelf.—It is quite out of your walk.—No, never think of Falſtaff—never think of Falſtaff—it is quite—quite out of your walk, indeed, young man."

This was the reception his firſt effort of ſtepping out of the faggot-walk met with, and for ſome days he laid aſide all thoughts of ever doing Falſtaff, or indeed ſpeaking upon the ſtage, except it were to deliver a meſſage. Ryan, who at that time had the ear and confidence of Rich, having heard Quin, long before he thought of coming upon the ſtage, repeat ſome paſſages in the character of Falſtaff, prevailed upon the manager to let Quin rehearſe them before him; which he accordingly did, but not much to his maſter's ſatisfaction. However, as the caſe was deſperate, and either the Merry Wives of Windſor muſt have been laid aſide, or Quin perform Falſtaff; this alternative, at length, prevailed upon Rich to admit him into this part.

The firſt night of his appearance in this charactet, he ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the audience. No actor before ever entered into the ſpirit of the author, and it ſeemed as if Shakeſpeare had by intuition drawn the knight, ſo long before, for Quin only to repreſent. The juſt applauſe he met with upon this occaſion is incredible: continued clappings, and peals of laughter, in ſome meaſure interrupted the repreſentation; though it was impoſſible that any regularity whatever could have more increaſed the mirth, or excited the approbation of the audience. It would, however, be injuſtice to the other performers, not to acknowledge that they greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the piece, which had a very great run, and was of eminent ſervice to the company.

The next capital character he appeared in, was that of Sir John Brute, in the Provoked Huſband; ſoon after which he engaged at Drury-lane, and ſucceeded the elder Mills in all his capital parts in tragedy. Upon Booth's quitting that ſtage, "Quin ſhone forth in all his ſplendor; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the firſt night of his appearing in Cato, to inſert in the bills, that *the part of Cato would be only attempted by Mr.* Quin. The modeſty of this invitation produced a full houſe, and a favourable audience, but the actor's own peculiar merit effected more. When he came to that part of the play where his dead ſon is brought in upon the bier, in ſpeaking theſe words,

> "Thanks to the Gods!—my
> boy has done his duty,"

he ſo affected the whole houſe, that they cried out with a continued acclamation, Booth outdone! Booth outdone!

Yet this was not the ſummit of his applauſe; for when he repeated the famous ſoliloquy, he was encored to that degree, that, though it was ſubmitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

Here he remained without a rival full ten years, though the ſtage underwent various fluctuations during that period; at the cloſe of which he was engaged by Fleetwood, the manager at Drury-lane, at a very extraordinary ſalary; where he preſided over rehearſals, and the peruſal of ſuch new plays as were offered. "A poet had put a tragedy which he had juſt finiſhed, into his hands one night behind the ſcenes, whilſt he was ſtill dreſſed for the character he had performed. Quin put it into his pocket, and never thought any more about it. The bard, who was very impatient to know his ſentiments with regard to the piece, waited upon him one morning, in order to hear his doom. Quin gave ſome reaſons for its not being proper for the ſtage, after having learned the title and fable, which he was before entirely unacquainted with: upon which the poet, whoſe muſe had flattered him with the perſpective view of a new ſuit of cloaths, as well as the clearing the chandler's ſhop ſcore, in a faltering voice deſired to have his piece returned. "There" (ſaid Quin) "it lies in the window." Upon which poor Bayes repaired to the window, and took up a play which proved to be a comedy, and his muſe had brought forth a direful tragedy; whereupon he told Quin of the miſtake;——who very pleaſantly ſaid, "Faith then, Sir, I have certainly loſt your play."—*Loſt my play!* cries the poet, almoſt thunder ſtruck. "Yes, by G—d, but I have," replied Quin;—"but look ye, here is a drawer full of both comedies and tragedies—take any two you will, in the room of it."

"At the end of the winter of the year 1748, Quin having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired in a fit of ſpleen and reſentment to Bath, notwithſtanding his being under engagements to that manager. Though Rich ought to have known that Quin never put up with any inſult, and though he too late repented of what he had done, yet he thought, by treating him with ſilent contempt, to make him ſubmit to his own terms. On the other hand, Quin, whoſe generous heart began now to relent having uſed his old acquaintance ſo cavalierly, reſolved to ſacrifice his reſentment to his friendſhip, and wrote early the next ſeaſon a laconic epiſtle to Rich in theſe words:

I am at Bath, QUIN.

Rich thought this by no means a ſufficient apology for his behaviour, and returned an anſwer, in almoſt as laconic, though not quite ſo civil a manner.

Stay there and be damned. RICH.

This reply coſt the public one of the greateſt ornaments of the ſtage: for as he and Mr. Garrick did not agree very well together, whilſt they continued rival actors, he could not brook ſubmitting to his competitor in dramatic fame; and as he now took a firm reſolution of never engaging again with *ſo inſolent a blockhead,* as he ſtyled Rich for this anſwer, there was no theatrical door open for him, without he had turned opera-ſinger. He, nevertheleſs, came from Bath in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent-garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy ſufferers by the fire in Cornhill; which happened on the 25th of March, in the year 1748; and he afterwards continued many ſucceſſive years to come conſtantly to London, to perform the character of Sir John Falſtaff, for his old and truſty friend Ryan; but in the year 1754, having loſt two of his front-teeth, he was compelled to decline the taſk, and wrote a comic epiſtle to Ryan upon the occaſion.

"My dear friend,

THERE is no perſon on earth, whom I would ſooner ſerve than Ryan—but, by G—d, I will whiſtle Falſtaff for no man."

"Whilſt Mr. Quin continued upon the ſtage, he conſtantly kept company with the greateſt geniuſes of the age. He was well known to Pope and, Swift, and the preſent Earl of C——d often invited him to his table; but there was none for whom he entertained a higher eſteem than Mr. James Thomſon, author of the Seaſons, and many dramatic pieces.

"Hearing once, that Thomſon was confined in a ſpunging-houſe, for a debt of about ſeventy pounds, he repaired to the place, and having inquired for, was introduced to the bard. Thomſon was a good deal diſconcerted at ſeeing Quin in ſuch a place, as he had always taken great pains to conceal his wants, and the more ſo, as Quin told him he was come to ſup with him, being conſcious that all the money he was poſſeſſed of would ſcarce procure a good one, and that there was no credit to be expected in thoſe houſes. His anxiety upon this head was removed, upon Quin's informing him, that as he ſuppoſed it would have been inconvenient to have had the ſupper dreſſed at the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern; and as a prelude, half a dozen of claret was introduced. Supper being over, and the bottle circulating pretty briſkly, Quin ſaid, "It is time now we ſhould balance accounts: this aſtoniſhed Thomſon, who imagined he had ſome demand upon him; —but Quin perceiving it, continued, "Mr. Thomſon, the pleaſure I have had in peruſing your works, I cannot eſtimate at leſs than a hundred pounds, and I inſiſt upon now acquitting the debt."—On ſaying this, he put down a note of that value, and took his leave, without waiting for a reply."

"Mr. Quin had, during the courſe of his acting, from his judgment in the Engliſh language, and the knowledge of the hiſtory of Great Britain, corrected many miſtakes

takes which our immortal bard Shakeſpeare had, by overſight or the volatileneſs of his genius, ſuffered to creep into his works; he alſo changed many obſolete phraſes in his favourite poet, and reſtored the proper pronunciation of various words to the ſtage, from whence it had been long baniſhed. Theſe talents, joined to his merit as an actor, recommended him to the obſervation of his late royal highneſs the Prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty, who appointed him to inſtruct his children in the true pronunciation of their mother-tongue. In order to accompliſh this the more effectually, it was neceſſary they ſhould accuſtom themſelves to the reading of Milton, and ſome of our beſt dramatic poets; this naturally created in them a deſire to perform the parts they rehearſed; and his late royal highneſs, who was a tender and indulgent father, readily gratified their inclination. Mr. Quin perfected his royal pupils in their parts, and his preſent majeſty, with his brothers and ſiſters, repreſented ſeveral plays under his tuition at Leiceſter-houſe.

Nothing could ſurpaſs the joy he felt, when he was from time to time informed of the virtuous and gracious diſpoſition of his royal pupil, contemplating with pleaſure the felicity of the nation under ſo good and juſt a prince; and upon being informed with what elegance and noble propriety his Majeſty delivered his firſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of ecſtaſy—"Ay— I taught the boy to ſpeak!"—Nor did his Majeſty forget his old tutor, though ſo remote from court.

It is true, that Mr. Quin was not in abſolute need of this royal benefaction; for, upon quitting the ſtage, he thought it was prudent to make ſome proviſion for the remainder of his days, and as he was never married, and had none but diſtant relations, he reſolved to ſink half of his ſmall fortune, in order to procure an eaſy competence. The duke of B——, who always profeſſed a great regard for him, hearing of his deſign, ſent for him, and very generouſly told him, that he would grant him an annuity for his life, upon much better terms than any he could procure from perſons who made a profeſſion of granting annuities; and ſo in reality he did, for Mr. Quin obtained three hundred pounds a year for three thouſand three hundred pounds. With this proviſion then, and what he had in the funds, he retired to Bath, a place he had always in his eye for a retreat, as the manner of living, and the company that aſſociated there, were ſo entirely conſonant to his plan of life.

At Bath Mr. Quin lived in a very genteel manner, courted by every one for his underſtanding, his humour, and his wit, and frequently viſited London, and ſojourned with Mr. Garrick, at Hampton. Theſe are the principal events of his life that are worth recording; for what relates to his amours or his theatrical ſquabbles, would not greatly intereſt the reader.

During Mr. Quin's laſt ſtay at Hampton, he had an eruption upon his hand, which it was ſuppoſed would turn to a mortification; but he reſolved, whatever might be the conſequence, not to ſuffer an amputation. A malignant fever ſucceeded, and, when out of all danger from his hand, carried him off the ſtage of this life, on Tueſday Jan. 21. 1766, about four in the morning, aged ſeventy-three.

He lies buried in the abbey-church at Bath, and it is ſaid Mr. Garrick intends writing an epitaph for his tomb.

During his illneſs he had taken ſuch large quantities of bark, as to occaſion an inceſſant drought, which nothing could aſſuage; and being willing to live as long as he could without pain, he diſcontinued taking any medicines for upwards of a week before his death; and during this period he was in very good ſpirits. A few days before he died he drank a bottle of claret, and being ſenſible of his approaching end, he ſaid, "He could wiſh that the laſt tragic ſcene were over, though he was in hopes he ſhould be able to go through it with becoming dignity."

By his laſt will and teſtament, dated July 10. 1765, he bequeaths, after his funeral charges and debts are paid, to Mr. Thomas Nobbes, oilman in the Strand, 500 l. To Mr. Charles Lowth, of Paternoſter Row, 500 l. To Mr. Tho. James Quin, 100 l. To Dr. Relhan, 200 l. *By a very fooliſh promiſe*, to Daniel Leckie, his gold repeating watch, chain, and ſeals. To Mrs. Penelope Lepage and Mrs. Sarah Lepage, 50 l. each, or 100 l. to the ſurvivor. To William Grinſell, an arts-maſter of Bridewell, 500 l. To Mr. Daniel Rich, 100 l. To Mr. Thomas Gainſborough, limner, 50 l. To Mrs. Nugent, 50 l. To Mr. Jeremiah Pierce, ſurgeon at Bath, his gold-headed crutch cane. To the Hon. John Needham, 100 l. To Captain Robert Hughes, 50 l. To Mrs. Mary Simpſon, 100 l. independent of her creditors. To Mr. Edward Parker twenty guineas. All the above legacies to be paid and diſcharged within three months after his deceaſe. He appoints Mr. Thomas Nobbes, Mr. Charles Lowth, and Mr. Edward Parker, to be executors of his laſt will and teſtament, and the two former his reſiduary legatees. Witneſſes Hanbury Pettingal and Joſeph Phillott.

A ſhort account of Arthur Count Lally, Knight of the order of St. Lewis, lately executed at Paris.

THIS unfortunate gentleman was the ſon of an Iriſh captain, who left his native country upon the articles of Limeric, and commanded a company under Lord Dillon. The early acquaintance young Lally had with military life, together with his handſome perſon, in ſome meaſure diſtinguiſhed him among the Iriſh regiments; and, by the time he was nineteen, he became a captain. He was ſome time after ſent, in a civil capacity, to the court of Ruſſia, where his addreſs and fidelity gained him the confidence of the French king his maſter, and the friendſhip of the czarina. From his return from this court he began to be conſidered as one of the moſt riſing characters at the court of Verſailles; and was raiſed, from being captain, to the command of a regiment. In this ſituation he commanded at the battle of Fontenoy, and other places where the Iriſh regiments were employed; and every campaign only ſerved to increaſe his reputation.

At the time when the young pretender made his invaſion, in the year 1745, Lally came over into England, under pretence of laying in his claim to ſome lands, which, he affirmed, his father was poſſeſſed of in Ireland; but his real deſign was to be a ſpy upon the Britiſh court, and to raiſe the malecontents in England into a flame, by promiſes of aſſiſtance and money. In theſe bold attempts he was ſaid to be ſucceſsful, till his machinations were diſcovered, and laid before the Duke of Cumberland, who gave orders for his being arreſted. Lally, who ſaw the ſtorm approach, availed himſelf of a ſlight acquaintance with his royal highneſs the late Prince of Wales, and implored his protection. That generous prince readily granted his requeſt; and, by his interceſſion, Colonel Lally, inſtead of being impriſoned as a ſpy, was ordered to leave the kingdom in four and twenty hours. Whether a perſon, however guilty, as our laws now ſtand, would obey ſuch a ſummons, I cannot tell; but certain it is, that Lally inſtantly complied, and returned to France, fruſtrated in his deſigns, and convinced that the affairs of the young Chevalier were ſo deſperate as to admit of no remedy.

Upon the concluſion of the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, which gave a ſhort tranquillity to Europe, the war ſtill continued to burn in the Eaſt Indies, and the two companies were ſcarce withheld from mutual encroachments by the feeble ties of a temporary truce. The Engliſh arms, though worſted in Europe, ſeemed to be always victorious in that diſtant part of the world; and the French Eaſt-India company's affairs were daily declining. Nor was it to be wondered at; their armies were levied by royal authority, and paid from the exchequer. On the contrary, the Engliſh forces were in the pay of a private company, who, being thus more nearly intereſted, exerted itſelf with all its vigour. In this declenſion of the French affairs, none was judged ſo proper as Lally to retrieve them; and he was appointed general and commandant of the armies in Bengal: this was reckoned, at that time, one of the moſt important and lucrative places that was in the power of the French government to beſtow.

Lally was every way qualified for the poſt in which he was to act; but he had not foreſeen that there were ſeveral who envied him the honour of this high appointment. Among others, Monſieur d'Aché, and Sieur Duval de Leyrit, governor of Pondicherry, who had formerly been firſt in command, and were, after long ſervices, made to act in ſubordinate capacities, were, particularly, his enemies. The conteſts between theſe commanders and Lally began from his firſt ſetting foot on ſhore in India, and continued during the whole time he ſtaid there. Hoſtile letters continued to paſs between them upon every diſadvantage the company ſuſtained, and both threw the blame upon each other. In one of the governor's letters to Lally, he tells him, that he has long been accuſtomed to his outrages and his invectives; an accuſation which ſerved not a little to influence the court againſt Lally on his trial. It would be from our preſent purpoſe to enter into a detail of thoſe public miſcarriages which exterminated the French Eaſt-India company. The two oppoſite parties aſcribe them, and the loſs of Pondicherry in particular, to oppoſite cauſes. Leyrit, the governor, aſſerts that Lally had ſeized all the revenues of the city for his own uſe; and in this accuſation he was, in ſome meaſure, juſtified by the immenſe wealth which had been amaſſed by the general. On the other hand, Lally retorted the accuſation, by ſaying, the fortreſs was loſt by a want of proviſions alone. To this the council of the French Eaſt-India company remonſtrated, that it was impoſſible they could procure proviſions, ſince their means were exhauſted; that they were every day forced, by the general, to borrow money at a diſadvantage. Even their hoſpital they affirmed to be unprovided of all neceſſaries, from their utter inability to furniſh them; and they concluded their charge by ſaying, that their general might exculpate himſelf, by aſſerting the orders were given, when he was conſcious of the impoſſibility of complying with them.

Upon the reduction of Pondicherry, Lally was brought home a priſoner to England in one of our ſhips; during which time he ſeemed utterly regardleſs of the machinations of his enemies, and appeared perfectly ſatisfied with his own innocence. When frequently admoniſhed by his friends in this country (for he had ſeveral) not to return to France, he would laugh, and ſay, that being caſhiered was the worſt that could happen.

Upon his return to France he was inſtantly made a priſoner, and clapped into the Baſtile. Nor was it otherwiſe with his opponents; they alſo were made priſoners, and a mutual proſecution was begun on either ſide againſt each other. This continued for near three years, and was managed by the ableſt lawyers in France. The accuſations of either party were equally ſtrong, and nearly equally well atteſted; there was one circumſtance that turned the balance againſt the unfortunate Lally. Leyrit, the governor of Pondicherry, died extremely poor; Lally, on the other hand, was known to be extremely rich. The concluſion of this long trial was, that Lally was ſentenced to be beheaded, his effects confiſcated, and three hundred thouſand livres of his eſtate to be diſtributed among the ſuffering inhabitants of Pondicherry. The ſentence was accordingly executed, and the unfortunate general was not allowed even the conſolation of declaring his innocence at the place of execution, being brought to the ſcaffold gagged and bound.

As nothing can be more characteriſtic of the man, we will give our readers two authenticated letters of this unfortunate gentleman's; which will ſerve to ſhew, that the violent impetuoſity of temper which attended him in proſperity did not quit him in any change or reverſe of fortune.

To

To Admiral Stevens.

Madraſs, Feb. 13. 1761.

WHen I ſurrendered myſelf, Sir, priſoner to his Britannic Majeſty, I truſted that you only, jointly with Mr. Coote, were the maſters of my fortune and liberty; and my capitulation means ſo; notwithſtanding which the council of Madraſs, or, more properly ſpeaking, Mr. Pigott, refuſes me (with the moſt unheard-of violence) a ſtay of ſix weeks, which is neceſſary for the re-eſtabliſhment of my health; and I am to be conducted on board, like a criminal, by a detachment of ſoldiers, having poſitively declared, by the annexed paper, that I will not embark otherwiſe. You ought to be more ſenſible than I, of the conſequence of ſuch a proceeding in war: I demand, therefore, from your hands, in the name of the king my maſter, the due execution of my capitulation. My dependence is upon you and Mr. Coote. You only have the right to diſpoſe of me. And I proteſt before-hand againſt every act of cruelty to the contrary. I have the honour to be, with the utmoſt eſteem, Sir, your moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant, LALLY.

To the governor, and the gentlemen of the council at Madraſs.

I Thought, Gentlemen, that my ill fortune had ſpent its utmoſt force on me, when I had eſcaped the fury of four members of the council, thirty officers of the India battalion, and the civilians of Pondicherry, and ſaw myſelf his Britannic Majeſty's priſoner, and under the protection of the Engliſh flag. However, I was attacked under that very protection, coming out of the fort of Pondicherry; and ſhould have been murdered, if the Engliſh guard that eſcorted me had arrived a minute later. About four minutes afterwards the commiſſary of my army was aſſaſſinated at the ſame gate, at the feet of two of your centinels. I have in vain, till now, demanded juſtice for it, to the general of your army; who has informed me the reaſon of it is, that the town of Pondicherry is delivered to your company. He cannot exerciſe any authority in it. I have complained of it in vain to you: far from procuring the ſmalleſt ſatisfaction, I have received nothing but repeated inſults and abuſe. The officers who were attached to me, and my ſervants, are threatened and affronted at Pondicherry from morning till night; and my effects, and theirs alone, examined and ſearched with the utmoſt care, in ſpite of the written declaration of the commanders of the fleet and army, and in ſpite of the words and honour of the commander of your troops, to whom I capitulated.

As to the treatment that Mr. Pigott mentioned to the officers of my regiment, (who were taking care of my effects), as repriſals for what Monſieur Landiviſon had done to Mr. Winch at Fort St. David; can Mr. Fairfield's complaints againſt the ſame brigadier for having plundered his houſe, of which he ſays he intruſted him with the keys, regard me in any ſhape? I was abſent, and my capitulation confirmed. Mr. Winch's effects were not ſearched, and they took nothing from him but his chaiſe and horſes, which I cauſed to be returned to him a month afterwards.

Mr. Fairfield made no complaint to me, or I ſhould have given him ſatisfaction immediately.

Mr. Pigott muſt confeſs, by the anſwer he gave me when I quoted the name of the king my maſter, "a name reſpectable to every European ſubject, of what nation ſoever he may be, eſpecially to a man in public ſtation as he is," that the inſulting ſearch which has been made of my effects, did not in any ſhape proceed from the credit he gave to the diſcourſe of a helliſh crew, who inſinuated that there was treaſure in ſpecie and merchandize; a diſcourſe confuted by this identical, indecent, and public ſearch; but only from a reſolution taken in concert with ſome members of Pondicherry to humble a man of my character: and to what other cauſe can I attribute a refuſal to treat with me on the moſt trifling affairs of a colony, and in regarding the troops of the king my maſter, who are priſoners of war; and likewiſe to give any ſatisfaction for twenty-three of the Engliſh company's ſervants, who are actually my priſoners, and who (by the cuſtom eſtabliſhed between the two companies, even during the preſent war) ought to be exchanged for a like number of French priſoners, but are not yet? Who but me has, or can have, a right to repreſent to the council of Madraſs the demands, complaints, or grievances of the French colony, of which I am the chief?

The moſt ſolemn treaties between the European powers have eſtabliſhed rules for the vanquiſhed, and confined the couquerors to capitulations which have always been looked upon as ſacred.

I hear juſt now, Gentlemen, that altho' attacked by a diſeaſe looked upon as mortal in this country, you have reſolved to embark me for Europe in an unuſual ſeaſon, without giving me the time to terminate ſome perſonal affairs, which cannot but indiſpenſably have occurred, after an abode of three years in the country, or get together my ſcattered effects and cloaths.

The loſs of my fortune does not concern me: that of my life concerns me in the manner it does every other being that exiſts. You, without doubt, have the power to take it from me, but not to make me conſent to it.

As I have been treated like a traitor, by a council whereof I was chief, it does not appear at all extraordinary to me, that I am treated as a criminal by one to which I am a ſlave. I am a king's man; (it does not ſignify of what king), who has always, in a trading country, had his forehead ſtained with the impreſſion of public hatred; but it is very remarkable, that two companies which are enemies, ſhould not agree to look upon me as a man belonging to the company of which I have the honour to be a member.

Now, Gentlemen, this is the declaration that I have the honour to make to you; you are not willing that I ſhould be in India when peace may be made; I am determined to leave it, and not concern myſelf, directly or indirectly, in any affairs relative to the two companies; I give you, my written word of honour of it, whatever orders I may receive from my court to the contrary.

I ſubmit to depart in eight days for whatever country you allot me. I ſubmit to conſtitute myſelf a priſoner, in your priſons at Madraſs, to depart for Manilla, or for China, in the month of May; and, in a word, to the hardeſt and moſt humbling conditions you pleaſe to impoſe on me. I had rather ſuffer death, and will give the whole world a ſcene that Tripoli and Sallee have not produced an example of.

A man condemned to die, and not for crimes committed againſt ſociety in general, and eſpecially a priſoner of war, ought at leaſt to chuſe the manner of his death; and if the loſs of my life has been reſolved in your council, and you have the leaſt repugnance to be the immediate inſtruments of it, ſend me to Pondicherry, and I'll anſwer that in forty-eight hours after my arrival my exiſtence will be no more in queſtion, and by this you will at leaſt ſave the expence of my paſſage.

Madraſs, Feb. 13.
1761. LALLY.

Some account of Captain Glas, who was murdered by ruffians on board the Sandwich, and who may be regarded as the moſt unfortunate of mankind.

DRyden obſerves, with reſpect to the happy and the unhappy of this life, that

The lucky have whole days, and thoſe they chuſe;
The unlucky have but hours, and thoſe they loſe.

Of all men that ever raiſed the compaſſion of his contemporaries, perhaps the gentleman of whoſe life we are going to give a few circumſtances, was the moſt unfortunate. The diſappointments of others have been remarked and celebrated; but this gentleman's ſufferings ſeem to have been diſregarded, tho' well worthy, for their ſtrangeneſs, of a place even in hiſtory. But it has ever been the way among us to make the greateſt noiſe about the moſt inſignificant perſons, while thoſe who really merited well from their country, languiſh out their life in obſcurity, and die unknown.

Captain Glas was a native of Scotland, and bred originally a ſurgeon. In that capacity he made ſome voyages to the coaſts of Guinea; and his merit being known he was at length promoted to be maſter of a Guinea ſhip, in which ſtation he continued till the late war began. Having ſaved a good ſum of money in trade, he was reſolved to venture a part of it on board a privateer, and he went himſelf as captain. He was not three days at ſea in this new command before the ſhip's crew mutinied, and ſent him what is called in the ſea-phraſe a *round robin*, in which the crew write their names in a circle, leſt one ſhould be before the other, and thus more expoſed than the reſt. In this ſituation he came on board and offered to fight with any man whom he had offended; but the men knowing him to be very reſolute, and greatly ſuperior in ſtrength to any in the ſhip, declined his challenge, and at length by fair ſpeeches from him were pacified; but ſtill more ſo by the capture of a French merchant-man of great value which followed immediately after. This gleam of good fortune, however, was ſoon diſpelled by the appearance of an enemy's frigate above twice his ſtrength, with which however he reſolved to engage. The conteſt was a very warm one for more than two hours; but at length another French ſhip appearing, Captain Glas was obliged to ſtrike, not without the loſs of more than half his crew, and he himſelf ſhot through the ſhoulder.

He remained ſome time in a French priſon in the Weſt Indies, and was treated with much ſeverity; but being at laſt exchanged, he reſolved to embark the remainder of his fortune upon another adventure in the privateering way. The ſame ſucceſs attended him now that did upon the former occaſion; he was again taken priſoner, and his whole fortune at once deſtroyed. Upon being releaſed a ſecond time, he was employed by merchants in their ſervice to and from the Weſt Indies, and was taken priſoner during the laſt war no leſs than ſeven times. In this fluctuation of his fortunes, however, he had, upon the concluſion of the late peace, amaſſed about two thouſand pound prize-money; and being reckoned one of the beſt ſeamen in the Britiſh dominions, he reſolved in his own ſhip to go upon a diſcovery. It was upon this occaſion that he found out a new harbour on the coaſt of Africa, between the river Senegal and Cape de Verd, to which he reaſonably ſuppoſed a very great trade might be driven. Elated with his ſucceſs, he returned to England, and laid his diſcovery before the miniſtry. He went with the utmoſt patience through all the delays of office, and at length obtained an excluſive trade to his own harbour for twenty years. Having thus prepared for his departure, with the aſſiſtance of one or two other merchants, he left England with ſeven or eight ſeamen, and after a ſucceſsful voyage arrived at the new-found harbour. His firſt care was to ſend one of his men on ſhore with propoſitions of trade, but the treacherous natives murdered him the moment he was landed. Captain Glas, however, was not yet diſcouraged; he found means to inform the king of the country of the wrong done him, and the mutual advantages that might accrue from trading thither. The king ſeemed to be pleaſed with his propoſal, but it was only to get him the more ſecurely in his power; but Glas being on his guard, he failed in effecting his baſe deſign. The king's next attempt was to poiſon the crew by proviſions which were ſent as preſents to the captain; this alſo failed of effect; but Glas, for want of neceſſaries, was obliged to go to the Canaries in an open boat, in order to buy what was wanting from the Spaniards. In the mean time, the ſavages perceiving the captain go off, thought this a very convenient time to fall upon his ſhip and plunder it; but they were bravely repulſed by the little crew that remained; and the ſhip being obliged to quit the harbour, and not finding her captain return, ſailed away for England, where it arrived in ſafety.

In the mean time, the unfortunate captain had landed upon one of the Canary iſlands, and preſented his petition to the Spaniſh governor: but his bad fortune ſtill followed him; the Spaniard, inſtead of treating him with the deſired hoſpitality, meanly threw him into priſon as a ſpy, and there kept him in a dark damp dungeon for ſome months, without either pen, ink, or paper. Being thus deſtitute of every means of making his caſe known to his countrymen, he at length bethought himſelf of writing with a piece of charcoal on a biſcuit, which was allowed him for his ſubſiſtence, to a captain of an Engliſh man of war then lying in the harbour; who, though with much difficulty, and after being previouſly ſent to priſon himſelf, at length effected the captain's releaſe. Here he continued for ſome time, till his wife and daughter, a beautiful girl about eleven years old, came to him from home; and from the Canaries they all joyfully embarked for England on board the Sandwich, Captain Cockeran, commander. Glas now ſuppoſed that all his dangers were over; for the ſhip had come within ſight of his native country, when a part of the crew mutinied, and ſecretly reſolved to murder all the reſt. The names of the conſpirators were George Gidley, cook, a native of the weſt of England, Peter Mackinley, the boatſwain, a native of Ireland, Andrew Zekerman, a Dutchman, and Richard St. Quintin, an Engliſhman. Theſe villains entered into a conſpiracy to murder the captain and all the other perſons, and to poſſeſs themſelves of the treaſure on board the ſhip, which amounted to above an hundred thouſand pounds. This deſign on their paſſage they attempted three different nights to accompliſh; but were prevented more by Captain Glaſs, than Captain Cockeran's vigilance. At length, on Saturday the thirtieth of November 1765, at eleven o'clock at night, the four aſſaſſins being ſtationed on the night-watch, and Captain Cockeran being come on the quarter-deck to ſee every thing properly ſettled, upon returning to his cabin, Peter Mackinley the boatſwain ſeized him and held him faſt till Gidley knocked him down with an iron bar; and repeating the blows till he was dead, they then threw him overboard. The captain's groans having alarmed two other ſeamen who were not in the conſpiracy, they coming upon deck were diſpatched in the ſame manner. As this horrid ſcene was not performed without noiſe, it awakened Captain Glas who was at that time in bed; upon his coming upon deck, he there perceived what they were about, and flying back with the utmoſt precipitation to get his ſword, as he was unarmed, Mackinley imagining the cauſe of his going back, went down to the ſteps leading to the cabin, and there ſtood in the dark at the foot of them, expecting Glas's return. He ſucceeded but too well in his deſign; for the captain going up, Mackinley behind his back ſeized him in his arms, and ſtrove to hold him faſt. Glas, who had great ſtrength, had in ſome meaſure diſengaged one of his hands, when the other three ruffians came up to attack him. Mackinley ſtill kept calling out to his aſſociates; but Zekerman ruſhing on before the reſt received the captain's ſword in his arm, where the weapon was entangled

tangled, and at length wreſted it out of the captain's gripe. When they got the ſword, they gave him ſeveral ſtabs, while his groans and reſiſtance were all this time diſtinctly heard by his unfortunate wife and daughter. It is a circumſtance that adds ſomething pathetic to this relation, that the poor child had but that very day finiſhed a ſampler which ſhe was working, in which ſhe records her name and her age. The two poor trembling creatures had by this time come upon deck, wading through the blood of the huſband and the father. Upon coming in ſight of the murderers, they threw themſelves down, and implored for mercy; but this they were not diſpoſed to grant, but Zekerman bid them immediately prepare for death. The ladies now ſeeing that no entreaties could avail, claſped each other with a laſt embrace, reſolving to die in each other's arms, while Mackinley and Zekerman taking them both together, flung them into the ſea, where they ſoon ſunk together to the bottom.

Character of CROMWELL, *with a parallel between him and* MONTROSE. *By the Abbe* RAYNAL.

CROMWELL was not one of thoſe men who have appeared unworthy of empire, as ſoon as he had arrived at it. He had a genius adapted to all places, all ſeaſons, all buſineſs, all parties, all governments. He was always what he ought to be: at the head of the army, the braveſt; in council, the wiſeſt; in buſineſs, the moſt diligent; in debates, the moſt eloquent; in enterpriſes, the moſt active; in devotion, the moſt fanatic; in misfortune, the moſt firm; in an aſſembly of divines, the moſt learned; in a conſpiracy, the moſt factious. He never made any miſtake, never let ſlip an opportunity, never left an advantage incomplete, never contented himſelf with being great when he had it in his power to be very great. Chance and natural temper, which determine the conduct of other men, did not influence the moſt inconſiderable of his actions.

Born with an abſolute indifference to all that is praiſe-worthy or blameable, honeſt or diſhoneſt, he never conſidered virtue as virtue, crimes as crimes; he regarded only the relation which the one or the other might have to his elevation. This was his idol; he ſacrificed to it his king, his country, his religion; which he would have defended with the ſame zeal, had he had the ſame intereſt in protecting, as in deſtroying them. The ſyſtem of his ambition was conducted with an art, an order, a boldneſs, a ſubtlety, and a firmneſs, of which I believe hiſtory can ſhew no example.

All ſects, all ranks, all nations; peace, war, negotiations, revolutions, miracles, prophecies; all advanced the fortune of this hypocritical uſurper. He was a man born to decide the fate of nations, empires, and ages. The ſplendor of his talents hath almoſt made the horror of his outrages to be forgot; poſterity at leaſt will queſtion, whether Oliver Cromwell deſerved execration or admiration.

A compariſon between Montroſe and Cromwell.

Theſe celebrated men fixed the eyes of all Europe upon them. Montroſe had an integrity of heart, which always fixed him in the intereſt of his king and country; Cromwell a ſuperiority of genius, which gave an air of equity to the moſt criminal actions. Vanity properly made the character of the firſt, ambition was the only ruling paſſion of the ſecond.

With the firſt, one had great hopes of conquering; with the ſecond, one was ſure not to be beat: if the crown could have been kept on Charles's head, it was by Montroſe; if it muſt fall from it, it muſt be by Cromwell. The republican was as much ſuperior to the royaliſt in depth of judgment, as he was inferior to him in goodneſs of heart. In a word, Cromwell was an illuſtrious villain, who cannot be praiſed without horror, nor deſpiſed without injuſtice, whom we are at once forced to admire and to deteſt.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The following natural hiſtory of cold was wrote by one of the moſt ingenious naturaliſts in Europe; and we believe, there are few of our readers but will find in it ſomething both to inform and entertain them.

A natural hiſtory of cold, with ſeveral curious experiments.

COLD is a quality whoſe nature, like that of fire, is beſt known by its effects. Whatever are the properties of fire, thoſe of cold ſeem to be directly oppoſite; fire increaſes the bulk of all bodies, cold contracts them; fire tends to diſſipate their ſubſtance, cold condenſes them and ſtrengthens their mutual coheſion. But though cold thus ſeems by ſome of its effects to be nothing more than the abſence and privation of heat, as darkneſs is only the privation of light, yet cold is ſeemingly poſſeſſed of another property that has induced many to think it a diſtinct ſubſtance from heat, and of a peculiar nature. It is univerſally known, that when cold, by being continued, contracts and condenſes ſubſtances to a certain degree, if then its power be increaſed, inſtead of continuing to contract and leſſen their bulk, it enlarges and expands them, ſo that extreme cold, like heat, ſwells the ſubſtance into which it enters. Thus in fluids, they contract ſenſibly with cold till the moment they begin to freeze, from thence forward they dilate, and take up more ſpace than they poſſeſſed while in a ſtate of fluidity. When liquor turns to ice in a cloſe caſk, it is often known to burſt the veſſel. When ice is broke upon a pond, it ſwims upon the ſurface; a certain proof of its being of a larger bulk than ſo much water.

But though this dilatation of fluids by froſt ſeems at firſt ſight to be the reſult of exceſſive cold only, yet it very probably proceeds from a different cauſe, and the power of freezing may be increaſed while the intenſeneſs of the cold receives no conſiderable addition; on the contrary, a ſubſtance which ſhall melt ice will increaſe the degree of its coldneſs. To prove this, mix ſal ammoniac with pounded ice, or with ſnow; the ſalt ſhall thus melt either of them into water, and, what is moſt extraordinary, it ſhall increaſe their cold to a ſurpriſing degree, as we find by the effects of this water in ſinking the thermometer. This experiment has induced many therefore to conſider the freezing of fluids as not being entirely the reſult of cold, but of ſome unknown property either in the air or water which thus mixes with the body, and for a time deſtroys its fluidity. What that body is that thus unites with ſuch ſubſtance, we muſt not pretend to determine. Muſſchenbroek himſelf, who is ready enough at aſſigning cauſes, is obliged to leave this to the future elucidations of accidental experiment.

They who know the phænomena of nature, though ignorant of the cauſes which produce them, are wiſer than is generally imagined. The freezing of water is attended with ſeveral very curious circumſtances, which though not to be reduced to ſcience, yet may ſerve to employ curioſity: the following are a part. When water is firſt laid out to freeze, which for the better obſervation is generally put into very thin glaſſes, there firſt appears upon the ſurface an extremely thin coat of ice, ſhortly after all the ſides of the veſſel dart out ſmall filaments, like the rudiments of a ſpider's web, to be inſerted in the under part of the covering pellicle of ice. All theſe filaments enlarging by degrees, and new ones being conſtantly added, at length by their union form one ſolid maſs. From hence we may ſee that fluids freeze always at the top firſt, and not at the bottom, as ſome have imagined.

Before the congelation, and while the fluid is congealing, a number of air-bubbles continually riſe to the ſurface, where they eſcape; and the more ſlowly the congelation is formed, the more ſlowly do theſe bubbles come up. The ſwifter congelations, however, confine a great quantity of theſe air-bubbles before they have time to eſcape, and the ice thus quickly formed always contains a much larger portion of air than that more ſlowly produced. For this reaſon, the ſwift congelations produce ice, which, containing great quantities of air, wants that evenneſs of its contexture, which is remarkable in the ice which has leſs, and it thus becomes more opake. It reſembles broken cryſtal, while that brought on by ſlow congelation is perfectly ſmooth and tranſparent like glaſs.

Huyghens, in order to try the force with which ice would expand itſelf when confined, filled a cannon, the ſides of which were an inch thick, with water, and then cloſed the mouth and touch-hole ſo as that none could eſcape. The inſtrument thus filled, was expoſed to a ſtrong freezing air. In leſs than twelve hours the ice within was frozen, and began to dilate itſelf with ſuch force, that it actually burſt the piece in two different places. Mathematicians have calculated the force of the ice upon this occaſion: ſuch a a force, they ſay, would raiſe a weight of twenty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty pounds. From hence, therefore, we need not be ſurpriſed at the effects of ice deſtroying the ſubſtance of vegetables, trees, and even ſplitting rocks, when the froſt is carried to exceſs.

Freezing is carried on much more expeditiouſly when the water is at reſt, than when it is in motion. It is eaſy to aſſign the cauſe of this; as the ice is carried from one ſurface to another by filaments, the current is ſtill deſtroying them as ſoon as formed; and it would be as difficult for a ſpider's web to be formed while the wind was breaking and blowing the threads that formed it, as it is for the froſt to ſend forth its filaments in the proper order for the general congelation of a river. In very great froſts, however, rivers themſelves are frozen. I have ſeen the Rhine frozen at one of its moſt precipitate cataracts, and the ice ſtanding in glaſſy columns like a foreſt of large trees, the branches of which have been newly lopped away.

But though the current of the ſtream oppoſes its freezing, yet a gentle and hot wind frequently helps it forward. Farenheit aſſures us that a pond which ſtands quite calm, often acquires a degree of cold much beyond what is ſufficient for freezing, yet no congelation enſues. If a ſlight breath of air happens in ſuch a caſe to bruſh over the water's ſurface, it ſtiffens the whole in an inſtant: the water before congelation and in its liquid ſtate ſinks the thermometer very low, which ſhews its exceſſive degree of coldneſs. The moment that by the air or any other agitation it begins to congeal, the thermometer riſes to the ordinary freezing point. The cauſes of all theſe are inſcrutable in the preſent ſtate of philoſophical experiment.

In general the ice of northern regions is much harder than that of the more ſouthern climates, and though it contain more air, yet its contexture is much ſtronger by reaſon of the greater degree of cold by which it is congealed. The ice of Spitſbergen, and the Greenland ſeas, is ſo hard that it is very difficult to break it with an hammer. In our own climates we may in general form a very juſt conjecture concerning the duration of froſt by the hardneſs of the ice. If in the beginning of the froſt the ice is more hard and reſiſting than it uſually is, the froſt will continue long in proportion. A machine might with a little ingenuity be made that would diſcover this hardneſs with ſufficient preciſion. During the hard froſt of 1740, a palace of ice was built at Peterſburg after the moſt elegant model, and the juſteſt proportions of Auguſtan architecture. It was fifty-two feet long, and twenty feet high. The materials were quarried from the ſurface of the river Neva, and the whole ſtood gliſtening againſt the ſun with a brilliancy almoſt equal to its own. To increaſe the wonder, ſix cannons of ice, two bombs and mortars, all of the ſame materials, were planted before this extraordinary edifice. The cannon were three pounders; they were charged with gunpowder, and fired off; the ball of one of them pierced an oak plank at ſixty paces diſtance and two inches thick, nor did the piece burſt with the exploſion *.

In melting of ice, if it be laid upon ſome ſubſtances it melts faſter than upon others, nor can we aſſign any cauſe for the difference; it melts ſooner in a ſilver plate than upon the palm of the hand; and it melts ſooner upon copper than any other metal whatſoever. Ice melts ſooner in water than expoſed to

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* M. de Mairon diſſert. ſur la glace, part II. ſect. 3. chap. 3.

the air of a ſimilar temperature; ſooner in water a little warm than near the fire where it is hotter. It melts ſooner in the void than expoſed to the atmoſphere. If it takes twenty minutes to diſſolve in open air, it will be but four minutes diſſolving in the exhauſted receiver.

It takes a much longer time to melt than it does to form. Water congealed in ſix minutes, takes ſome hours to reſume its fluidity, if placed in ſuch air as would not freeze it naturally, and yet of moderate coolneſs. Upon this principle it is that ice-houſes are formed, for we muſt not imagine that, at the ordinary depth to which theſe are ſunk, water would congeal if left to itſelf. On the contrary, water brought there always preſerves its fluidity. The large maſſes of ice or ſnow that are placed there melt in ſome proportion; but as their thaw is carried on very ſlowly, there is ſtill ſufficient quantities of ice left for the purpoſes of luxury.

Of all fluids oil of olives freezes ſooneſt, and other oils in ſucceſſion; I mean of thoſe oils that have been made by preſſure, not by diſtillation. Water, and ſuch inſipid liquors follow next, then ſpirits of wine and all ſpirituous liquors, which however take a large quantity of freezing cold to congeal them. The moſt watery parts of theſe begin to freeze firſt; while the ſtronger fiery ſpirit flies to the centre, and frequently is found concentred in the midſt of the caſk in the hardeſt froſts, ſtill preſerving its fluidity. Spirit of nitre, and ſuch acid ſpirits, as well as vinegar itſelf, greatly reſiſt congelation; though they are found not able to endure extreme cold, which at length deſtroys their fluidity. Quickſilver, it was thought till of late, was not to be congealed by any degree of cold whatſoever. But in this naturaliſts were miſtaken; for the royal academy at Peterſburg have not long ſince congealed it into an icy maſs by a method well known to almoſt every philoſopher before, but proſecuted by none of them with equal perſeverance. The Ruſſian academiſts only uſed the ſame arts by which philoſophers were accuſtomed to make artificial ice at pleaſure. We ſhall firſt give the common method of making ice, and then the new art of freezing quickſilver.

It was ſaid, in the beginning of this chapter, that ſal ammoniac being mixed with pounded ice or ſnow, melted them, and at the ſame time made them colder. A ſimilar, though not ſo intenſe a cold, may alſo be thus given to ſnow-water by any ſalt whatſoever; ſuch as alum, copperas, ſalt-petre, or common ſea-ſalt, which we uſe at our tables. Now, if we take about four pounds of ſnow, or pounded ice, and mix them with about a pound of ſalt; in this compoſition, if we ſet a water-glaſs up to the edges in water, and filled with water, we ſhall ſoon ſee the ſalt diſſolve the ice or ſnow; but while diſſolving it will at the ſame time freeze the water in the glaſs into one ſolid maſs of ice, or at leaſt will leave a ſufficient quantity ſticking to the ſides to ſhew the truth of the experiment.

Naturaliſts all inſiſt upon the neceſſity of uſing ſalt of ſome kind or other in this experiment; but I have often made ice by the fire-ſide without any ſalt whatſoever, and which every perſon that pleaſes may readily try. It is only to fill a ſmall deep pewter-diſh with water, and upon that to place a common pewter-plate filled, but not heaped with ſnow. Bring this ſimple apparatus near the fire, ſtir the ſnow in the plate with a cane or any other inſtrument. The ſnow will diſſolve, and the ice will be formed upon the back of the plate which was ſet in the diſh of water. I have tried it frequently without ſalt, and it anſwers, though not with equal efficacy.

But by this method we can only then make ice when we are poſſeſſed of ſnow or ice already. Boerhaave gives us a method of making ice without them. We muſt have, for this purpoſe, at any ſeaſon of the year, the coldeſt water we can get; this is to be mixed with a proper quantity of the ſalt at the rate of about three ounces to a quart of water. Another quart of water muſt be prepared in the ſame manner with the firſt; the ſalt, by being diſſolved in each, will make the water, as was ſaid above, much colder than it was before. They are then to be mixed together, and this will make them colder ſtill. Two quarts of water more prepared and mixed in the manner of the two firſt, are to be mixed with theſe, which will increaſe the cold to a much higher degree in all. The whole of this operation is to be carried on in a cold cellar; and a glaſs of common water is then to be placed in the veſſel of liquor thus artificially cooled, which will be turned into ice in the ſpace of twelve hours Of all ſalts ſal-ammoniac beſt anſwers this intention.

But of late there has been a more effectual method of congealing fluids than any yet mentioned. It has been diſcovered that fluids ſtanding in a current of air grow by this means much colder than before. It has been diſcovered alſo, that all ſubſtances grow colder by the fluids they contain or are mixed with being evaporated. If both theſe methods therefore are practiſed upon the ſame body at the ſame time, they will increaſe the cold to almoſt any degree of intenſeneſs we deſire.

The Ruſſian experiment at Peterſburg of congealing quickſilver was thus: At a time when the quickſilver was found to have fallen extremely low, and the cold conſequently to be very intenſe, the mercury being by de Liſle's thermometer, which is beſt adapted for meaſuring the degrees of cold, as Farenheit's for meaſuring thoſe of heat, being I ſay by this thermometer fallen to 250 degrees, they increaſed the cold by mixing the fuming ſpirit of nitre; and having been left to cool in ſnow, with half as much ſnow in a common glaſs, ſtirring it till it becomes of the conſiſtence of pap, the thermometer being dipped into this compoſition, the quickſilver ſunk to 470 degrees. Upon a repetition of this experiment, when the mercury (which, contrary to the manner of water, inſtead of dilating ſtill continued to contract with increaſed cold) ſunk to 500 degrees, they broke the glaſs, and it was found frozen into an hard ſolid maſs; but what was moſt extraordinary,

traordinary, it bore the hammer like a common metal, and was beat into the ſhape of an half-crown. At laſt, however, it began to break, and being thawed recovered its former fluidity. From hence we ſee that the ſpirits either of ſalt or nitre are poſſeſſed of the power of cooling liquors in a much higher degree than the common ſubſtances in concrete. If common nitre or ſalt-petre, for they are the ſame, ſinks the themometer to eleven degrees, ſpirit of nitre will be found to ſink it eight degrees ſtill lower, as has been diſcovered by Farenheit.

From all that has been ſaid upon this ſubject we can give probable reaſons for the different degrees of cold in different regions, though under the ſame latitude, and conſequently bleſſed with equal proportions of ſolar heat. Thus, for inſtance, the latitude of Moſcow and Edinburgh is preciſely the ſame; yet in the one the cold is often found to be to forty degrees greater than freezing, while the other ſeldom feels above five. One reaſon may be, that the air of the one country may be more charged with ſalts proper for producing cold than the other. It may be alſo obſerved, that the internal or central heat of one region may be exceeded by that in the ſame parallel, and it muſt therefore be for this reaſon colder. It may be ſaid that a country which lies high, and on whoſe mountains ice gathers in great quantities, will upon that account be colder ſtill; for ice, as we have ſeen, is not only produced by cold, but alſo produces cold. The regions of North America are colder by far than thoſe of ſimilar latitudes in Europe, and probably for the reaſons already mentioned. The cauſe Halley aſſigns for this difference of cold in the new world is too remarkable to be paſſed unnoticed. He conjectures that this part of the new world was formerly ſituated much nearer the pole than it is at preſent: that its ſituation was altered, and that it was removed farther from the pole, or, which is the ſame thing, the pole was removed from it, by a change which he ſuppoſes to have happened in our earth many ages ago. The cold therefore which thoſe countries are at preſent obliged to ſuſtain ſeemingly unfitted to their climate, he takes to be no other than the remains of that which they once endured from their polar ſituation, and thoſe mountains of ice that are now found heaped in every part of thoſe deſolate regions, the collections of thoſe early ages, which the more neighbouring ſun has not hitherto had power totally to diſſolve. Even the ſpeculations of the great deſerve remark; if they teach us nothing real, they will at leaſt teach us, by their deviations from reaſon, always to diffide in the rectitude of our own.

On the circulation of the NERVOUS FLUID.—*From the hiſtory of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year* 1759.

IT is now pretty generally agreed upon that all our motions and ſenſations are executed by the help of a ſubtile fluid, which proceeding from the brain, is diffuſed throughout all the nerves. But is there no motion of this fluid in the infinitely ſmall ducts, but when we experience ſome ſenſation or perform ſome motion? Is it at reſt at other times, or does it move continually, and by a motion of circulation, ſo as that the particles which depart from the brain, may afterwards return to it, being brought back by this motion? No one hitherto has ſaid or ſuſpected this, except M. Haller.

Boerhaave ſuppoſes that the moving nerves terminate by a ſort of cells, and that a part of the ſpirits of the nervous fluid, that animates thoſe nerves, flies off after the contraction of the muſcle through imperceptible pores, whilſt another part of the ſpirits is catched up by venules that conduct them into the blood-veins. Others allege that, by a kind of balancing, thoſe ſpirits flow back towards the brain, by the ducts that brought them; others that they find reſervoirs in the tendons; others, in fine, think that thoſe ſpirits, or this fluid, are diſperſed through the ſkin, and in the great cavities of the body. M. Bertin undertakes to prove that the nervous fluid, or the animal ſpirits, circulate; that, if they depart from the brain, they return to it by the nerves. In ſhort, he propoſes to form the courſe of this fluid into a ſyſtem of circulation, leſs demonſtrable, indeed, to the ſenſes, than that of the circulation of the blood, but, in other reſpects, grounded on equally ſolid reaſons.

Before proceeding to the proof of this ſyſtem, M. Bertin ſhould, it ſeems, aſſemble all the facts that ſerve to eſtabliſh that there is in us a nervous fluid, whereby all our motions and ſenſations are executed: this he does before he enters upon a detail of the different proofs of his ſyſtem. In fact, there is a neceſſity of ſhewing, that our ſenſations and our motions are performed by a fluid extremely ſubtile; that this fluid runs in very ſmall ducts, called nerves; that it proceeds from the brain, which is, as it were, its common reſervoir; and that this eſſential part of our body is only a ſort of ſecretory organ, ſeparating from the blood the nervous fluid, or the animal ſpirits, as other organs ſeparate from that blood other liquors.

All the experiments that have been made, and numberleſs have been made, prove, that, whenever the communication of a nerve with the brain is intercepted, all the parts it animates, if it can be ſo ſaid, or into which it is ramified, and which are ſituate beyond the point where that communication is intercepted, loſe motion and ſenſation; and on the contrary, that ſo ſoon as the obſtacle ceaſes, and the communication of the nerve with the brain is re-eſtabliſhed, thoſe parts reſume motion and ſenſation. This fact is daily confirmed by a very ſimple experiment. Let one reſt his elbow on a hard body, and, by this action, compreſs the nerve that runs near it; or, ſitting on a body that is little flexible, let the weight of one body preſs upon the ſciatic nerve; in the firſt caſe, the arm will become torpid, and in the ſecond the leg and foot; but, as ſoon as the preſſure ceaſes, they recover their feeling; therefore there is an effect that communicates itſelf from the brain to the extremity of the nerve to give it feeling. One might ſuppoſe that the nerves, being ſimply elaſtic fibres, ſhould preſent ſuch appearances; the ligature of the nerve, or the interception of its communication with the brain, hindering it to tranſmit to it its vibrations. But it is now well proved, that this opinion, on the nature of the nerves, cannot be maintained; the nerves, far from being elaſtic, being of a very ſoft ſubſtance. A great number of other facts ſtill prove, that, when a motion is excited in a muſcle, it is by the paſſing, in this muſcle, of a certain ſubſtance, of a certain fluid contained in the nerve: and that this fluid comes from the brain; that this organ is the reſervoir of it; and that it is there prepared, many facts, both of anatomy and phyſic, ſtill evince it to be ſo. There are numerous experiments which prove that, the brain, being obſtructed, inflamed, cut, or in ſuppuration, ſometimes the motion is weakened or deſtroyed; ſometimes the feeling, and often both happen at once. Anatomy and injections ſeem, with equal certainty, to prove that the brain is a ſecretory organ, as ſeveral other organs; and, when examined with attention, one cannot help finding in it a very great reſemblance to the kidney. This excretory organ is compoſed only of two ſubſtances, the cortical ſubſtance and the tubulous; the brain has only two likewiſe, the cortical ſubſtance and the medullary. In the kidneys, the cortical ſubſtance gives birth to the tubulous; in the brain, the cortical ſubſtance gives birth to the medullary: the tubulous ſubſtance is ſeen to ariſe in the kidney from all the points of the cortical ſubſtance; in like manner it is obſervable in the brain, that the medullary ſubſtance comes from all the points of the cortical; laſtly, if in the kidneys the different portions of the tubulous ſubſtance, diſperſed here and there, appear to chuſe for themſelves, as it were, an origin, and afterwards to aſſemble as ſo many convergent rays for forming papillæ; the different portions of the medullary ſubſtance are ſeen alſo to aſſemble, and become convergent, for forming the three nervous cords or ſtrings.

So ſtriking an analogy in the diſpoſition of parts, ſeems to indicate one as great in the functions; conſequently, if in the kidney there is a ſecretion of urine in the cortical ſubſtance, it ſeems there ſhould be performed, in like manner, a ſecretion of a fluid, or ſpirits in the cortical ſubſtance of the brain; and likewiſe, if the tubulous ſubſtance receives the liquor continually filtrated by the cortical ſubſtance, the medullary ſubſtance of the brain ought to receive the ſpirits filtrated by the ſubſtance of the brain, but with this difference, that they ought to paſs from that ſubſtance into the nerves, to return afterwards to the brain; whereas the liquor, filtrated by the kidney, ought no more to enter into it. If we add to this, what the ſtructure of the brains informs us of, it will appear to reſult therefrom, that the red part of the blood circulates in the arteries, and in the red veins of the pia mater; that the cortical ſubſtance, being compoſed of an infinity of minute arteries and veins, which are proceſſes of thoſe of the pia mater, there will circulate in thoſe arteries a fluid, by far finer and thinner than the red part of the blood; that thoſe minute arteries and veins continuing with the ſubſtance of the nerves, the filaments of that ſubſtance will be arteries, ſuch as thoſe of the cortical ſubſtance; in fine, as the tenuity of thoſe venules is always increaſing, in like manner thoſe of the medullary ſubſtance ought to be by far ſtill more minute; and, if we cannot perceive them, it is becauſe our ſenſes are too weak, but they do not therefore exiſt the leſs.

M. Bertin concludes from thence, that the red part of the blood, brought to the brain, circulates in the pia mater; that fluids, more attenuated and more tranſparent, circulate in the arteries and venules of the cortical ſubſtance; and laſtly, that ſtill more ſubtile fluids paſs into the ſubſtance of the nerves, which are only minute arteries and veins, thro' which thoſe fluids, or ſpirits, flow from the brain to the extremities, and return from the extremities to the brain. Theſe ſpirits are diſtinguiſhed into three different claſſes, not by any difference obſerved or obſervable in their nature, but by that of the functions attributed to them; the firſt are the vital ſpirits, which animate the muſcles of the parts eſſential to life; the ſecond are the natural ſpirits, that animate the muſcles which have a more diſtant relation to life; the motion of thoſe two ſorts of ſpirits does not obey the command of the will, or, at leaſt, we cannot exerciſe it in regard to them; the third are the animal ſpirits that ſerve for the functions of the ſoul and body: they are diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, the animal moving ſpirits, and the ſenſitive animal ſpirits; the firſt are thoſe, which, in conſequence of the action of the will, animate our muſcles; the ſecond, or the ſenſitive ſpirits, are thoſe which convey to the brain the impreſſions of objects.

Such is the picture M. Bertin gives us of the means which nature has employed for producing and circulating this ſubtile fluid; thoſe ſpirits which, diffuſed throughout the body, animate it, give it all its motions, and make it ſenſible of the impreſſion of objects; but the part of this ſyſtem, which regards the cauſe of our motions and ſenſations, and ſeems to be now adopted by the beſt phyſiologiſts, is not the work of the moderns, but we are indebted to Galen for it. This great man, ſays M. Bertin, ſaw very well, upwards of 1600 years ago, that a fluid ought to produce all the wonderful effects which we obſerve in the exerciſe of our motions and ſenſations; and he derived its ſource from the brain, from whence it diffuſed itſelf thro' the reſt of the body. If he could not ſee what modern anatomy has diſcovered, he could leſs ſtill ſee thoſe ſpirits, that ſubtile fluid; but he conjectured, from all the effects he had obſerved, that things muſt be as he explained them; and thus he began to take off a corner of the veil that hides from us the myſtery of our ſenſations. The moderns have found new proofs of his opinion, but have not made a greater progreſs than he did in regard to the courſe and circulation of the nervous fluid, or the ſubtile fluid that animates us. Nature acts always, in her operations, by the ſame principles; and if ſhe makes the blood to circulate, for nouriſhing and maintaining all the parts of the body, and hindering it to be altered by the reſt, in like manner ſhe makes the nervous fluid id to circulate, that, by a wiſe œconomy, as little as poſſible may be loſt of the parts of this precious fluid.

M. Bertin has promiſed a further inſight into this important matter.

An account of the plague at Conſtantinople; in a letter from Mordach Mackenzie, M. D. to Sir James Porter, his Majeſty's Envoy Plenipotentiary at Bruſſels, and F. R. S. Containing many new and curious obſervations on that dreadful diſtemper never before taken notice of by the moſt eminent writers upon that ſubject.

From the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LIV.

SIR,

IT is beyond diſpute, that the plague appears in a different manner in different countries; and that it appears differently in the ſame country in different years; for we find moſt other diſeaſes alter more or leſs, according to the conſtitution and diſpoſition of the air in the ſame climate: for ſome years, fevers are epidemic, and very mortal; other years they are epidemic, but not mortal; the ſmall pox the ſame, &c. And ſo the plague is ſome years more violent, and has ſome ſymptoms different from what is has in other years. There is one extraordinary ſymptom, which moſt authors mention, tho' none of them prove it, or pretend to have ſeen it, which ſeems to me inconſiſtent and incompatible with the animal œconomy; making ſtill proper allowance for Omnipotence and divine vengeance, as in that of Sennacherib's numerous army, and many other ſuch plagues, mentioned in Scripture. What I mean is, that a perſon cannot die of the plague (ſuch as it appears among us) inſtantaneouſly, or in a few hours, or even the ſame day that he receives the infection. For you know, Sir, by your long experience in this country, that all ſuch as have the plague conceal it as long as they can, and walk about as long as poſſible: and I preſume it muſt be the ſame in all countries, for the ſame reaſon, which is the fear of being abandoned and left alone; and ſo, when they ſtruggle for many days againſt it, and at laſt tumble down in the ſtreet, and die ſuddenly, people imagine that they were then only infected, and that they died inſtantly of the infection; tho' it may be ſuppoſed, according to the rules of the animal œconomy, that the noxious effluvia muſt have been for ſome time mixed with the blood before they could produce a fever, and afterwards that corruption and putrefaction in the blood and other fluids, as at laſt ſtops their circulation, and the patients die.

It is true, that Thucydides, in his account of the plague at Athens, relates, that ſome were ſaid to die ſuddenly of it; which may have led others into the ſame way of thinking: but Thucydides (with all due regard to him) muſt be allowed to have known very little of the animal œconomy; for he was no phyſician, tho' a very famous hiſtorian; and he owns moreover, that, when the plague firſt attacked the Piræeum, they were ſo much ſtrangers to it at Athens, that they imagined the Lacedæmonians, who then beſieged them, had poiſoned their wells; and that ſuch was the cauſe of their death. Beſides, he pretends to affirm, from the little experience he had of the plague, that the ſame perſon cannot have it twice, which is abſolutely falſe. The Greek Padre, who took care of the Greek hoſpital at Smyrna for fifty years, aſſured me, that he had the plague twelve different times in that interval; and it is very certain that he died of it in 1736. Monſieur Broſſard had it in the year 1745, when he returned from France; and it is very well known that he and all his family died of it in April 1762. The Abbé, who takes care of the Frank hoſpital at Pera, ſwore to me the other day, that he has had it already, here and at Smyrna, four different times. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, is, that a young woman, who had it in September laſt, with its moſt pathognomonic ſymptoms, as buboes and carbuncles, after a fever, had it again on the 11th of April, and died of it ſome days ago, while there is not the leaſt ſurmiſe of any accident in or about Conſtantinople ſince December, this only one excepted: but there died four perſons in the ſame little houſe in September; and, as the houſe was never well cleaned, and this young woman always lived in it, ſhe was at laſt attacked a ſecond time, and died.

The only antecedents that I could obſerve to this malady, were a great murrain among the black cattle in May 1745; and in the beginning of June, the ſame year, ſwarms of butterflies flew about, and there were great numbers of caterpillars creeping every where, and afterwards a violent plague; and, after obſerving the ſame *anno* 1752 and 1758, you may recollect that I foretold to you, Sir, that we ſhould have a hot plague in thoſe years; which accordingly happened, eſpecially in the months of Auguſt and September 1758, when many of Marſellini's family, Spathari, Skwackhim's cook, Charlacci Rimbeault, Jackino's ſon, &c. died of it.

The plague is now more frequent in the Levant than it was when I came firſt into this country, about 30 years ago; for then they were almoſt ſtrangers to it in Aleppo and in Tripoli of Syria, and they had it but ſeldom at Smyrna; whereas now they have it frequently at Aleppo, and ſummer and winter at Smyrna, though never ſo violently in the winter; which muſt be owing to the great communication by commerce over all the Levant, and more extended into the country-villages than it uſed to be. I take the plague to be an infection communicated by contact from one body to another; that is, to a ſound body from an infected one, whoſe poiſonous effluvia, ſubtile miaſmata, and volatile ſteams, enter the cutaneous pores of ſound perſons within their reach, or mix with the air, which they draw in reſpiration, and, ſo advancing by the vaſa inhalantia, mix with the blood and animal fluids, in which, by their noxious and active qualities, they increaſe their motion and velocity, and in ſome days produce a fever; ſo that the nearer and the more frequent the contact is, the greater is the danger, as the noxious particles, exhaling from the infected perſon, muſt be more numerous, and conſequently have greater force and activity in proportion to their diſtance.

Some perſons are of opinion, that the air muſt be infected, and that it is the principal cauſe of theſe plagues; whereas I preſume, that the ambient air is not otherwiſe concerned, than as the vehicle which conveys the venomous particles from one body into another; at leaſt in ſuch plagues as I have ſeen hitherto at Smyrna and Conſtantinople; allowing always, that the different conſtitution of the air contributes very much to propagate the plague; for the hot air dilates and renders more volatile and active the venomous ſteams, whereas cold air contracts and mortifies them. The perſon having the plague may be ſaid to have a contagious and poiſonous air in his room and about him, while at the ſame time the open air is free from any dangerous exhalations; ſo that I never was afraid to go into any large houſe, wherein a plaguy perſon lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

The peſtilential fever ſhews itſelf firſt by a chillineſs and ſhiverings, even in the months of July and Auguſt, ſo very like the firſt approaches of an ague, that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the one from the other at firſt ſight. This cold fit is ſoon accompanied with a loathing nauſea and deſire of vomiting, which obliges the patient at laſt to diſcharge a vaſt quantity of bilious matter, with great uneaſineſs and oppreſſion in the thorax and mouth of the ſtomach, attended ſometimes with a dry cough, as in an intermitting fever; and even in this ſtage it is very difficult to diſtinguiſh the one from the other. Next, the patient has a violent head-ach and giddineſs, with ſome ſlight convulſive motions; he breathes hard; his breath and ſweat ſtink; his eyes are ruddy; he looks frighted, ſad, and pale; he has an inſatiable thirſt; his tongue is yellowiſh, with a red border; he has a total loſs of appetite, reſtleſſneſs, great inward heat, and more than could be expected from the fever, which is ſometimes pretty moderate, but grows ſtronger frequently towards night: the patient very often bleeds at the noſe. He continues in that diſmal condition for ſome days, until the venomous matter begins to be ſeparated in ſome meaſure from the blood, and diſcharge itſelf critically upon the ſurface by the cutaneous eruptions of buboes, carbuncles, blains, petechial ſpots, and ſome ſmall veſicles or bliſters; but all theſe ſymptoms are not to be looked for in the ſame perſon. When the cutaneous eruptions appear, and grow ſenſibly, the patient finds himſelf better, and ſomewhat relieved from the great oppreſſion he laboured under before. Some perſons in the above ſtate have a very violent fever, ſometimes attended with a delirium and phrenſy; others are ſtupid, ſleepy, and complain of nothing. Such as are furious and delirious ſeldom live ſo long as they who are ſleepy and ſtupid; but, if they live long enough to have the cutaneous eruptions puſh plentifully, and their phrenſy begins to abate afterwards, they may recover more probably than ſuch as are ſleepy and have a moderate fever; though I have known ſome of them likewiſe die.

I make no doubt, Sir, but you

are very ſenſible, that nothing in this country, either air or diet, produces the plague, though both contribute very much to its progreſs and violence, after it is brought here or to any part of this country from any other infected place; for you know, by long experience, that it rages moſt in the hot months of July, Auguſt, and September, when the diet of moſt of the poor inhabitants (who are the greateſt ſufferers by the plague) conſiſts of unripe fruits, cucumbers, melons, gourds, grapes, &c.

The plague breaks out here and at Smyrna ſome years, when it is not poſſible to trace whence it is conveyed; for ſome houſes which were infected, and not well cleaned after the infected perſon is removed, lodge ſome of the venomous moleculæ in wool, cotton, hair, leather, or ſkins, &c. all winter long; which, put in motion by the heat in April or May, breathe out of their nidus, where they reſided, and recover ſo much life and action as to enter into the cutaneous pores of any perſon who comes within their reach, and ſo infect him. But plagues of this kind ſeldom ſpread, and are never ſo fatal as thoſe that come from abroad.

Many are of opinion that the heat kills the plague, as they term it; which is owing to a fooliſh ſuperſtition among the Greeks, who pretend that it muſt ceaſe the 24th of June, being St. John's day, though they may obſerve the contrary happen every year; and the ſtrongeſt plague, that was at Symrna in my time, *anno* 1736, was hotteſt about that time, and continued with great violence till the latter end of September, when it began to abate; but was not entirely over till the 12th of November, when Te Deum was ſung in the Capuchins convent.

This miſtaken notion may be in ſome meaſure owing to a wrong ſenſe put upon Proſper Alpinus, who allows that the plague at Cairo begins to ceaſe in the months of June and July, when the ſtrong northerly winds (called Embats or Eteſian winds) begin to blow, which make the country much cooler than in the months of May, April, and March, when the plague rages moſt; which he very juſtly imputes to the great ſuffocating heats and ſoutherly winds, which reign, during thoſe months, in that country; and it is then that the ſhips, which load rice, flax, and other goods and merchandiſe for Conſtantinople, receive the infection, and carry it with them hither; and, upon theſe goods being delivered to perſons in different parts of the city, the plague breaks out at once with great violence among the trading people of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews; for I have obſerved, both here and at Smyrna, that the Turks are commonly the laſt of the four nations who are infected; but, when the plague gets once among them, they ſuffer moſt by it, becauſe they take the leaſt care and precaution, and their families are much more numerous.

The plague, as well as all other epidemical diſeaſes, has its riſe, progreſs, ſtate, and declenſion, when it begins to loſe its virulence, and many of the ſick recover. Some years it is felt ſporadically all the winter; and we hear of ſome accidents, in the Phanar, among the Greeks, among the Jews, Turks, and Armenians, and even among the Franks; for you may remember that Pera was not clean all the winter 1762. Some years it lodges in the villages upon the Boſphorus; but, during the winter, it is never of any great conſequence.

As to the cure of this diſeaſe, ſome are for bleeding plentifully, as Leonardus Botallus and Doctor Dover, &c. but, in this country, it is reckoned infallible death to open a vein, and therefore bleeding is never uſed: but I am of opinion that a medium between theſe two extremes might prove more to the purpoſe; for, as it is an inflammatory diſeaſe, bleeding and emetics might be of uſe in the beginning, as ſoon as the patient is taken with the fever, eſpecially if the fever is very hot, and attended with a delirium or any violent head-ach; but, after there begins a ſeparation of the morbific matter, which the ſtrength of nature, and the agitation of the fever, drive upon the ſurface of the body in buboes or carbuncles, bleeding or purging muſt prove very prejudicial; but gentle vomits might be of ſervice even then, as they might drive out thoſe cutaneous eruptions more powerfully than nature could do it without any help. The vomits likewiſe might prevent the return of the morbific matter into the blood, which frequently happens, and the buboes, &c. diſappear, and the patient infallibly dies in a very ſhort time. As the peſtilential fever has many remiſſions, I am of opinion that the uſe of the bark in the remiſſions might be of great ſervice; as it proved *anno* 1752, when the French ambaſſador's ſervant was ſaved at Buiukdere, by means of ſome bark and ipecacuana, which I ſent, with directions, to Padre Joſeppe; and he was the only perſon that recovered, of all the gang who were then taken ill in our village.

The practice in the hoſpital is after this manner: when any perſon is ſuſpected, they give him a large doſe of brandy, with a drachm of Venice-treacle; and afterwards they cover him very well, that he may ſweat: for the firſt three days he eats nothing but vermicelli boiled in water, with a little lemon-juice. On the fourth day they give him rice and water; which diet they obſerve ſtrictly till the 15th or 20th day, when they begin to allow him very thin chicken-broth, commonly called brodo longo, and they give him from firſt to laſt nothing but warm water to drink.

They apply firſt to the buboes and parotides a cataplaſm of mallows and hog's-lard, to advance maturation; and, after they are ripe and open, they dreſs them with baſilicon ointment.

They apply caimack and ſugar to the carbuncles for ſome days, to cool them; and, when they begin to ſeparate, they apply a digeſtive of Chio turpentine with the yolk of an egg. They apply nothing to the blains and petechial ſpots, which appear and diſappear again upon any part of the body every three or four days.

All this time they give the ſick no medicines, beſides Venice-treacle for the poor, and ſome doſes of bezoar for ſuch as can afford to pay for it; and they never can be perſuaded to change their method; for, when you gave them Doctor James's powder, they never tried what effect it might have.

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I am of opinion that all antiphlogiſtics ſhould be uſed before the eruptions, and all alexipharmics and antiſeptics after them; more particularly camphire, and ſome doſes of bark always in the remiſſions of the fever; and bliſters ought to be of great uſe in the ſleepy and ſtupid plague, for rouſing the animal ſpirits, and for giving them ſome motion; but they are never uſed here; and as they live by cuſtom, it is impoſſible to prevail upon them to change it.

As to preſervatives, I think the beſt is to remove from the infected perſons and houſes, and to keep at a proper diſtance for many days from them.

Some are of opinion that fire preſerves from the plague, and purges the air: from whom I beg leave to differ; for I have remarked here, that cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, ſuffer more by the plague than any other ſet of people in proportion to their number. Beſides, the fire enlivens and gives energy to the poiſonous effluvia lodged about them, which otherwiſe might die and diſperſe in the open air, if expoſed ſufficiently to it. Fire moreover opens the pores, relaxes the fibres; and, as the hot weather propagates the plague, fire ſhould do the ſame more or leſs; and for the ſame reaſon I imagine that all perfumes muſt be of very little ſervice.

The next beſt preſervative I take to be moderation, and a diet of ſuch meats as are of eaſy digeſtion, of a rich balſamic quality, and capable of producing a rich and generous blood. It is likewiſe a great preſervative to be under no apprehenſion, and to guard as much as poſſible againſt diſmal thoughts and imaginations upon ſuch occaſions.

A deſcription of the Orang Outang, or, as the Engliſh Sailors call it, the wild Man of the Woods. Principally taken from Mr. BUFFON.

OF this animal, ſo reſembling a man, there are two kinds, which ſeem to differ only in ſize; theſe are diſtinctively called the Joleo and the Pongo; the latter of which is of a very great ſize, ſometimes eight feet in height, and of a ſtrength proportionable.

"This creature," ſays Nieremberg, a very intelligent traveller, "has all the proportions of a man, except that he is larger. His eyes are ſunk in his head, he has long hair on each cheek, his face is without much covering, as are likewiſe his ears and his hands. His body is ſlightly covered with ſoft hair, and his limbs differ little from thoſe of a man, except that he has not calves to his legs. Notwithſtanding this he walks always upright, ſleeps on the branches of trees, and builds himſelf an hut which ſerves to defend him from the injuries of the weather. He lives upon wild fruits, and never upon fleſh. He cannot ſpeak, though poſſeſſed of more underſtanding than other animals. When the negroes make a fire in the woods, the Orang Outang come and ſit down round it to warm themſelves, but at the ſame time they have not underſtanding enough to continue the fire with freſh fuel. They moſt frequently march in companies, and often kill the negroes, when they happen to meet them at a diſtance from ſuccour. They attack all animals, even the elephant himſelf, whom they beat with clubs, and chaſe from their foreſts. "Theſe creatures," the hiſtorian continues to obſerve, "are not eaſily taken alive, becauſe of their amazing ſtrength, one of them ſingly being a match in mere brutal force for ten men. They are therefore tamed by taking them when very young, the female carrying her cubs as women do their children. When any of theſe animals die, the reſt cover his body with leaves and the branches of trees."

Such is the account that travellers give of this extraordinary creature; and that which was ſeen by Mr. Buffon himſelf, was not leſs ſurpriſing. This creature always went upon two legs, and that even when he carried heavy burthens upon his ſhoulders. His air was grave and melancholy, his gait ſlow and ſolemn, his natural diſpoſition gentle, and quite different from that of other apes. He had neither the reſtleſs impatience of the chimpanzee, nor the miſchievous diſpoſition of the baboon, nor the extravagant caprice of the monkey. One would have ſaid that he had been well educated, but the other apes which had received a ſimilar education were by no means his equals in any reſpect. A ſign or a word were ſufficient to put the Orang Outang into action, but nothing but ſtripes and whips could reduce the baboon to his good behaviour. "I have ſeen this animal," ſays Mr. Buffon, "offer his hand to gentlemen and ladies who came to ſee him, and walk gravely along with them, as if making one of the company. I have ſeen him ſit at table, unfold his napkin, and wipe his lips, make uſe of his knife and fork, pour out his drink into a glaſs, and chink it with thoſe of the company, take his cup and ſaucer, put in ſugar, pour out the tea, and ſtir it in order to let it cool:—All this at the command of his maſter, and often without any bidding. He did no miſchief whatſoever, but often offered himſelf to be careſſed by ſtrangers. He was particularly fond of comfits, which every ſpectator bringing him continually, he got a defluxion upon the lungs with a cough, of which he died. He generally eat of every thing that was preſented to him, but he preferred dried ripe fruits to all other food. He drank wine, though in ſmall quantities, and readily left it for milk or tea, or any other ſweet liquors."

"I have ſeen," ſays another traveller, "at Java, a very extraordinary creature of the ape kind; it was the female, of a tall ſtature, and walked upright upon its hinder legs. Its face was without hair, except the eye-brows, and very much reſembled that of an Hottentot. Every morning it very regularly made its own bed, at night lay down with the head upon the bolſter, and covered itſelf with the quilt: when its head ached, it wrapped an handkerchief round it, and in this dreſs looked very comically."

Such is the account almoſt univerſally given of this creature, and all agree that, upon a ſlight examination,

amination, its outward form differs very little from that of man. It may not be amiſs, however, to examine it more narrowly, and ſee in what it reſembles, and how far it differs from the human ſpecies. And firſt, it differs from man in the ſhape of the noſe, which is flat, the forehead, which is very low, the chin, which does not point out at the baſe, the ears are too large in proportion, its eyes too cloſe to each other, and the interval between the noſe and mouth too large. Theſe are the differences in the face of this animal. The body and limbs differ in this, that the thighs are proportionably too ſhort, the arms too long, the thumbs too ſmall, the palm of the hand too long and narrow, the feet made more reſembling the hands than thoſe of men are.

Internally this creature differs in the number of the ribs; man has but twelve of a ſide, the Orang Outang has thirteen. The vertebræ alſo of the neck are ſhorter, the bones of the pelvis more narrow, and the orbits of the eyes more deeply ſunk into the ſkull. The bladder and gall-bladder are longer and more narrow than in men, and ſuch are the only differences. In other reſpects, the ſimilitude of conformation between this creature and man, may at once excite our aſtoniſhment and humility. For example, the tongue is in every reſpect like ours, as are all the other organs of voice, and yet this creature has not the gift of ſpeech. The brain is like ours, and yet this creature cannot think. Nothing ſurely can be a more convincing proof that matter alone, however modified, can never produce thought or ſpeech, unleſs endowed with a principle ſuperiour to matter; I mean with a reaſonable ſoul. In how few exterior qualities does man excel this creature?—Scarce in any. Let us view the ſavage man of Africa, even with the advantages which he has reaped from ſociety, and the Orang Outang will ſeem to have the advantage of figure. The head covered with ſtaring hair, or curled wool, the viſage deformed by a long beard, with thick hanging eye-brows that ſhade his eyes, and take away the majeſty of his character. The lips thick and prominent, the noſe flatted to the face, the looks either ſtupid or fierce; the body and limbs covered with hair, the ſkin like hardened leather, and the nails long, crooked, and ſharp; this lord of nature ſitting upon his haunches, covered with a cruſt of ordure. Such is man in his ſtate approaching ſavage or ſolitary nature; and ſurely in this picture, there is nothing that an Orang Outang, if he had ſenſe, could envy. But he has no ſenſe; this is the line that infallibly ſeparates him and man the lord of the creation. Any animal endowed with underſtanding, would ſoon like man become formidable in creation, and might at laſt, perhaps, diſpute with him the maſtery of the world. However near man may be in form to the ape, yet the internal between them is immenſe; ſince, internally, man is furniſhed with thought, and externally with the powers of giving that thought expreſſion.

A

A natural hiſtory of the beaver; from the ſame.

THE more remote from the tyranny of man, the greater ſeems the ſagacity of animals. The beaver in thoſe diſtant ſolitudes where men have rarely paſſed, exert all the arts of architects and citizens; they build neater habitations than even the rational inhabitants of thoſe countries can ſhew, and obey a more regular diſcipline than ever man could boaſt; but as ſoon as man intrudes upon their ſociety, their ſpirit of induſtry and wiſdom ceaſes; they no longer exert their uſual arts, but become patient and dull, as if to fit them for a ſtate of ſervitude. To demonſtrate the truth of this juſt obſervation of an elegant writer, we ſhall lay before our readers the following natural hiſtory of the beaver, extracted from the beſt authorities.

The American beaver was long unknown to our moſt curious and inquiſitive naturaliſts, or at leaſt thoſe accounts that we had were ſo blended with falſhood and error, as to render them altogether of doubtful authority. The memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and afterwards Buffon, have entirely cleared up all doubt. The hair of this animal, which covers the who body, except the tail, is not alike throughout; for there are two ſorts mixed together, which differ not only in length, but in colour and thickneſs. Part of it is about an inch and a half long, and as thick as the hair of a man's head, very ſhining, and of a brown colour, inclining ſomewhat to a tawny. It is of a cloſe ſubſtance, and ſo ſolid, that no cavity can be perceived with a microſcope.

The ſhorteſt is about an inch long, and is in greater plenty than the former; it is likewiſe more ſmall and ſoft, inſomuch that it feels almoſt like ſilk. This difference of the hair or fur is to be met with in ſeveral animals, but more particularly in the beaver, the otter, and the wild boar; which perhaps may be the more neceſſary for theſe creatures, becauſe they delight in muddy places, and the longeſt hair may ſerve to keep the mud from penetrating to the ſkin.

The head from the noſe to the hind part, is five inches and a half long, and five inches broad from the prominence of the two cheekbones. The ears are like thoſe of an otter, being round, and very ſhort: they are covered with hair on the outſide, but are almoſt naked within.

It is commonly ſaid that theſe animals delight in gnawing of trees; and in reality, the teeth ſeem to be very proper for that purpoſe, eſpecially thoſe before; but they are not ſharp pointed to ſerve inſtead of a ſaw, as ſome have affirmed, or, at leaſt, they are not ſo in the American beaver; but they are proper to cut with, like thoſe of ſquirrels, porcupines, and rats. The length of thoſe below is above an inch, but thoſe above are not quite ſo much, and they ſlip on the ſide of each other, becauſe they are not directly oppoſite. They are half round on the outſide, and of a bright red colour, or orange. They are about a quarter of an inch in breadth next the jaw; but are ſomewhat narrower at the extremity.

Beſides the teeth called the inciſors, they have ſixteen grinders, that is, eight on each ſide, four above and four below, and they are directly oppoſite to each other. The ſtructure of the feet is very extraordinary, and ſhew plainly, that nature deſigned theſe animals to live as well in the water as on the land. For though they have four feet like terreſtial animals; yet thoſe behind are as fit for ſwimming as walking, and the five toes of which they conſiſt, are joined together like thoſe of a gooſe; but in ſhape they are like the hand of a man, only they are covered with hair on the outſide, and the nails are long and ſharp, as may be ſeen in the figure.

Almoſt all the writers who have treated of this animal, have affirmed, that he knows by inſtinct what the hunters purſue him for; and therefore he bites off his teſticles, and ſo makes his eſcape. But this is a moſt egregious error, becauſe the caſtor, which is of ſuch great value among phyſicians, is in a quite different part; for it is contained in pouches deſigned for that purpoſe, and is now well known to be ſeated in the groin of this animal. It conſiſts of a collection of glands, which even on the outſide of the pouches wherein they are contained, form a great number of ſmall eminences of different ſizes. When theſe glands are opened, they appear to be compoſed of a ſpungy ſubſtance of a whitiſh colour, with a caſt of red; but there is no fluid within, nor any remarkable matter. However, within the pouches there is a liquor of an unpleaſant ſmell, as yellow as honey, which appears like melted greaſe, and it will burn like turpentine: theſe two pouches are the true caſtor. Below theſe, there is another pouch, above an inch long, full of liquor; but it has a different ſmell, and is of a more pale colour.

Several writers have taken notice of the ingenuity of American beavers in making their houſes, of which I ſhall now give ſome account. The firſt thing they do when they are about to build, is to aſſemble in companies, ſometimes of two or three hundred together; then they chuſe a place where plenty of proviſions are to be had, and where all neceſſaries are to be found proper for their uſe. Their houſes are always in the water; and when they can find neither lake nor pond, they endeavour to ſupply that defect by ſtopping the current of a brook or ſmall river by means of a dam. To this end they firſt cut down trees in the following manner: three or four beavers will go to work about a large tree, and, by continually gnawing of it with their teeth, they at laſt throw it down, and ſo contrive matters, that it always falls towards the water, that they may have the leſs way to carry it, when they have divided it into pieces. After they have done this, they take each piece by itſelf, and roll it towards the water, where they intend to place it.

Theſe pieces are more or leſs thick and long, according to the nature and ſituation of the places where they are required. Sometimes they make uſe of the large trunks of trees, which they lay down flat; ſometimes the dam only conſiſts of branches as thick as one's thigh, which are ſupported by ſtakes interwoven with the branches of trees; and all the vacant places are filled up with a ſort of clay, in ſuch a manner, that no water can paſs through them. They prepare the clay with their paws or hands, and their tails ſerve inſtead of a carriage, as well as a trowel, to lay on their clay.

The foundations of the dams are generally ten or twelve feet thick, and they leſſen gradually till they come to two or three. They always obſerve an exact proportion; inſomuch that the moſt curious architects are not capable of performing their work more regularly. The ſide towards the current of the water is always ſloping, but the other is perpendicular.

The conſtruction of the houſes is altogether as wonderful; for they are generally built upon piles in ſmall lakes, which are formed by making of the dams. Sometimes they are on the bank of a river, or on the extremity of a point of land, which advances into the water. They are of a round or oval form, and the top of them is like a dome.

This deſcription of one of their houſes, which was examined and meaſured, will perhaps give the reader more ſatisfaction than an account in general. This of which I am now ſpeaking, was about three parts ſurrounded with water, and the other part was joined to the land. It was round, with an oval dome at the top, and the height above the ſurface of the water was eight feet. It was about forty feet in diameter, and one hundred and twenty in circumference, which perhaps may ſeem ſtrange, becauſe the proportion is geometrical; this, however, is fact, for it was meaſured ſeveral times. The part that joined to the bank was not made out of it, but was of the ſame materials with the reſt.

The bottom of the houſe was of earth, or ſoil, with pieces of wood laid in it, above three inches in circumference; then a parcel of poplar ſticks laid with one end in the houſe and another ſlanting a long way under water; then a layer of earth again, and then poplar ſticks, which were repeated to the height of eighteen inches. From thence to the top of the houſe there was a mixture of earth, ſtones, and ſticks, curiouſly put together; and the whole was covered with ſods, that had long graſs growing thereon. The largeſt pieces of wood made uſe of near the top, were about three inches in diameter, and all the reſt was ſmall ſtuff, not above two or three fingers thick.

The outermoſt part of this houſe did not ſtand farther out in the creek than the edge of the ſhore; but that which brought the water almoſt round the houſe were the trenches, which were made by taking out the earth; theſe were nine feet in the broadeſt part, and eighteen feet in length. The creek at the front of the houſe was ſix and thirty feet broad, and ſeemed to be pretty deep. The houſe was ſo contrived as to be very ſolid, for there was no breaking into it without an axe; and in the froſty ſeaſon it was quite impenetrable. From this houſe there were ſeveral paths into the wood, through which they drew the ſticks and trees, which they made uſe of for food or building.

The wall of the houſe was two feet thick, and it was covered with ſmooth clay on the inſide in ſuch a manner, that it would not admit the leaſt breath of air. Two thirds of the ſtructure were out of the water; and in the upper part, each beaver had his particular place, whereon leaves were ſtrewed to lie upon.

There never was any filth ſeen in any of theſe houſes, which are made like an oven in the inſide, with a paſſage for theſe animals to go and bathe in the water. One of theſe will generally lodge about eight or ten beavers, though ſometimes they have held thirty; but this is very uncommon.

Theſe creatures are never ſurpriſed by the froſt and ſnow; for they finiſh their work towards the end of September, and then they lay in proviſions for the winter. In the ſummer-time they live upon fruits, and the barks and leaves of trees; and they likewiſe catch ſmall fiſh, and particularly crabs or crawfiſh. However, their winter-proviſion is the tender branches of trees, particularly poplar, of which they ſeem to be very fond. It is uſually ſaid, and upon pretty good authority, that thoſe beavers make the walls of their houſes of a thickneſs, in proportion to the ſeverity of the ſucceeding winter; which if true, theſe animals muſt be furniſhed with uncommon foreſight.

When there are great floods cauſed by the melting of the ſnow, which damage the houſes of the beavers, they then leave them, and ſhift for themſelves as well as they can; however, the females return as ſoon as the waters are abated; but the males keep the field till July, when they aſſemble again to repair the damage that has been done by the flood, either to their houſes or dams. When any of their houſes are demoliſhed by the hunters, they never repair them again, but build others quite new. Several authors have ſaid, that the beavers make ſeveral rooms in their houſes; but this upon examination has been found to be falſe.

In hunting the beavers, the ſavages ſometimes ſhoot them, always getting on the contrary ſide of the wind; for they are very ſhy, quick in hearing, and of a very keen ſcent. This is generally done when the beavers are at work, or on the ſhore feeding on poplar bark. If they hear any noiſe when at work, they immediately jump into the water, and continue there ſome time; and when they riſe, it is at a diſtance from the place where they went in.

They ſometimes are taken with traps; theſe are nothing but poplar ſticks laid in a path near the water; which when the beaver begins to feed upon, they cauſe a large log of wood to fall upon their necks, which is put in motion by their moving of the ſticks; and conſequently requires an ingenious contrivance. The ſavages generally prefer this way of taking them, becauſe it does not damage their ſkins.

Thoughts on vegetation; by the ſame.

As vegetables derive for their ſupport a great deal more ſubſtance from the air and water than from the earth; ſo, when they decay, they reſtore to the earth more than they received from it: Moreover, foreſts engroſs great quantities of rain-water, by ſtopping the vapours that form it. Thus, in woods that have remained untouched for a long time, the layer of earth, in which the buſineſs of vegetation is carried on, muſt have received a conſiderable addition. But, animals reſtoring to the earth leſs than they derive from it, and men conſuming enormous quantities of vegetables for firing and other purpoſes, it follows that the layer of vegetating earth, in well-peopled countries, muſt be conſtantly on the decline, and become at laſt like the ſurface of Arabia Petrea, and ſo many other provinces of the eaſt, (which in fact is the part of the world that was earlieſt inhabited), where nothing but ſalt and ſand is to be found at preſent; for the fixed ſalt of plants and animals ſtays behind, while all the other parts become volatile and fly off.

This theory may be confirmed by facts, namely the great quantity of trees and plants of every kind, which covered all the deſert iſlands diſcovered in the latter centuries; and by the immenſe foreſts hiſtory informs us it was requiſite to cut down in all parts of the world, in proportion as they became better inhabited, and the inhabitants became more civiliſed. Upon which I muſt add the three following remarks: one is, that, if there are any vegetables capable of replacing the vegetable matter conſumed by animals, they muſt be thoſe trees whoſe leaves and branches collect and appropriate to themſelves the greateſt quantity of water and vapour. The ſecond, that the deſtruction of the ſoil, that is to ſay, the loſs of ſubſtance fit for vegetation, cannot but increaſe in proportion as the earth is cultivated, and as the inhabitants become more induſtrious, conſume its productions of every kind in greater quantities. My third and moſt important remark is, that the fruits of trees afford animals a more plentiful nouriſhment than they can expect from other vegetables. This I know by my own experience, having compared the produce of two pieces of land of equal area and quality, one ſowed with wheat, and the other planted with cheſnut-trees.

An account of the caſe of a young lady who drank ſea-water for an inflammation and tumour in the upper lip. Communicated by Dr. Lavington of Taviſtock, in Devon, to John Huxham, M. D. and F. R. S.

From the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for the year 1765.

A Young lady of Launceſton, aged about ſixteen, very tall of her age, and of a thin delicate conſtitution when a child, enjoyed for ſome years paſt a tolerable ſtate of health. However, being incommoded now and then with an inflammation and ſwelling of the upper-lip, which was thought ſtrumous, was adviſed to drink ſea-water, which ſhe accordingly did every morning, to the quantity of a pint, for ten days ſucceſſively; during which ſhe was as well as uſual, till on a ſudden ſhe was ſeized with a profuſe diſcharge of the catamenia. This continued ſo immoderate and alarming, that Dr. Lavington was conſulted. Upon inquiry, he found not only that the uterine flux was exceſſive, but alſo that ſhe was perpetually ſpitting blood from the gums; and likewiſe had innumerable petechial ſpots on her neck and breaſt; and, withal, a great many large livid ſpots on her arms and legs. Her pulſe was very quick, though pretty full; her face exceedingly pale, and ſomewhat bloated; and her fleſh, in general, was very ſoft and tender. She was often taken very faint, but ſoon recovered tolerable ſpirits.

The flux from the uterus at length abated; but that from the gums increaſed to ſuch a degree, that her apothecary took a little blood from her arm. From the orifice blood iſſued continually for ſeveral days, notwithſtanding many endeavours were uſed to ſtaunch it. At laſt, blood iſſued from her noſe perpetually, attended with frequent faintings, in which ſhe at length expired, choked as it were with her own blood. But, before ſhe died, it was very remarkable, that her right arm was quite mortified from the elbow to the wriſt; and it is to be further noted, that, though blood, drawn from her ſome weeks before ſhe began the uſe of the ſea-water for an inflammation in her lip, was found ſufficiently denſe, and in a pretty good ſtate; yet that drawn off in her laſt ſickneſs was mere putrid diſſolved gore.

To this account Dr. Lavington ſubjoined the following queries:

Whether, or no, a ſcorbutic ſtate of the animal juices may not be produced by ſalt water, as well as by ſalt proviſions; eſpecially if, as in the preſent caſe, it doth not paſs off freely by the uſual evacuations, which often happens when drank for a conſiderable time, and the body is accuſtomed to it?

Whether the thin tender delicate fibre is not a morbid diſpoſition, ſomewhat different from the too viſcid or too lax? and whether, to ſuch a conſtitution, attended with a looſe texture of the blood, or a hectic habit, a ſalt-water courſe may not be likely to increaſe the acrimony of the blood, rupture the veſſels, and bring on a dangerous hæmorrhage? and whether, even to ſtrumous patients thus circumſtanced, the cortex Peruvianus is not more adapted?

To which Dr. Huxham replied nearly as follows:—— "In many caſes, I have known very good effects from a courſe of ſea-water, when drank in pretty large quantities, and long continued; but it was when it purged gently, and now and then puked ſomewhat. With the thin, tender, and hectical, it ſeldom agrees. The groſs, heavy, and phlegmatic, commonly bear it with advantage. I have known it bring on colical pains, diarrhœa, dyſentery, and bloody ſtools, cough, hectical heats, waſting of the fleſh, and an hæmoptoe. It generally renders the body liable to very great conſtipation, after it hath been drank for a conſiderable time."

Sea-ſalt is a kind of neutral ſalt, that will not paſs off through the pores of the ſkin (except, perhaps, in an ammoniacal ſtate ſome of it may). Its proper outlets are by ſtool and urine. It appears by experiments to be very little alterable by the powers of the animal œconomy. If ſo, when not duly diſcharged by theſe paſſages, in a courſe of drinking ſalt-water, the marine ſalt muſt be greatly accumulated in the maſs of blood, make it continually more and more acrimonious, and by the mutual attraction of its particles, when ſo abundant, run into moleculæ too large to paſs the minuteſt veſſels, and, by irritating theſe capillaries, increaſe the impetus *a tergo*, and often bring on ruptures of thoſe veſſels, extravaſations, blotches, ſpots; in a word, all the ſymptoms of the ſcurvy in the higheſt degree. Indeed, it is very well known, that the moſt healthy ſailors cannot long live in drinking mere ſalt-water for common drink.

A letter from Mr. Woolcombe, Surgeon at Plymouth Dock, to Dr. Huxham, F. R. S. concerning the caſe of a locked jaw.

[*Read before the Royal Society, March* 7. 1765.]

According to your deſire, I have ſent you the caſe of the locked jaw I lately had under my care. On Saturday June 2. in the afternoon, I was ſent for to a poor woman, who an hour or two before had been taken with an oppreſſion at her breaſt, attended with a ſlight pain in her ſide, and at the ſame time complained of a ſoreneſs in her jaws, and a little difficulty in ſwallowing; as I then took it to be only a common cold, ſhe had fourteen ounces of blood drawn off, and ſome nitrous medicines ſent her. Upon viſiting her the next morning, I found her relieved as to her breaſt and ſide, but her jaw was fixed, and almoſt cloſed, with a very great difficulty of ſwallowing. Upon a further inquiry, and ſhort reflections, I was ſoon convinced, ſhe had, that terrible ſymptom, a locked jaw. As this diſorder is more frequently the conſequence of external injuries than from internal cauſes, I inquired whether ſhe had any kind of wound, or cut; and was told, that about eight days before a ruſty nail had run into the bottom of her foot; and though the wound was painful for two or three days, yet it was cured by their own applications, and had been well four days before ſhe was taken with the above complaints.

I therefore examined the foot, and found it quite whole, though upon preſſing the tendons of the foot ſhe expreſſed a little uneaſineſs. I now endeavoured to relieve this terrible malady; as the blood drawn the preceding day was of a firm texture, and her pulſe full and tenſe, I took away fourteen ounces, which proved ſizy; and having procured ſome ſtools, gave her an anodyne of forty drops of T. Thebaica, in a very ſmall vehicle, which ſhe ſwallowed with great difficulty. I then applied a large bliſter to her back, but without any relief. Soon after ſhe was ſeized with frequent convulſions, which for the time deprived her of her ſenſes; and though, in the intervals, they were quite perfect, and her jaw not quite ſo ſhut, but a little might be put into her mouth by a teaſpoon; yet ſo great were the ſpaſms, that ſhe never after could ſwallow any thing; and in this manner ſhe continued, with ſhort remiſſion of the ſpaſms, till two o'clock the next day, Monday, 4th, when death put an end to her miſery. I have been ſince told, that an hour before ſhe died, ſhe could open her jaw, at which ſhe ſeemed to be greatly rejoiced; but it was of a ſhort duration, the convulſions again returning, and an univerſal one carried her off.

Give me leave to make an obſervation on the caſe, which I ſubmit to your better judgment. That a locked jaw ſhould often be the conſequence of an external wound, is nothing new, ſeveral caſes having happened that put it beyond doubt; but that ſymptoms ſhould come on, after a ſlight contuſed wound that had been cured for four or five days, and make ſuch a rapid progreſs as to carry off the patient, in little more than forty-eight hours after the firſt appearance of the ſymptoms, is very remarkable. We are certainly much in the dark, in regard to the nervous ſyſtem; but I think it a ſtrong preſumption, that from the firſt impreſſion of the nail, the nerves were ſo peculiarly affected, that though the irritation was not ſufficient to hinder the external wound from healing, yet it might be ſufficient to diſpoſe them to ſuffer thoſe violent agitations which ended ſo fatally.

On the other hand, is there any reaſon to conclude, that it was from an inward affection of the nervous ſyſtem; the wound being well, and the woman able to walk about and manage her family-matters?

If the above caſe is worthy of your mature reflections, it will be a great ſatisfaction to,

Yours, &c.

An account of the caſe of an extraneous body forced into the lungs: by WILLIAM MARTIN, *Eſq; of* Shadwell. *Communicated by Mr.* EMANUEL MENDEZ DA COSTA, *Librarian of the Royal Society.*

From the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1765.

ON Tueſday the 23d of October, 1764, about ſix in the evening, as one of my maid-ſervants was drinking coffee, and eating toaſt and butter, having a child in her lap, who had like to have ſcalded itſelf, and, ſhe was apprehenſive, would have broke the cup, being ſurpriſed, and attempting to ſpeak haſtily, in the very action of deglutition, unfortunately forced a piece of the cruſty part under the epiglottis, which made its way into the larynx, or upper part of the wind-pipe; which, notwithſtanding the many vigorous efforts nature made (by a violent and inceſſant cough) to diſcharge it, yet it fixed like a wedge (as ſhe gave me to underſtand); and in a few hours ſhe was deprived of her ſenſes and her ſpeech, and lay in great agonies, with violent agitations of body reſembling ſtrong convulſions, fetched her breath very ſhort, and it was expected ſhe would expire that night. As I was in the houſe when the accident happened, every method that I could poſſibly think of was made uſe of for her relief, but without effect; and, as reſpiration was attended with the greateſt difficulty, I ordered about ten ounces of blood to be taken from her arm, which ſeemed in ſome meaſure to relieve her breath;

this was two hours after the accident. The cough continued about three hours, till her ſtrength was in a manner quite exhauſted, and ſhe ſeemed to be entirely ſenſeleſs, except at intervals, pointing to her breaſt; and, whenever I examined her pulſe, forcibly, and in great agonies, preſſing my hand to the ſcrobiculus cordis, or heart-pit, as the ſeat of her diſorder. I left her about twelve o'clock that night; and deſired my ſervants, who attended her, to call me, if they obſerved any ſudden alteration; which they accordingly did about two in the morning, when I was informed ſhe was expiring (as they thought), and indeed, as I ſoon haſtened to her aſſiſtance, I was of the ſame opinion. However, as I found her ſomewhat more ſenſible, but in great agonies; and making motions to be blooded again, as ſhe had a full pulſe, and the greateſt difficulty in reſpiration; I took away about the ſame quantity as before, which ſeemed to give her ſome relief, and ſhe continued much more quiet. At this time her cough had left her; and I was convinced, by her complaints, the extraneous body had made its way into one of the lobes of the lungs. It was with the greateſt difficulty we could get her to ſwallow any liquid, which for ſome time threw her into violent commotions. In this languid ſtate ſhe continued for ſeveral days, begging of God to releaſe her by death; and deſiring me to open her body, which I promiſed. But, what was very remarkable in this caſe, notwithſtanding the great agonies ſhe was in whilſt awake, yet, the ſecond night after the accident happened, ſhe fell aſleep about twelve o'clock, whilſt inſenſible, ſlept ſound for ſeveral hours, and whilſt in that ſtate of relaxation, fetched her breath quite eaſy, as ſhe did every night after, when aſleep, with a ſerene pulſe, but always waked in exquiſite pain, and in great agitations.

In a few days I obſerved her breath to ſmell very ſtrong, and I made a prognoſtic, that nature (in order to expel the enemy) would form an abſceſs or apoſtemation in the lungs (as the only chance for her life), and would bring it up, by the ſame channel it went down; though I was not without apprehenſions (as there was a prominence, pointing outwards, and attended with great ſoreneſs), that an empyema, or collection of matter, would be formed in the concavity of the breaſt, which, if it had made its way outwards, would (in all probability) have proved fatal. However, on the eleventh day from the accident, ſhe was of a ſudden ſeized in the morning, in bed, with a nauſea, violent ſickneſs, and a cough, when the impoſtume in her lungs broke, and diſcharged itſelf by the mouth, with a large quantity of bloody matter, in which the portion of cruſt was happily intangled, about the bigneſs of a large haſel-nut or filberd (being rather oblong than round), with a great quantity of ſlimy ſubſtance, in which it was enveloped. After which, for an hour or more, ſhe complained of violent pain and ſoreneſs in the whole cavity of the breaſt, with great tremors; however, they ſoon went off, and her ſpeech returned immediately, and as perfect as before the accident, though languid; for, during the major part of her illneſs, ſhe could expreſs herſelf no otherwiſe, than by applying one's ear cloſe to her mouth, and by giving her time, ſhe could then (by a ſlow whiſper) make us ſenſible of her wants; the extraneous body preſſing, or in ſome meaſure obſtructing, the fine threads or ramifications of the par vagum, or eighth pair of nerves that come out of the brain, and are diſperſed on the larynx, and accompany the bronchi of the trachea or wind-pipe, even to their minuteſt branches. She is now in a fair way of recovery, though weak, and afflicted with a dry cough, attended with an uncommon hollow ſound, as if her lungs were impaired.

I would beg leave to obſerve, that the late Baron Suaſſo's lady died by an accident ſimilar to this, only different as to the extraneous body, viz. a cherry-ſtone, which was the cauſe of her death. And the famous Greek poet Anacreon died by the kernel of a grape, in the ſame manner. Another inſtance happened lately to an acquaintance, who was killed by a piece of cheſnut, which went the wrong way, as we commonly expreſs it. And a gentleman, not long ſince, had the misfortune of ſwallowing a quarter of a guinea, in the ſame manner, which killed him. Nor did I ever hear of any perſon's recovering in a caſe of the like nature.

Shadwell, Nov. 22. 1764. Wm. Martin.

The following curious particulars, relative to Spain, *are extracted from ſome letters, directed to Mr.* Peter Collinson, *by the ingenious gentleman, to whom the public is indebted for the account of the ſheep-walks in* Spain; *which our readers will find in the VIIth vol. of our Regiſter.*

THERE are about 1500 bulls killed every year at bull-feaſts in the principal cities of Spain: in the towns and villages, bullocks are uſed inſtead of bulls upon theſe occaſions, but they are almoſt as furious. The bulls themſelves, indeed, are not wilder or more furious than the bulls of England, though the contrary has been generally believed: their appearance is not ſo fierce, for they have no curled hair in the forehead, nor ſuch ſhort threatening horns. The Spaniſh bulls have countenances as meek as cows; they are generally black, of the ſame ſhape as thoſe of northern countries, and weigh from four to eight hundred weight.

There are immenſe herds of horned cattle in the ſouthern parts of Spain. I have ſeen an owner of two thouſand head, yet no cow was ever milked.—There is no butter made in Spain, except in the northern mountains and parts adjacent; in all other parts of the kingdom, the inhabitants drink goat's milk, and are furniſhed with butter from Holland and Ireland. The calves ſuck as long as they pleaſe, and I have often ſeen a yearling horn off a younger brother from the udder, to ſuck in its place. The greater part are reared for the yoke, the reſt for bull-feaſts; very few are killed for veal, which, though rare, is little valued. The Spaniards love the fleſh of the bulls, which are killed at the feaſts; they dry it in the ſun without ſalt, boil it well, and think it a delicacy, though the animal died raving mad.

The Spaniſh ſheep, as well thoſe that bear the fine wool, as the others, are ſo ſmall, that I never yet ſaw a leg of mutton here that weighed five pounds. Their tails are a little thicker and longer than thoſe of Engliſh ſheep, and their horns a little more curled, and ſtronger: there is a breed in Biſcay, which have four, and even ſix horns: ſome of theſe may eaſily be procured by any gentleman in England, who ſhall think it worth while to write for them to Bilboa, as they are not of the fine woollen kind.

As to vegetables, there are two kinds of the palm in Spain; the *palma dactylifera major*, c. b. and the *palma dactylifera minor humilis ſylveſtris fructu minore.* Herm. prod.

There is a wood of the *palma dactylifera major*, planted about the city of Elcha, which ſtands about four leagues diſtant from Alicant in Valentia. They are the true African date-tree, and were brought into Spain by the Moors; they are about one hundred feet high, and bear bunches of fruit that weigh from ten to twenty pounds. The dates are not ſo long nor ſo ſaccharine as thoſe that grow in their original ſoil, but they are all ſold and eaten. The inhabitants blanch the upper ſtalks and leaves, which together are about ſix feet long, ſo that they change from a duſky green to a beautiful ſtraw-colour: theſe are tied together with ruſhes, ſo as to form a kind of ſcreen to keep off the ſun; for this purpoſe they are ſold, but they are ſold alſo for another: there is ſcarce a houſe in Madrid without a palm, that has been bleſſed, in the window, to keep out lightning and the devil.

The number of trees in this wood is about 51,000, each of which produces, in branches and fruit, an annual profit of above five ſhillings ſterl. the annual profit of the whole therefore is 12,750 pounds. The people here always plant males among the females; and the moſt ignorant peaſant of Elcha would laugh at a man that ſhould doubt the uſefulneſs of this practice. They have it by tradition from the Moors.

The *palma dactylifera minor* is a native plant of the country, and grows wild all over Andaluſia *, and part of Murcia and Valentia. Six or eight fine ſhaped ſtems, about a foot high, and about as thick as a man's arm, ſtrike out of a ſingle root. It is formed of a fibrous ſpongy covering, and many greeniſh, ſmooth, fleſhy lamina, which incloſe a white heart, that is eaten. three or four ſmall red dates, of the ſize of a cherry, grow out of the root, but they are not eatable. With theſe little palms, a deſert plain, near twelve leagues ſquare, between Geres and Seville, is almoſt covered, and the neighbouring inhabitants cut them for brooms.

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* Originally Betica. It was ſeized by the Vandals, from whom it was called Vandaluſia; the firſt letter being dropped, gives the preſent name.

The great branched aſphodel grows in all parts of the kingdom, and abounds in the environs of Madrid. In Caſtile the leaves are gathered, and dried to feed hogs. The king's watchmaker, an Iriſhman, diſcovered, ſome years ago, that the dry ſpongy ſtalks of this aſphodel, exceed all other things that he knew for giving the laſt poliſh and bright burniſh to ſteel †.

The *Uva Urſa* is become officinal here for the cure of diſeaſes in the bladder and urethra ‡, and is found by experience to exceed all other remedies.

In the palace-garden here, there is a kind of pea, in a very flouriſhing ſtate, of which the hiſtory is remarkable. When his preſent Majeſty was at Naples, he ſhot, near the ſea-ſide, a bird of paſſage that came over from Africa among a cloud of quails; he ordered it to be opened, and four peas were found in the craw, which were immediately ſowed; two of them produced ſeed, which was again ſowed, and ſo on, till they were ſold in the market at a low rate. The gardener had orders to bring ſome of them to Spain, and theſe were ſet in the palace-garden: as the ſoil is ſandy and poor, and the expoſure bleak, the bird that brought the peas that flouriſh in it, probably came from Mount Atlas.—His majeſty has enriched Spain and Naples with many other plants by the ſame means, in conſequence of a general order, that all birds ſhot upon their arrival ſhould be opened, and the ſeeds found in their craws ſet. And, upon this occaſion, I muſt inform you, that the pooreſt peaſant may ſhoot without control all over the kingdom of Spain, except in the king's parks; and, except thoſe, there is not an incloſed park in the country; few of the grandees ever ſaw their eſtates, and perhaps not one of them ever ſpent a week in his ancient family-palace. Perhaps the principal reaſon why there are no game-laws to reſtrain perſons from ſhooting in Spain, is the monopoly of gun-powder by the king; for his majeſty makes and ſells all the gun-powder and ſhot that are uſed in the kingdom.

There is a coarſe proverb in England concerning the Spaniſh ladies, which, in juſtice to the moſt amiable and uſeful of the ſex, I muſt refute: the proverb is, *Soon ripe, ſoon rotten*; intimating, that the ladies of Spain are ſoon marriageable, and ſoon barren: they are indeed ſoon marriageable, but they bear children longer, perhaps, than any other women in the world. A woman of fifty, with an infant ſucking at her breaſt, is here a common ſight, as common as a woman of forty, in the ſame ſituation, in England and Ireland. It is here common to ſee women that were married at thirteen, ſurrounded by ten or a dozen children, all of which they have ſuckled at their own breaſts.

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† Could it not then be uſed upon a ſtrap, for giving a fine edge to razors, ſuperior to other things?

‡ It is ſtrongly recommended by de Hoan, the famous German *Extract.*

Extract from two letters: the firſt, of D. Jerom Santaſophia, firſt profeſſor of the ſchool of medicine at Parma: the ſecond, of D. James Grandi, anatomiſt at Venice, concerning a ſmall ſerpent found in a new-laid hen's egg.——From the Literary Journal of the Abbot Nazari.

IN the firſt letter, D. Santaſophia relates to D. Grandi, that a woman, in the ſervice of the ducheſs of Parma, had found in the white of an egg, which ſhe had broke, a ſmall ſerpent quite alive, about the length of the fore-finger, as thick as a cherry-ſtalk, and with the head much flatted. It died the day following, and the author aſſures his correſpondent, that he had ſeen it the evening before alive, and moving as other reptiles. The egg had been laid the evening of the day before that when it was broke, in a place out of the city, where a great number of poultry are reared.

In the ſecond letter, which is an anſwer to the firſt, D. Grandi reaſons on the poſſibility of the fact, and on the manner whereby the ſerpent could have been formed in the egg; and hereupon he examines particularly three doubtful queſtions: the firſt, Whether this egg was the egg of a hen, or of a ſerpent? The ſecond, ſuppoſing it to be a hen's egg, Whether the ſerpent could have been engendered in it? And the third, Whether the ſerpent could have entered the egg externally, and how?

As to the firſt queſtion, the author pretends, that the egg was a hen's egg; becauſe there is no ſerpent in Italy whoſe eggs are large enough, that one ſhould miſtake the one for the other, the largeſt ſerpent's eggs ſcarce equalling thoſe of a pigeon; and he remembers that, walking about the mountains in the environs of Modena, he found, among the ſtones of a dry-built wall, two or three ſerpent's eggs of the bigneſs of a middling olive; and, having broke one of them, he ſaw, ſwimming in the white of an egg, a little ſerpent nearly of a finger's length, and whoſe head was of a ſilver colour.

As to the ſecond queſtion, it does not ſeem probable to the author, that this ſerpent could havs been engendered in the hen's egg, it being impoſſible that any ſeed of a ſerpent (which he conſiders as very eſſential to the generation of this animal) could have been introduced into it. He does not pretend, either that it could have been formed in the egg by corruption, as worms in the human body, which are vulgarly thought to be engendered in it by the corruption of the aliments; to which he adds, that nothing is more falſe than the common opinion concerning the formation of thoſe worms, it being proved, from exact obſervations, that theſe animals are engendered from ſeed, or a cauſe proceeding from ſome ſeed; becauſe it is incredible, that aliments alone could produce perfectly-organiſed inſects in the human body, by their incorporation; to which he ſtill adds, to prove the truth of his opinion, that the reaſon why worms are engendered in the bodies of children, during the fruit-ſeaſon, rather than any other, is, that commonly there are found, either within, or on the outſide of the fruit, worms, or at leaſt the ſeeds of worms, which, paſſing through the ſtomach without alteration, lodge in the folds of the inteſtines, and there receive their birth and growth.

As to the third queſtion, the author ſays, that, though the ſhell of the egg be ſufficiently porous to give a paſſage to the air, neceſſary to the reſpiration of the chicken, it is, however, not poſſible that a ſerpent, how little ſoever it might be, ſhould paſs through to penetrate into the egg. Whence he concludes, that the hen, ſwallowing commonly all the worms and all the little ſerpents ſhe found, might have, by chance, eaten either ſome little ſerpent, or ſome egg of a ſerpent in which the young one was incloſed. This egg, ſays he, or this ſerpent, being ſmall and ſlippery, would have eaſily paſſed through the gullet and ſtomach; the little animal would not have loſt its life, though the egg had been broke by the compreſſion; it would have paſſed eaſily into the inteſtines, and thence would have fallen into the part where the white of the egg is formed; it would have remained there till ſome yolk of an egg was detached from the ovarium to incorporate with the white; then the little ſerpent, ſwimming in this liquor, would have firſt found itſelf wrapped up by that which forms the membrane of the egg, and afterwards ſhut up in that which forms the ſhell; and thus it is, ſays the author, that the ſerpent in queſtion happened to be found in the hen's egg. He confirms his conjectures, by adding that, in the ſilk-worm ſeaſon, no eggs are eaten in Lombardy, becauſe ſometimes ſilk-worms, or ſomething very like ſilk-worms are found in them.

An account of a very ſingular phænomenon ſeen in the diſk of the ſun, in different parts of Europe, and not in others.

THE 9th of Auguſt, 1762, M. de Roſtan, of the œconomic ſociety at Berne, and of the medico-phyſical ſociety at Baſle, whilſt he was taking the ſun's altitudes with a quadrant, at Lauſanne, to verify a meridian, obſerved that the ſun gave but a faint pale light, which he attributed to the vapours of the Leman lake: however, happening to direct a fourteen foot teleſcope, armed with a micrometer, to the ſun, he was ſurpriſed to ſee the eaſtern ſide of the ſun, as it were, eclipſed about three digits, taking in a kind of nebuloſity, which environed the opaque body, by which the ſun was eclipſed. In the ſpace of about two hours and a half, the ſouth ſide of the ſaid body, whatever it was, appeared detached from the limb of the ſun; but the limb, or, more properly, the northern extremity of this body, which had the ſhape of a ſpindle, in breadth about three of the ſun's digits, and nine in length, did not quit the ſun's northern limb. This ſpindle kept continually advancing on the ſun's body, from eaſt towards weſt, with no more than about half the velocity with which the ordinary ſolar ſpots move; for it did not diſappear till the 7th of September, after having reached the ſun's weſtern limb. M. Roſtan, during that time, obſerved it almoſt every day; that is to ſay, for near a month; and, by means of a *camera obſcura*, he delineated the figure of it, which he ſent to the royal academy of ſciences at Paris.

The ſame phænomenon was obſerved at Sole, in the biſhopric of Baſle, ſituated about five and forty German leagues northward of Lauſanne. M. Coſte, a friend of M. de Roſtan, obſerved it there, with a teleſcope of eleven feet, and found it of the ſame ſpindle-like form, as M. de Roſtan, only it was not quite ſo broad; which, probably, might be owing to this, that growing near the end of its apparition, the body began to turn about, and preſent its edge. A more remarkable circumſtance is, that at Sole it did not anſwer to the ſame point of the ſun as it did at Lauſanne: it therefore had a conſiderable parallax: but what ſo very extraordinary a body, placed between the ſun and us, ſhould be, is not eaſy to divine. It was no ſpot, ſince its motion was greatly too ſlow; nor was it a planet or comet, its figure ſeemingly proving the contrary. In a word, we know of nothing to have recourſe to in the heavens, whereby to explain this phænomenon; and, what adds to the oddneſs of it, M. Meſſier, who, conſtantly obſerved the ſun at Paris during the ſame time, ſaw nothing of ſuch an appearance.

Account of a moſt ſurpriſing hot wind, which blows in Arabia, communicated in a letter from an officer in the ſervice of the Hon. the Eaſt-India company to a gentleman in London.

THIS hot wind, peculiar to the deſert of Arabia, is called in the Arabian language, Samiel: it blows over the deſert in the months of July and Auguſt, from the north-weſt quarter, and ſometimes it continues with all its violence to the very gates of Bagdat, but never affects any body within the walls. Some years it does not blow at all, and in others, it appears ſix, eight, or ten times, but ſeldom continues more than a few minutes at a time. It often paſſes with the apparent quickneſs of lightning.

The Arabians and Perſians, who are acquainted with the appearance of the ſky, at or near the time this wind ariſeth, have warning of its approach by a thick haze, which appears like a cloud of duſt ariſing out of the horizon; and they immediately, upon this appearance, throw themſelves, with their faces to the ground, and continue in that poſition till the wind is paſſed, which frequently happens to be almoſt inſtantaneous; but if, on the contrary, they are not careful or briſk enough to take this precaution, which is ſometimes the caſe, and they get the full force of the wind, it is inſtant death.

The above method is the only one which they take to avoid the effects of this fatal blaſt; and when it is over, they get up and look round them for their companions, and, if they ſee any one lying motionleſs, they take hold of an arm or a leg, and pull and jerk it with ſome force; and if the limb thus agitated ſeparates from the body, it is a certain ſign that the wind has had its full effect upon it; but if, on the contrary, the arm or leg does not come away, it is a ſure ſign there is life remaining, although to every outward appearance the perſon is dead;

and, in that caſe, they immediately cover him or them with cloaths, and adminiſter ſome warm diluting liquor to cauſe a perſpiration, which is certainly but ſlowly brought about.

The Arabs themſelves can ſay little or nothing about the nature of this wind, only that it always leaves behind it a very ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and that the air at theſe times is quite clear, except about the horizon, in the north-weſt quarter, before obſerved, which gives warning of its approach.

I have not been able to learn whether the dead bodies are ſcorched, or diſſolved into a kind of gelatinous ſubſtance; but from the ſtories I have heard, there has been frequent reaſon to believe the latter; and in that caſe, I ſhould attribute ſuch fatal effects rather to a noxious vapour, than to an abſolute and exceſſive heat.

The ſtory of its going to the gates of Bagdat and no further, may be reaſonably enough accounted for, if the effects are attributed to a poiſonous vapour, and not an exceſſive heat.

I had this ſtory related to me in in the courſe of our paſſage from Bombay to England, by a very intelligent gentleman, Mr. Vanderhulſe, who has been chief of a Dutch ſettlement; (Karrack), for ſome time, in the gulf of Perſia, and who now, Dec. 27. 1763, reſides in London. Mr. Vanderhulſe, a few years ago, loſt a very valuable ſervant, a native of Baſſora, whom he ſent on a meſſage to the baſhaw of Bagdat. The ſervant above mentioned was linguiſt to the Dutch company, and was charged with buſineſs of importance to the baſhaw.

I will ſay nothing by way of excuſe for troubling you with this relation, becauſe the account is in itſelf ſo very extraordinary, that it will, I fancy, ſay very ſufficient for itſelf. The above-mentioned wind, Samiel, is ſo well known in the neighbourhood of Bagdat and Baſſora, that the very children ſpeak of it with dread.

The following curious extracts are taken from the travels of Doctor Haſſelquiſt, lately publiſhed. He was a diſciple of the celebrated Linnæus; through whoſe means and by the aſſiſtance of the learned in Sweden, he was enabled to make a voyage to the Levant, purpoſely to trace out the natural hiſtory of Paleſtine, together with thoſe parts of the neighbouring countries of Egypt and Arabia, which had been the ſcene where the principal actions recorded in ſcripture were tranſacted.

Of the preſent appearance of the country of Judea.

ON the road the original ſituation of Judea may be ſeen, which is the ſame as it hath been from time immemorial; though many divines contend, that Judea hath undergone a change, or, according to their manner of ſpeaking, hath been transformed ſince the death of Chriſt. Judea is a country full of hills and vales, and as ſuch it has been deſcribed both in the Old and New Teſtament; where it is always called a hilly land, and is every where famous for its mountains. The hills are all of a moderate height, uneven, and are not of any mathematical figure, like many others, which are either of a conic, hemiſpheric, or ſome other ſuch form. At firſt, and neareſt to Jeruſalem, they conſiſt of a very hard limeſtone, which approaches to the nature of a flint, of a whitiſh colour, or pretty near a pale yellow. They afterwards, and nearer the Dead Sea, conſiſt of a more looſe limeſtone, ſometimes white and ſometimes greyiſh; between which are layers of a reddiſh micaceous ſtone, or ſaxum purum micaceum. Near Jeruſalem grow different ſorts of plants on theſe hills, eſpecially Ceratonia, Carob-tree; Myrtus, Myrtle; and Terebinthus, Turpentine-tree; but farther towards Jericho, they are bare and barren. The vales, like the hills, are not fruitful, but deſerted and uncultivated, being full of pebbles, and without vegetables; nevertheleſs, the earth conſiſts of a good red mould, and would amply reward the huſbandman's toil. In the beginning they are ſomewhat narrow, but become wider nearer Jordan. Theſe interchanges of hills and vales, make the roads in Judea as dangerous as in any place whatever; and they could not be travelled with any but Arabian horſes, which are uſed to go upon ſuch ſtony roads as ſeem impaſſable, and perform it with great ſagacity. I have had ſuch proofs of this as I ſhould ſcarce believe, if I had not ſeen it myſelf, eſpecially on the journey from Jericho to the Dead Sea: but though theſe creatures are uſed to trot in the hills, they will blunder unleſs they be well governed.

The uſe of locuſts for food in Arabia.

DUring my ſtay in Egypt, I uſed every means to learn whether locuſts are to this day eaten, either in this or the neighbouring countries. I was the more ſolicitous to be informed of this, as I thought the anſwer would determine what St. John lived on in the deſert. Whether the ἀκρίδες of this holy man are locuſts, according to the literal ſenſe of the word in all Grecian authors, or whether theſe ἀκρίδες are the fruit of ſome tree, or a kind of birds. The firſt has been the opinion of all interpreters of the ſcriptures, who attended only to the contents of them; others, who have tranſlated the New Teſtament, were for ſhewing their refined genius; aſſerting, that St. John never eat locuſts, as they are an unnatural food, never uſed by any body, and not adapted for ſuſtenance. This is the ſtrongeſt argument, by which they endeavoured to deſtroy the true meaning; and this feigned unnaturalneſs has, as I imagine, occaſioned an alteration, where there needs none, and induced ſome to crack their brains in finding for St. John other food, than what he really eat, during the rigorous courſe of life which he led in the deſert. If it can be demonſtrated, that locuſts are to this day eaten in the neighbourhood of the place where St. John dwelt, the impoſſibility and unnaturalneſs of this diet can no longer be aſſerted, and the weakeſt perſon will form the following concluſion:

If locuſts are to this day eaten in thoſe places where St. John dwelt, I cannot ſee why he may not have lived on the ſame inſect, according to the evangelic hiſtory, which therefore needs no alteration. Ἀκρίδες will remain what they have been, and are neither changed to birds nor fruit.

A traveller is the only perſon who can learn whether locuſts are to this day eaten in the Eaſt; to accompliſh his deſign, he muſt either be an eye witneſs, or receive informations from thoſe who have been on the ſpot, where they could know the truth of it; of whoſe veracity he muſt be as well aſſured, as if he had ſeen and eat them himſelf. Arabia is the place where theſe informations are to be obtained, a country inacceſſible to Europeans: it is therefore evident, that no European ever could, or perhaps ſcarcely ever will, be an eye-witneſs to the truth of this. Informations and relations therefore, procured from perſons who have viſited, and ſeen the cuſtoms of, the country, on which one may depend, are the only means we have left to come at the truth; and theſe I have earneſtly endeavoured to obtain, during my travels in Aſia and Egypt. I have aſked Franks, who have long lived in the Eaſt, whether they ever heard that locuſts were eaten there? They all anſwered in the affirmative, and thoſe of greateſt veracity I got in Egypt, (Chaſſin, firſt French interpreter in Alexandria, who had lived thirty years in Egypt), and Aleppo, (Bonard, French Chancellor in Smyrna, who had long lived at Aleppo) being the places where ſuch informations may be eaſieſt obtained. I have aſked Chriſtians, inhabitants of the country, Armenians, Grecians, Coptites, and Syrians, who were born here, and travelled in Syria, near the Red ſea and Egypt, if they knew whether the Arabians eat locuſts? All anſwered, that they have partly ſeen them eat them, and partly heard it ſaid that they were a common food amongſt the Arabians, But the informations I had from Greeks, who had travelled to mount Sinai, are thoſe I can moſt depend on; for the Grecian church has a noted convent there. The Arabians live in the places adjacent and near it, wherefore they have a good opportunity of informing themſelves of their cuſtoms. I at length met with a perſon who gave me better informations, and ſtronger aſſurances than all the reſt. This was a Scheck, with whom I was acquainted at Cairo; one of the moſt learned and moſt ingenious of any there, who had been ſix years at Mecca. Him I aſked, in the preſence of Mr. Le Grand, the principal French interpreter at Cairo; and Mr. Fourmont (nephew to the learned Fourmont in Paris, who was ſent hither at the expence of the royal French academy, to learn the eaſtern languages), whether he knew that the Arabs fed on locuſts? and he gave me the following anſwer: "At Mecca, which is furniſhed with corn from Egypt, there frequently rages a famine, when there is a ſcarcity in Egypt. The people here are then obliged, as in all other places of the world, to ſupport life with unuſual food. Locuſts obtain a place then amongſt their victuals: they grind them to flower in their hand-mills, or powder them in ſtone mortars: they mix this flour with water to a dough, and make thin cakes of it, which they bake like other bread, on a heated gridiron: and this ſerves inſtead of bread, to ſupport life, for want of ſomething better." I further inquired whether the Arabs do not uſe locuſts, without being driven by neceſſity? He anſwered, that it is not uncommon to ſee them eat locuſts, when there is no famine; but then they boil them a good while in water, afterwards ſtew them with butter, and make a ſort of fricaſſee; which, he ſays, has no bad taſte, he having taſted them. I further inquired, whether the locuſts of the Arabians were different from thoſe in Egypt? He anſwered, no; and ſaid he had ſeen none in Arabia, but thoſe he had ſeen in Egypt, of larger and ſmaller kinds; that they take little and big, without diſtinction, for this uſe; and that at certain ſeaſons of the year, theſe inſects are as common in Arabia, as they are ſcarce in Egypt at this time; where they, at leaſt, never occaſion a plague to the country, as they do in other places.

Of the Pſilli, and the faſcination of ſerpents in Egypt.

THEY take the moſt poiſonous vipers with their bare hands, play with them, put them in their boſoms, and uſe a great many more tricks with them, as I have often ſeen. The perſon I ſaw on the above day, had only a ſmall viper; but I have frequently ſeen them handle thoſe that were three or four feet long, and of the moſt horrid ſort. I inquired and examined whether they had cut out the vipers poiſonous teeth; but I have with my own eyes ſeen they do not; we may therefore conclude that there are to this day Pſilli in Egypt; but what art they uſe is not eaſily known. Some people are very ſuperſtitious; and the generality believe this to be done by ſome ſupernatural art, which they obtain from inviſible beings. I do not know whether their power is to be aſcribed to good or evil; but I am perſuaded that thoſe who undertake it uſe many ſuperſtitions. He afterwards ſays, "he had vipers of four different ſorts brought him by a Pſilli, who put him, together with the French conſul Lironcourt and all the French nation preſent, in conſternation." They gathered about us to ſee how ſhe handled the moſt poiſonous and dreadful creatures alive and briſk, without their doing, or even offering to do her the leaſt harm. When ſhe put them into the bottle where they were to be preſerved, ſhe took them with her bare hands, and handled them as our ladies do their laces. She had no difficulty with any but the viperæ officinales, which were not fond of their lodging. They found means to creep out before the bottle could be corked. They crept over the hands and bare arms of the woman, without occaſioning the leaſt fear in her: ſhe with great calmneſs took the ſnakes from her body, and put them into the place deſtined for their grave. She had taken theſe ſerpents in the field with the ſame eaſe ſhe handled them before us; this we were told by the Arab who brought her to us. Doubtleſs this woman had ſome unknown art which enabled her to handle thoſe creatures. It was impoſſible to get any information from her; for on this ſubject ſhe would not open her lips. The art of faſcinating ſerpents is a ſecret amongſt the Egyptians. It is worthy the endeavours of all naturaliſts, and the attention of every traveller, to learn ſomething deciſive relative to this affair. How ancient this art is amongſt the Africans, may be concluded from the ancient Marii and Pſylli, who were from Africa, and daily ſhewed proofs of it at Rome. It is very remarkable that this ſhould be kept a ſecret for more than 2000 years, being known only to a few, when we have ſeen how many other ſecrets have within that time been revealed. The circumſtances relating to the faſcination of ſerpents in Egypt related to me, were principally, 1. That the art is only known to certain families, who propagate is to their offspring. 2. The perſon who knows how to faſcinate ſerpents, never meddles with other poiſonous animals; ſuch as ſcorpions, lizards, &c. There are different perſons who know how to faſcinate theſe animals; and they again never meddle with ſerpents. 3. Thoſe that faſcinate ſerpents eat them both raw and boiled, and even make broth of them, which they eat very commonly amongſt them; but in particular, they eat ſuch a diſh when they go out to catch them. I have even been told that ſerpents fried or broiled, are frequently eat by the Arabians, both in Egypt and Arabia, though they know not how to faſcinate them, but catch them either alive or dead. 4. After they have eat their ſoop, they procure a bleſſing from their Sckeik (prieſt or lawyer) who uſes ſome ſuperſtitious ceremonies, and amongſt others, ſpits on them ſeveral times with certain geſtures. This matter of getting a bleſſing from the prieſt is pure ſuperſtition, and certainly cannot in the leaſt help to faſcinate ſerpents; but they believe, or will at leaſt perſuade others, that the power of faſcinating ſerpents depends upon this circumſtance.

Remarkable manner of aſſiſting the fecundation of the date-tree.

THE firſt thing I did after my arrival was, to ſee the date-tree, the ornament and a great part of the riches of this country. It had already bloſſomed, but I had, nevertheleſs, the pleaſure of ſeeing how the Arabs aſſiſt its fecundation, and by that means ſecure to themſelves a plentiful harveſt of a vegetable, which was ſo important to them, and known to them, many centuries before any botaniſt dreamed of the difference of ſexes in vegetables. The gardener informed me of this, before I had time to inquire, and would ſhew me, as a very curious thing, the male and female of the date or palm-trees; nor could he conceive how I, a Frank, lately arrived, could know it before; for, ſays he, all who have yet come from Europe to ſee this country, have regarded his relation either as a fable or a miracle. The Arab, ſeeing me inclined to be further informed, accompanied me and my French interpreter to a palm-tree, which was very full of young fruit, and had by him been wedded or fecundated with the male, when both were in bloſſom. This the Arabs do in the following manner: when the ſpadix has female flowers, that come out of its ſpatha, they ſearch on a tree that has male flowers, which they know by experience, for a ſpadix, which has not yet burſted out of its ſpatha; this they open, take out the ſpadix, and cut it lengthways in ſeveral pieces, but take care not to hurt the flowers. A piece of this ſpadix, with male flowers, they put lengthways between the ſmall branches of the ſpadix which hath female flowers, and then lay the leaf of a palm over the branches. In this ſituation, I yet ſaw the greateſt part of the ſpadices which bore their young fruit; but the male flowers which were put between were withered. The Arab beſides gave me the following anecdotes: firſt, unleſs they, in this manner, wed and fecundate the date-tree, it bears no fruit. Secondly, they always take the precaution to preſerve ſome unopened ſpatha with male flowers, from one year to another, to be applied for this purpoſe, in caſe the male flowers ſhould miſcarry or ſuffer damage. Thirdly, if they permit the ſpadix of the male flowers to burſt or come out, it becomes uſeleſs for fecundation: it muſt have its maidenhead, (theſe were the words of the Arab), which is loſt in the ſame moment the bloſſoms burſt out of their caſe. Therefore the perſon, who cultivates date-trees, muſt be careful to hit the right time of aſſiſting their fecundation, which is almoſt the only article in their cultivation. Thirdly, on opening the ſpatha, he finds all the male flowers full of a liquid, which reſembles the fineſt dew; it is of a ſweet and pleaſant taſte, reſembling much the taſte of freſh dates; but much more refined and aromatic: this was likewiſe confirmed by my interpreter, who hath lived thirty-two years in Egypt, and therefore had opportunities enough of taſting both the nectar of the bloſſoms, and the freſh dates.

Of the Hippopotamus or river-horſe.

SOME obſervations related to me by a credible perſon, who lived twelve years in Egypt.

1. The hide of a full-grown Hippopotamus is a load for a camel.

2. The river-horſe is an inveterate enemy to the crocodile, and kills it whenever he meets it. This, with ſome other reaſons, contribute much to the extirpation of the Crocodile; which, otherwiſe, conſidering the many eggs they lay, would utterly deſtroy Egypt.

3. The river-horſe never appears below the cataracts in Egypt, wherefore the inhabitants of Upper Egypt only can give any account of it; and as very few Europeans, none at leaſt who underſtood natural hiſtory, have travelled into thoſe parts of Egypt, we know little of the hiſtory of this animal; ſuch as have travelled in India, have had better opportunities of informing themſelves in this matter. The Egyptians very ſeldom bring the hide of it to Cairo; and it is impoſſible to bring thither the living animal. A hide has been ſent to France, which, I am informed, is preſerved in the Royal Menagerie.

4. The river-horſe does much damage to the Egyptians, in thoſe places he frequents. He goes on ſhore, and in a ſhort ſpace of time deſtroys an entire field of corn or clover, not leaving the leaſt verdure as he paſſes: for he is voracious, and requires much to fill his great belly. They have a curious manner of freeing themſelves, in ſome meaſure, from this deſtructive animal: they remark the places he frequents moſt, and there lay a large quantity of peas; when the beaſt comes on ſhore, hungry and voracious, he falls to eating what is neareſt him, and filling his belly with the peas, they occaſion an in-

inſupportable thirſt; he then returns immediately into the river, and drinks upon theſe dry peaſe large draughts of water, which ſuddenly cauſes his death; for the peaſe ſoon begin to ſwell with the water, and not long after the Egyptians find him dead on the ſhore, blown up, as if killed with the ſtrongeſt poiſon.

5. The oftener the river-horſe goes on ſhore, the better hopes have the Egyptians of a ſufficient ſwelling or increaſe of the Nile.

6. The Egyptians ſay, they can almoſt diſtinguiſh the food of this animal in his excrements.

Of the Camel-deer.

THE colour of the whole body, head, and legs of this animal, is variegated with dark brown ſpots; the ſpots are as large as the palm of a man's hand, of an irregular figure, and in the living animal are of various ſhades. This deer is of the bigneſs of a ſmall camel; the whole length, from the upper lip to the tail, is twenty-four ſpans. It is met with in the ſhady and thick woods of Sennar and Æthiopia.

N. B. This is a moſt elegant and docile animal; it has been ſeen by very few natural hiſtorians, and indeed ſcarcely by any, except Bellonius; but none have given a perfect deſcription, or good figure of it. I have only ſeen the ſkin of the animal, and have not yet had an opportunity of beholding it alive.

Of the Rock-goat.

THIS is larger, ſwifter, and wilder, than the common rock-goat, and can ſcarcely be taken without a falcon. It is met with near Aleppo. I have ſeen a variety of this, which is common in the Eaſt, and the horns appear different; perhaps it is a diſtinct ſpecies. This animal loves the ſmoke of tobacco, and when caught alive, will approach the pipe of the huntſman, though otherwiſe more timid than any animal. This is perhaps the only creature, beſide man, that delights in the ſmell of a poiſonous and ſtinking plant. The Arabians hunt it with a falcon (Falco gentilis, Linn.) I had an excellent opportunity of ſeeing this ſport near Nazareth, in Galilee. An Arab, mounting a ſwift courſer, held the falcon on his hand, as huntſmen commonly do: when he eſpied the rock-goat, on the top of a mountain, he let looſe the falcon, which flew in a direct line, like an arrow, and attacked the animal, fixing the talons of one of his feet into the cheek of the creature, and the talons of the other into its throat, extending his wings obliquely over the animal; ſpreading one towards one of its ears, and the other to the oppoſite hip. The animal, thus attacked, made a leap twice the height of a man, and freed himſelf from the falcon; but, being wounded, and loſing its ſtrength and ſpeed, it was again attacked by the falcon, which fixed the talons of both its feet into the throat of the animal, and held it faſt, till the huntſman coming up, took it alive, and cut its throat; the falcon drinking the blood, as a reward for his labour, and a young falcon, which was learning, was likewiſe put to the throat of the goat; by this means are young falcons taught to fix their talons in the throat of the animal, as being the propereſt part; for ſhould the falcon fix them in the creature's hip, or ſome other part of the body, the huntſman would not only loſe his game, but his falcon alſo: for the animal, rouſed by the wound, which could not prove mortal, would run to the deſerts, and the tops of the mountains, whither its enemy, keeping its hold, would be obliged to follow; and, being ſeparated from its maſter, muſt of courſe periſh.

Of the Chamæleon.

I will now relate what I obſerved myſelf, in one I kept alive a conſiderable time; and firſt concerning the colour. I could never obſerve that it aſſumed the colour of any painted object preſented to its view, though I have made many experiments, with all kinds of colours, on different things, flowers, cloth, paintings, &c. Its natural colour is iron gray, or black mixed with a little gray. This it ſometimes changes, and becomes entirely of a brimſtone yellow: this is the colour I have ſeen it moſt frequently aſſume, except that firſt mentioned. I have ſeen it aſſume a darker yellow, approaching ſomewhat to a green, ſometimes a lighter; at which time it was in colour more inclined to a white than a yellow. I have not obſerved him to aſſume any more colours; ſuch as red, blue, purple, &c. I am, for this reaſon, inclined to believe, that all which has been ſaid concerning the changing and ſhifting of colours in the Chamæleon, conſiſts only in this, that on certain occaſions it changes the dark colour, which ſeems to be natural to it, into yellow, of various ſhades. This change it makes frequently. I obſerved, that it more particularly did it on two occaſions; one was when I expoſed it to the hot beams of the ſun, and the other when I made it angry, which I did by pointing at it with my finger. When it was changing from black to yellow, the ſoles of its feet (*plantæ & palmæ pedum*), its head, and the bag under its throat (*gula ſaccata*), began firſt to change, which was afterwards continued over the whole body. I ſaw it ſeveral times ſpeckled, or marked with large ſpots of both colours over the whole body, which gave it an elegant appearance. When it was of an iron-gray colour, it extended its ſides, or ribs, and hypochondria, which made the ſkin ſit cloſe to the body, and it appeared plump and handſome; but as ſoon as it turned yellow, it contracted thoſe parts, appearing thin, empty, lean, and ugly; and the nearer it approached in colour to white, the emptier and uglier it ſeemed, but it appeared worſt in regard to ſhape, when it was ſpeckled. I kept this creature alive for twenty-four days, from the 8th of March to the 1ſt of April, without affording it an opportunity of taking any food, yet was it nimble and lively during the whole time, climbing up and down in its cage, fond of being near the light, and conſtantly rolling its eyes, which are indeed admirable: I could however, at laſt, plainly perceive that it waxed lean, and ſuffered for hunger. It could no longer hold faſt by the grating of the cage, but fell through weakneſs,

neſs, when a turtle, which was kept in the ſame room, bit it, and haſtened its death. I have ſeen the Chamæleon of Egypt, but it is leſs than the Aſiatic, and is not often met with.

To give wine an agreeable flavour.

PLUCK the flowers of the vine, when they are juſt come forth and in full bloſſom; dry them in the ſhade, but by no means in the ſun or a ſtrong heat; powder and preſerve them. Take what quantity you pleaſe of this powder, tie it up in linen, and hang it in the caſk, when the new wine begins to ferment. Nothing is more natural, and nothing more efficacious, in giving wine a high flavour, than this powder. The quinteſſence of the virtues of a plant lies in the flowers. By drying them ſlowly, the evaporating ſubtile particles are concentrated, and they may be preſerved a long time without loſing their virtue. When the wine ferments, it acts on theſe fine particles, and the motion thereby occaſioned is ſufficient to mix them with the wine, which, by theſe means, contains all the virtues of the grape and flower. I know that the Greek Biſhop in Smyrna, from whom I learned this method, had a wine of no fine flavour, made of grapes which grow at Urla, a place near Smyrna; but by this method he gave it a ſmell and flavour far ſurpaſſing any of the ſame wine not thus prepared. I know not whether this has ever been tried in other places, yet I make not the leaſt doubt but that it would be attended with equal good ſucceſs, in any place where vines are planted, as nature is always the ſame, and never varies.

Of the Cuttle-fiſh, &c.

AMONGST others they ſell here a Sepia (cuttle-fiſh), which by them is called ὀκταπόδια; it has only eight tentacula, all of equal length; the whole animal is a foot long, and thick in proportion. Of this the Greeks have related me an anecdote, which I think remarkable: The pinna muricata, or great ſilk-muſcle, is here found in the bottom of the ſea in large quantities, being a foot long: the ὀκταπόδια, or cuttle-fiſh with eight rays, watches the opportunity, when the muſcle opens her ſhell, to creep in it, and devour her; but a little crab, which has ſcarcely any ſhell, or has at leaſt only a very thin one, lodges conſtantly in this ſhell-fiſh; ſhe pays a good rent, by ſaving the life of her landlady, for ſhe keeps a conſtant look out through the aperture of the ſhell, and on ſeeing the enemy approch, ſhe begins to ſtir, when the πίνα (for ſo the Greeks call the ſhell) ſhuts up her houſe, and the rapacious animal is excluded.

Haſſelquiſt ſays, that quails are plenty, as well in the land of Judea, as in the neighbouring deſerts.—He obſerves that the chical, or little fox jackall, abounds in all the hedges of Paleſtine, doing great and continual miſchief to the vineyards and cucumber-fields: for which reaſon the inhabitants take great pains to hunt and deſtroy them. He imagines this to be the ſpecies, of which Samſon caught ſo great a number, to ſet the corn-fields of the Philiſtines on fire.

ANTIQUITIES.

Extracts from VOLTAIRE's *Philoſophy of Hiſtory, lately publiſhed.*

Of the Antiquity of Nations.

ALMOST every people, but particularly thoſe of Aſia, reckon a ſucceſſion of ages, which terrifies us. This conformity among them ſhould at leaſt excite us to inquire, whether their ideas of antiquity were deſtitute of all probability.

It certainly requires a prodigious length of time for a nation to unite as one body of people, to become powerful, warlike, and learned. Look to America; there were but two kingdoms in that quarter of the globe when it was diſcovered; and the art of writing was not yet invented in either of thoſe kingdoms. All the other parts of this vaſt continent were divided, and ſtill are, into ſmall ſocieties, to whom arts are unknown. All the colonies live in huts; they cover themſelves with the ſkins of animals in the cold climates, and go almoſt naked in thoſe that are temperate. The firſt live by hunting, the others upon kneaded roots. They have not ſought after any other kind of life, becauſe we never deſire what we are unacquainted with. Their induſtry cannot extend beyond their preſſing wants. The Samoiedes, the Laplanders, the inhabitants north of Siberia, and thoſe of Kamſhatka, have made ſtill leſs progreſs than the people of America. The greateſt part of the negroes and all the Caffres, are plunged in one ſame ſtupidity.

A concurrence of favourable circumſtances for ages, are neceſſary to form a great ſociety of men, united under the ſame laws. The like is neceſſary to form a language. Men would not articulate ſounds, if they were not taught to pronounce words; they would utter nothing but a confuſed noiſe, and could not be underſtood but by ſigns. A child ſpeaks after ſome time, only by imitation; and he would deliver himſelf with great difficulty, if he remained tongue-tied in his early years.

More time was perhaps neceſſary for men endowed with particular talents, to teach others the firſt rudiments of an imperfect and barbarous language, than was afterwards needful to compaſs the eſtabliſhment of ſome ſociety. There are ſome whole nations who have never been able to form a regular language and a diſtinct pronunciation. Such were even the Troglodites, according to Pliny. Such are ſtill thoſe who inhabit toward the Cape of Good Hope. But what a ſpace ſtill remains between this barbarous jargon, and the art of painting one's ideas! the diſtance is immenſe.

That ſtate of brutes, in which human-kind remained a long time, muſt needs have rendered the ſpecies infinitely ſcarce in all climates. Men could hardly ſupply their wants, and not underſtanding each other, they could communicate no mutual aſſiſtance. Carnivorous beaſts having a ſtronger inſtinct than they, muſt have covered the earth, and devoured part of the human ſpecies.

Man could not defend himſelf againſt ferocious animals, but by throwing ſtones, and arming himſelf with thick branches of trees; and from thence, perhaps, aroſe that confuſed notion of antiquity, that the firſt heroes combated lions and wild boars with clubs.

The moſt populous countries were doubtleſs in hot climates, where man eaſily found a plentiful ſubſiſtence in cocoa, dates, pine-apples, and rice, which grow ſpontaneouſly. It is very probable that India, China, the banks of the Euphrates, and the Tigris, were very populous, when the other regions were almoſt deſolate. On the other hand, in our northern climates, it was more eaſy to meet with a herd of wolves than a ſociety of men.

Of the cuſtoms and opinions of almoſt all the ancient nations.

NATURE being every where the ſame, men muſt neceſſarily have adopted the ſame truths, and fallen into the ſame errors, in regard to thoſe things which are the immediate objects of ſenſe, and the moſt ſtriking to the imagination. They muſt have attributed the noiſe and effects of thunder to ſome ſuperior being inhabiting the air. The people bordering upon the ocean, ſeeing great tides inundate their coaſts at the time of full moon, muſt naturally have imputed to the moon, the various effects which attended her different phaſes.

Among animals, the ſerpent muſt have appeared to them endowed with ſuperior intelligence; becauſe ſeeing it ſometimes caſt its ſkin, they had reaſon to think it became young again. It might, then, by repeating this change, always remain youthful, and it was therefore believed immortal; ſo was it in Egypt and Greece the ſymbol of immortality. The larger ſerpents which were found near fountains, terrified the timorous from approaching them; and hence they were ſoon imagined to be the guardians of hidden treaſures. Thus a ſerpent was the fabled guard of the golden apples of the Heſperides; another watched over the golden fleece; and in celebrating the myſteries of Bacchus, the image of a ſerpent was carried, which ſeemed to guard a golden grape.

The ſerpent thus paſſing for the moſt ſubtle of animals, hence aroſe that ancient Indian fable, that God having created man, gave him a drug, which inſured him a healthful and long life; but that man entruſted this divine preſent with his aſs, who, upon the road, becoming thirſty, was ſeduced to a neighbouring fountain by a ſerpent, who pretended to hold his burthen while he was drinking: thus it was that man by his negligence loſt immortality, and the ſerpent gained it by his ſubtilty. Hence innumerable tales of aſſes and ſerpents.

Serpents were found, indeed, to be miſchievous animals; but as they were ſuppoſed to poſſeſs ſomething divine, nothing leſs than a deity was imagined capable of deſtroying them. Thus the ſerpent Python was killed by Apollo, and the great ſerpent Ophioneus waged war for a length of time againſt the gods, before the Greeks had framed their Apollo. We find it related in a fragment of Pherecides, that this fable of the great ſerpent, the enemy to the gods, was one of the moſt ancient among the Phœnicians.

We have already found that dreams muſt have introduced the ſame ſuperſtition all over the earth. If whilſt awake, I am uneaſy for my wife or ſon's health, and in my ſleep I ſee them in the agonies of death; ſhould they die a few days after, it is not to be doubted that the gods ſent me this warning. Is my dream not accompliſhed? it was a fallacious repreſentation, which the gods were pleaſed to terrify me with. Thus in Homer, Jupiter ſends a fallacious dream to Agamemnon, chief of the Greeks. Indeed all dreams, true or falſe, the ſuperſtitious ſuppoſed to come from heaven. In the like manner oracles were ſuppoſed to be ordained upon earth.

Does a woman apply to the magi to know whether her huſband will die within the year or not? one of them anſwers yes, the other no. It is certain that one of them muſt be in the right; if her huſband lives, ſhe ſays nothing of the matter; if he dies, ſhe proclaims all over the city that the magus, who foretold his death, was a divine prophet. There are men in all countries who prognoſticate events, and who diſcover the moſt latent things. With the Egyptians theſe men were called the ſeers, as Manetho relates after Joſephus, in his diſcourſe againſt Appion.

There were ſeers in Chaldea and Syria. Every temple had its oracles; thoſe of Apollo gained ſuch great credit, that Rollin, in his Ancient Hiſtory, records the oraculous predictions of Apollo to Crœſus. The god divines that the king will dreſs a tortoiſe in a braſs pan; and replies to the queſtion Crœſus puts to him concerning the length of his reign, that it will end when a mule mounts the throne of the Perſians. Rollin does not inquire whether theſe predictions, worthy only of Noſtradamus, were not made after the predicted event had happened. He does not in the leaſt queſtion the foreknowledge of the prieſts of Apollo, but believes that God allowed Apollo to ſpeak the truth. This probably was to confirm the Pagans in their religion.

The origin of good and evil is a more philoſophical queſtion, which all the great poliſhed nations have agreed in, from Judea to Greece.

The firſt theologues of all nations muſt have put the ſame queſtion which we do from the age of fifteen, Why is there any evil upon earth ?

It was taught in India, that Adimo, the daughter of Brama, brought forth from her navel, the juſt from her right ſide and the unjuſt from her left; and that it was from this left ſide that we originally deduced phyſical and moral evil. The Egyptians had their Typhon, who was the enemy of Oſiris. The Perſians imagined that Arimanes pierced the egg which Aromaſe laid, and communicated to it ſin. We know the Pandora of the Greeks: this is the fineſt of all the allegories which antiquity has handed down to us.

The allegory of Job was certainly wrote in Arabic, as the Hebrew and Greek verſions have retained ſeveral Arabic terms. This book, which is of great antiquity, repreſents Satan, who is the Arimanes of the Perſians, and the Typhon of the Egyptians, as wandering over the earth, and aſking permiſſion of the Lord to afflict Job. Satan ſeems indeed to be in ſubordination to the Lord; but it afterwards appears that Satan is a very powerful being, capable of inflicting diſorders, and deſtroying the animal world.

So many people really agreed, without knowing it, in the belief of two principles, that ſo much of the univerſe as was then known was in ſome meaſure Manichean.

Every people muſt have allowed expiations, for where was the man who had not been guilty of great injuries againſt ſociety? and where was the man whoſe natural inſtinct did not prompt him to remorſe? Water cleanſed their body and veſtments of filth, fire purified metals; it was therefore neceſſary that water and fire ſhould purify ſouls: nor were there any temples without holy water and ſacred fire.

Men plunged themſelves into the Ganges, into the Indus, and into the Euphrates, when it was new moon, and particularly during the eclipſes. This immerſion expiated their ſins. If they did not purify themſelves in the Nile, it was only for fear that the penitents might have been devoured by crocodiles. But the prieſts, who purified themſelves for the people, plunged themſelves into large tubs of water, where they alſo bathed thoſe criminals who came to aſk pardon of the gods.

The Greeks had in all their temples ſacred baths, as well as ſacred fires, which were univerſal ſymbols with all men of the purity of ſouls. In a word, ſuperſtition ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed in all nations and among all people, except the men of letters in China.

Of the firſt people who wrote hiſtory, and of the fables of the ancient hiſtorians.

IT is inconteſtable that the moſt ancient annals of the world are thoſe of China. In theſe annals there is an uninterrupted ſucceſſion,

ceſſion, circumſtantial, complete, judicious, without any mixture of the marvellous, and all ſupported by aſtronomical obſervations, for four thouſand one hundred and fifty-two years. They recur to many more diſtant ages, without indeed any preciſe date, but with that probability which ſeems to approach certainty. It is very likely that powerful nations, ſuch as the Indians, the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Syrians, who had great cities, had alſo annals.

The wandering people muſt have been the laſt who wrote, having leſs means of procuring and preſerving archives, having few wants, few laws, few events, being occupied with nothing but the method of procuring a precarious ſubſiſtence, and being ſatisfied with oral traditon. A hamlet had never any hiſtory, a wandering people ſtill leſs, and a ſingle city very rarely.

The hiſtory of a nation cannot be written till very late; it is begun by ſome ſummary regiſters, which are preſerved, as far as they can be, in a temple or citadel. An unhappy war often deſtroys theſe annals, and the people muſt renew their labours twenty times, like ants whoſe habitations are trampled upon; many ages muſt elapſe before a hiſtory any way circumſtantial can ſucceed to theſe indigeſted regiſters; and this firſt hiſtory is conſtantly mingled with marvellous errors, to ſupply the place of truth that is deficient. Thus the Greeks had not their Herodotus, till the eightieth Olympiad, upwards of a thouſand years after the epocha inſcribed upon the marbles of Paros, Fabius Pictor, the moſt ancient hiſtorian amongſt the Romans, did not write till the time of the ſecond Carthaginian war, about five hundred and forty years after the foundation of Rome.

Now, if theſe two nations, the moſt lively upon earth, the Greeks and Romans, our maſters, ſo late began their hiſtory, if our northern nations had no hiſtorian before Gregory of Tours, can we ſincerely believe that the vagabond Tartars, who ſleep upon ſnow, or the Troglodites, who hide themſelves in caverns, or wandering Arabian robbers, who rove upon ſandy mountains, had any Thucydides's, any Xenophons? Could they know any thing of their anceſtors? Could they gain any knowledge before they had any cities, before they inhabited them, before they had ſummoned thither all the arts of which they were deprived?

If the Samoiedes, or the Nazamons, or the Eſquimaux, ſhould come and produce antedated annals many centuries back, replete with aſtoniſhing feats of arms, and a continued ſeries of prodigies, which aſtoniſh nature, ſhould not we laugh at theſe poor ſavages? And if ſome people, fond of the marvellous, or intereſted in making it credited, ſhould torture their imagination to render theſe follies probable, ſhould we not deride their attempts? and if they ſhould add to this abſurdity the inſolence of affecting to hold the learned in contempt, and the cruelty of perſecuting thoſe who doubted, would they not be the moſt execrable of men? Let a Siameſe come and relate to me the metamorphoſes of Sammonocodom, and threaten to burn me if I offer any objections, how ſhould I behave to this Siameſe?

The Roman hiſtorians relate to us, indeed, that the god Mars had two children by a veſtal, in an age that there were no veſtals in Italy; that a ſhe-wolf nouriſhed theſe children, inſtead of devouring them, as we have already ſeen; that Caſtor and Pollux fought for the Romans; that Curtius caſt himſelf into a gulf, and that the gulf cloſed up; but the Roman ſenate never condemned to death thoſe who doubted of theſe prodigies: they were allowed to be laughed at in the Capitol.

There are in the Roman hiſtory very poſſible events that are not very probable. Many learned men have already called in queſtion the adventure of the geeſe that ſaved Rome, and that of Camillus, who entirely deſtroyed the army of the Gauls. The victory of Camillus is, indeed, very brilliant in Titus Livius; but Polybius, who was earlier than Titus Livius, and more a ſtateſman, ſays preciſely the contrary: he aſſures us, that the Gauls, fearing to be attacked by the Veneti, departed from Rome loaded with booty, after having made peace with the Romans. Which ſhall we credit, Titus Livius or Polybius? we will at leaſt remain in doubt.

Muſt we not doubt again the puniſhment inflicted upon Regulus, who is cloſed in a box ſtuck round with iron ſpikes? This kind of death is certainly without example. Would this ſame Polybius, who was almoſt his contemporary, Polybius who was upon the ſpot, and who has written in ſo ſuperior a manner the Roman and Carthaginian war, have paſſed over in ſilence ſo extraordinary and important a fact, and which would have ſo completely juſtified the inſincerity of the Romans toward the Carthaginians? How would this people have dared ſo barbarouſly to have violated the law of nations with Regulus, at a time that the Romans had in their hands ſeveral of the chief citizens of Carthage, upon whom they might have revenged themſelves?

In ſhort, Diodorus Siculus relates in one of his fragments, that the children of Regulus, having very ill treated ſome of the Carthaginian priſoners, the ſenate of Rome reprimanded them, and paid reſpect to the law of nations. Would they not have allowed a juſt revenge to the children of Regulus, if their father had been aſſaſſinated at Carthage? The hiſtory of Regulus's puniſhment gained credit in time; the enmity that ſubſiſted between Rome and Carthage made it current; Horace ſung it, and it was no longer doubted.

If we caſt our eyes upon the primitive times of our hiſtory of France, every thing is, perhaps, as falſe as it is obſcure and diſguſting; it is, at leaſt, very difficult to believe the adventure of one Childeric, and one Bazine, the wife of Bazin, and of a Roman captain elected King of the Franks, who had hitherto no kings.

Gregory of Tours is our Herodotus, with this difference, that this inhabitant of Tours is not ſo amuſing or ſo elegant as the Grecian. The monks, who wrote after Gregory, had they more underſtanding or veracity? were they not ſometimes profuſe of extravagant praiſe to aſſaſſins who had given them lands? did they never calumniate wiſe princes who gave them nothing?

I know very well that the Franks, who invaded Gaul, were more cruel than the Lombards who ſeized upon Italy, or the Viſigoths who reigned in Spain. We meet with as many murders, and as many aſſaſſinations in the annals of the Clovis's, the Thierres, the Childeberts, the Chilperics, and the Clotarius's, as in thoſe of the kings of Judea and Iſrael. Nothing certainly could be more brutal than thoſe barbarous times; nevertheleſs, is it not allowable to doubt of the execution of Queen Brunehaut?

She was near eighty years of age, when ſhe died in 613 or 614. Fredegaire, who wrote towards the end of the eighth century, one hundred and fifty years after the death of Brunehaut, (and not in the ſeventh century, as we find it by an error in the preſs in the Chronological Abridgment), Fredegaire, I ſay, aſſures us that Clotarius, a very pious prince, greatly fearing God, humane, patient, and meek, made Queen Brunehaut ride round his camp upon a camel, and afterwards had her tied by the hair, an arm and one leg, to the tail of a vicious mare, which dragged her violently along the ground, broke her head upon the flint-ſtones, and tore her to pieces, after which ſhe was burnt to aſhes. The camel, the vicious mare, a queen eighty years of age, tied by the hair and a foot to the mare's tail, are not things that frequently occur.

It would perhaps be difficult to faſten a woman of that age by her head of hair, it being ſo thin, to a horſe's tail; and to tie her at the ſame time by the hair and a foot. And whence aroſe the pious deſign of burying Brunehaut in a tomb at Autun, after having burnt her in a camp? The monks Fredegaire and Aimoin aſſert it; but were theſe monks de Thous and Humes?

There was another monument erected for this queen in the thirteenth century in the abbey of St. Martin d'Autun, which ſhe had founded. In this ſepulchre was found the fragment of a ſpur. This ſpur it is ſaid was uſed upon the vicious mare. It is a pity that the ſkin of the camel, which the queen mounted, was not alſo found. Is it not poſſible that this ſpur came there accidentally, or rather to do her honour? For in the fifteenth century a gilt ſpur was a great mark of honour. In a word, is it not reaſonable for us to ſuſpend our judgment upon this ſtrange adventure ſo badly authenticated? It is true, that Paquier ſays the death of Brunehaut "was foretold by the Sybil."

All the barbarous ages are ages of horror and miracles. But is all that the monks have written to be believed? They were almoſt the only people who knew how to read and write, when Charlemagne did not know how to ſign his name. They have acquainted us with the dates of ſome great events. We believe with them that Charles Martel defeated the Saracens; but that he killed three hundred and ſixty-nine thouſand in battle, is ſaying a great deal.

They ſay that Clovis, the ſecond of that name, became an idiot; the thing is not impoſſible; but that God afflicted his brain, to puniſh him for having taken an arm of St. Denis in the church of thoſe monks to place it in his oratory, is not ſo probable.

If there were no other than ſuch like ſtories to be erazed from the hiſtory of France, or rather the hiſtory of the kings of the Franks and their mayors, we might prevail upon ourſelves to read it. But how can we endure the barbarous lies with which it is replete? Villages and fortreſſes that never exiſted, are continually beſieged. There was nothing beyond the Rhine but a few hamlets without walls, defended by wooden ſtakes and ditches. We know that Germany before the time of Henry the Fowler had no walled or fortified towns. In a word, all the details of thoſe times are ſo many fables, and, what is worſe, tireſome fables.

Obſervations on the books, and materials and mode of writing in uſe amongſt the eaſterns.

IN the book of Job we meet with a remarkable diſtinction between the *writing* of words, and *writing them in a book*: it is in the following ejaculation of that great pattern of holy patience. *Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! that they were graven—in the rock for ever!* ch. xix. 23. 24. To explain this, it may be proper to obſerve that there is a way of writing in the eaſt, which is deſigned to fix words on the memory, but the writing of which is not intended to continue. In Barbary, as we are aſſured by the late learned and excellent Dr. Shaw, the children who are ſent to ſchool, make no uſe of paper, but each boy writes upon a ſmooth thin board, ſlightly dawbed over with whiting which may be wiped off, or renewed at pleaſure[*]; and it ſeems they learn to read, write, and get their leſſons by heart, all at the ſame time. The words then of Job may be conſidered to this effect; "O " *that my words* might not be, like " many of thoſe of the miſerable, " immediately loſt in inattention " or forgetfulneſs, but that they " *were written*, ſo as to be fixed " in the memory!" There are few, ſays Dr. Shaw, who *retain* what they have learned in their youth; and without doubt things were often wiped out of the memory of the Arabs in the days of Job as well as out of their *writing tables*, as it now often happens in Barbary. Job therefore proceeds to ſay; " *O that they were written* " *in a book!* from whence they " ſhould not be blotted out!" In conformity to which Moſes ſpeaks of *writing* things *for a memorial in a book*. But books likewiſe were liable to injuries; for which reaſon Jeremiah commanded that *the book* containing *the purchaſe* he made of ſome lands in Judea, juſt before the captivity, ſhould be *put into an*

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[*] See his travels, p. 194. Bp. Pocock repreſents the *Coptis*, who are employed by the great men of Egypt to keep their accounts, &c. as making uſe of a ſort of paſteboard for the purpoſe; the writing on which is wiped off from time to time with a wet ſpunge, the pieces of paſteboard being uſed as ſlates. See his travels, vol. I. p. 191.

earthen veſſel, that it might continue many days, Jer. xxxii. 12. 14. For this reaſon, in like manner, Job wiſhes that his words might be even *graven in a rock*; the moſt laſting way of all, and much more effectual to perpetuate them than *a book*. Thus the diſtinction betwixt *writing*, and *writing in a book* becomes perfectly obvious; and the gradation, which is loſt in our tranſlation of the paſſage, appears in its beauty. In our Bibles the word *printed* is introduced, and, beſide its impropriety, conveys no idea of Job's meaning: records deſigned to laſt long, not being diſtinguiſhed from leſs durable papers by being printed.

As to the form of the books uſed by the eaſtern world, and the materials of which they were compoſed; we may obſerve, that in the time of our Lord their books were rolled up, inſtead of opening, in the manner of ours, as appears from ſome remains of antiquity; and that they were of the ſame form much more anciently, we learn from Jer. xxxvi. 2. Pſal. xl. 7. &c.

The materials of their books deſerve our more particular conſideration. The ancient Egyptian books were made of the *papyrus*, a ſort of bulruſh of that country, which roſe up to a conſiderable height, and whoſe ſtalk was covered with ſeveral films, or inner ſkins, upon which they wrote. The uſe of the papyrus, for theſe purpoſes, was not found out till the building of Alexandria: ſo that the *rolls*, mentioned in the prophets, were not formed of this plant; ſince Alexander the Great, who founded that city, lived after the prophetical times. The art of engraving on ſtones and metals was very ancient; as old at leaſt as the days of Moſes, as appears from Exod. xxviii. 11. 36. But theſe ancient books were not formed of tablets of ſtones, or plates of metal; inaſmuch as they appear to have been *rolled up* in the manner before mentioned; beſides which, we find that the book written by Baruch from the lips of Jeremiah, was CUT IN PIECES by King Jehoiakim with a penknife, and the pieces *thrown into the fire which was burning on the hearth before him*, Jer. xxxvi. 23. Circumſtances, which determine that it was compoſed neither of ſtone, nor of metal.

Parchment was a later invention than the Egyptian paper; and therefore one would imagine it could not be the matter of which the old Jewiſh books were formed: Dr. Prideaux, however, is of the contrary opinion; imagining that although Eumenes of Pergamus was the firſt *among the Greeks* who uſed parchment; he could not however have been the inventor of it, ſince *the Jews* long before had *rolls* of writing; "and who," ſays he, "can doubt but that theſe rolls "were of parchment? It muſt be "acknowledged that the authen"tic copy of the law which Hil"kiah found in the temple, and "ſent to king Joſiah, was of this "material; none other uſed for "writing, excepting *parchment* "only, being of ſo durable a na"ture as to laſt from Moſes' time "till then, which was for 830 "years †." But is this reaſoning demonſtrative? The very old

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† See Prideaux's Connection, Part I. Book VII.

Egyptians uſed to write *upon linen* thoſe things which they deſigned ſhould laſt long; and we are aſſured by thoſe who have examined mummies with attention, that the characters ſo written continue to this day. Thus Maillet, in his 7th letter, p. 278. tells us, that the *filletting*, or rather (as it was of a conſiderable breadth) the *bandage* of a mummy which was preſented to him, and which he cauſed to be opened in the houſe of the Capuchin monks of Cairo, was not only covered from one end to the other with hieroglyphical figures; but "they alſo found certain unknown characters written from the right hand towards the left, and forming a kind of verſes. Theſe, he ſuppoſed, contained the eulogium of the perſon whoſe this body was, written in the language uſed in Egypt in the time in which ſhe lived. Some part of this writing was afterwards copied out by an engraver in France, and theſe papers were ſent to the virtuoſi throughout Europe, that, if poſſible, they might decypher them, but in vain."

Now, might not a copy of the law of Moſes, written after this manner, have laſted 830 years? Is it unnatural to imagine that Moſes, who was learned in all the arts of Egypt, wrote after this manner *on linen?* and doth not this ſuppoſition perfectly well agree with the accounts we have of the *form* of their books; their being *rolls*; their being *eaſily cut in pieces with a knife*, and liable to be burned? The old Jewiſh books therefore might indeed be written on *other materials*; but theſe conſiderations are ſufficient to engage us to think, that their being written upon *parchment* is not ſo indubitable as the before-mentioned learned writer ſuppoſes.

The moſt conſiderable arguments brought by Dr. Prideaux, are quotations from Diodorus Siculus and Herodotus, which give an account of the writing on *ſkins* by the old Perſians and Romans long before the time of Eumenes; and yet it is ſurpriſing that he ſhould ſo confidently preſume that thoſe ſkins muſt of courſe be dreſſed like parchment. It is evident that they muſt have been prepared in a much more rude manner, and muſt have been very unlike the *parchment* of which, we are aſſured, Eumenes was the inventor; and which, if found out before, would have rendered the want of the Egyptian *papyrus* no inconvenience to that prince. Such ſkins might do for records, and ſome occaſional writings, but would have been by no means agreeable for books. Is it not then, upon the whole, moſt natural to ſuppoſe that the ancient Jews wrote on *linen*, as the Egyptians did?

And if ſo, *ink*, *paint*, or ſomething of that kind, muſt have been made uſe of; whereof accordingly we read, Jer. xxxvi. 18. But their *pens* muſt have been very different from ours; accordingly the word which is uſed for a *pen*, Judg. v. 14. [*They that handle the* PEN *of the writer*], ſignifies *a ſceptre*, *rod*, or *branch* of a tree; and conſequently may be thought to have much more nearly reſembled the modern pens of Perſia, which are *canes* or *reeds*,—their paper not bearing ſuch pens as ours,—than the *quills* we make uſe of. See Olearius, p. 857. and Rawolff in Ray's collection of travels, p. 87. The other word, which we tranſlate a *pen*, ſeems preciſely to ſignify a thing with which they lay on colours; and conſequently is equally applicable to a *quill*, a *pencil*, or a *reed*. It is the uſing the other word in poetry, which explains the nature of their pens, of which we might otherwiſe have been ignorant; the proper word for them not at all determining their nature. St. John evidently ſuppoſes *paintings*, or *drawings*, in that volume which he ſaw while *in the viſions of God* in Patmos, which was *ſealed with ſeven ſeals*. The firſt figure being that of *a man on a white horſe, with a bow in his hand*, &c. Rev. vi. We are uſed to expect *copper-plates* in our printed books, but, it may be, never thought of *drawings* in a *manuſcript*. The eaſtern manuſcripts however are not without theſe ornaments. Thus *Olearius*, p. 636. deſcribing the library belonging to the famous ſepulchre of Schich Sefi, ſays that the manuſcripts are all extremely well written, beautifully bound, and thoſe of hiſtory illuſtrated with many *repreſentations in miniature*.

The *more ancient* books of the Eaſt are alſo found to be beautified in this manner. Dr. Pocock ſpeaks of two manuſcripts of the pentateuch, one in the monaſtery of Patmos, the other belonging to the biſhop of Smyrna, adorned with *ſeveral paintings*, well executed for the time; one of which is ſuppoſed to be above *nine hundred years old*. Such a ſort of book, it ſhould ſeem, was that which St. John ſaw in viſion.

Of the coffins anciently uſed, and the method of embalming amongſt the Egyptians and Jews; with ſome remarks on the ſepulture of our Lord.

THE ſepulchral honours paid to the manes of departed friends in ancient times, demand attention, and are extremely curious. Their being *put into a coffin* has been particularly conſidered as a mark of diſtinction. With us the pooreſt people have their coffins. If the relations cannot afford them, the pariſh is at the expence. On the contrary, in the eaſt, they are not at all made uſe of in our times: Turks and Chriſtians, as Thevenot aſſures us, agree in this. The ancient Jews ſeem to have buried their dead in the ſame manner; neither was the body of our Lord, it ſhould ſeem, put into a *coffin*; nor that of Eliſha, 2 Kings xiii. 21. whoſe bones were touched by the corpſe that was let down a *little after* into his ſepulchre. However, that they were anciently made uſe of in Egypt, all agree; and antique *coffins of ſtone* and *ſycamore-wood* are ſtill to be ſeen in that country, not to mention thoſe ſaid to be made of a kind of paſteboard; formed by folding and glewing cloth together a great many times, curiouſly plaiſtered, and then painted with hieroglyphics. Its being an ancient Egyptian cuſtom, and not practiſed in the neighbouring countries, were, doubtleſs, the cauſe that the ſacred hiſtorian expreſsly obſerves of Joſeph, that he was not only *embalmed*, but that he was *put into a coffin too*; Gen. l. 26. both being managements peculiar, in a manner, to the Egyptians.

Biſhop Patrick, in his commentary on this paſſage, takes notice of theſe Egyptian *coffins* of *ſycamore-wood* and of *paſteboard*, but he doth not mention the contrary uſage in the neighbouring countries, which was requiſite, one might ſuppoſe, in order fully to illuſtrate the place: but even this, perhaps, would not have conveyed the whole idea of the ſacred author. Maillet apprehends, that all were not incloſed in coffins, who were laid in the Egyptian repoſitories of the dead, but that it was an honour appropriated to perſons of figure; for, after having given an account of ſeveral niches found in thoſe chambers of death, he adds, (Lett. vii. p. 281.), "But it muſt not be imagined that the bodies depoſited in theſe gloomy apartments were *all* incloſed in *cheſts*, and placed in niches. The greateſt part were ſimply embalmed and ſwathed, after that manner which every one hath ſome notion of; after which they laid them one by the ſide of another without any ceremony. Some were even put into theſe tombs without any embalming at all; or ſuch a ſlight one, that there remains nothing of them in the linen in which they were wrapped, but the bones, and thoſe half rotten. It is probable that each conſiderable family had one of theſe burial-places to themſelves; that the niches were deſigned for the bodies of the heads of the family, and that thoſe of their domeſtics and ſlaves had no other care taken of them, than the laying them on the ground, after having been embalmed, or even without that; which, without doubt, was alſo all that was done, even to the heads of families of leſs diſtinction." After this he gives an account of a way of burial, practiſed anciently in that country, which had been but late diſcovered, and which conſiſted in placing the bodies, after they were ſwathed up, on a layer of charcoal, and covering them with a mat, under a depth of ſand of ſeven or eight feet.

That *coffins* then were not univerſally uſed in Egypt, is undoubted from theſe accounts, and, probably, they were only perſons of diſtinction who were buried in them. It is alſo reaſonable to believe, that in times ſo remote as thoſe of Joſeph, they might be much leſs common than afterwards, and, conſequently, that Joſeph's being put into a coffin in Egypt might be mentioned with a deſign to expreſs the great honours which the Egyptians did him in death, as well as in life, being interred after the moſt ſumptuous manner of the Egyptians, *embalmed*, and *put in a coffin*. Agreeably to this the Septuagint verſion, which was made for Egyptians, ſeems to repreſent coffins as a mark of grandeur, Job xxi. 32.

It is no objection to this account that the widow of Nain's ſon is repreſented as carried forth to be buried in a Σορος, [*ſoros*], or *on a bier*; for the preſent inhabitants of the Levant, who are well known to lay their dead bodies in the earth unincloſed, carry them frequently out to burial in a kind of coffin. So Dr. Ruſſel in particular deſcribes the *bier* uſed for the Turks at Aleppo, as a kind of *coffin*, *ſin*, much in the form of ours, only that the lid riſes with a ledge in the middle. Chriſtians, indeed, as he tells us, are carried to the grave on an *open bier* * ; but as the moſt common kind of bier there very much reſembles our coffins, that uſed by the people of Nain might very poſſibly be of the ſame kind; in which caſe the word Σοϱος was very proper.

If the uſe of a *coffin* in burial was doing a particular honour to the dead, the *embalming* their bodies certainly was. The late Dr. Ward, in the diſſertations publiſhed ſoon after his death, ſuppoſes the Jewiſh method of embalming to have been very different from the Egyptian, and that this is evident from ſeveral paſſages of the New Teſtament; but inſtead of the Egyptian *embowelling*, he preſumes that the Jews contented themſelves with an external unction; and that, inſtead of myrrh and caſſia, they made uſe of myrrh and aloes; to which he adds a conjecture that St. John might mention the circumſtance of our Lord's embalming, the better to obviate the falſe report which then prevailed among the Jews, that the body of our Lord had been ſtolen away in the night by his diſciples; for the linen, he ſuppoſes, could not have been taken from the body and head, in the manner in which it was found in the ſepulchre, on account of its clinging ſo faſt from the viſcous nature of theſe drugs, had they been ſo fooliſh as to attempt it.

The modern eaſtern method of applying odours to the dead, certainly differs from that which was anciently made uſe of in that country. The preſent way in Egypt, according to Maillet †, is to waſh the body divers times with roſe-water, which, he elſewhere obſerves, is there much more fragrant than with us: they afterwards perfume it with incenſe, aloes, and a quantity of other odours, of which they are by no means ſparing: and then they bury the body in a winding-ſheet, made partly of ſilk, and partly of cotton, and moiſtened, as is ſuppoſed, with ſome ſweet ſcented water, or liquid perfume, though Maillet only uſes the ſimple term *moiſtened*; this they cover with another cloth of unmixed cotton, to which they add one of the richeſt ſuits of cloaths of the deceaſed. The expence, he ſays, on theſe occaſions, is very great, though nothing like what the genuine embalming coſt in former times.

The modern Egyptian way of *embalming* then, if it may be called by that name, differs very much from the ancient. Whether the Jewiſh method in the time of our Lord, differed *as much*, or how far, is not ſo well known. To paſs by the difference which Dr. Ward has remarked betwixt the drugs, (the Egyptians uſing myrrh and caſſia, and the Jews myrrh and aloes), which might be only in appearance, ſince more than two ſorts might be uſed by both nations, though theſe only happened to be diſtinctly mentioned; it doth not appear ſo plain to me as to the Doctor, that the Jews were not wont to *embowel* their dead in embalming. Their hope of a reſurrection did not *neceſſarily* prevent this: and as all other nations ſeem to have embalmed exactly according to the Egyptian manner, the ſame cauſes, which induced them to do ſo, probably occaſioned the Jews not to vary from them in this reſpect. Thus the accurate editor of the ruins of Palmyra (p. 22.) tells us, they diſcovered that the inhabitants of that city uſed to embalm their dead, and that upon comparing the linen, the manner of ſwathing, the balſam, and other parts of the mummies of Egypt, (in which country they had been a few months before), with thoſe of Palmyra, they found their method of embalming exactly the ſame. *Zenobia*, who had her ſeat of government in Palmyra, was, as this writer obſerves, a native of Egypt, but then he originally remarks that theſe bodies were embalmed before her time. Thus that paſſage which the Doctor cites from Tacitus concerning Poppæa, the wife of Nero, ſuppoſes, that it was the common ancient cuſtom to fill the body with drugs, and not merely apply them externally: "*Corpus* non igni abolitum, *ut* Romanus mos; *ſed regum exterorum conſuetudine* differtum *odoribus conditur*;" that is, "Her body was not conſumed by fire, according to the Roman manner, but was buried, after having been ſtuffed with odours, after the manner of foreign princes;" not, it ſeems, merely of the Egyptians, but of thoſe who practiſed burying in general.

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* See Dr. Ruſſel's natural hiſtory of Aleppo, p. 115, 130.

† Letter X. p. 88.

It doth not however follow from hence that our Lord was embowelled; though St. John ſays, he was buried *with ſpices, as the manner of the Jews was to bury*; for theſe words do not neceſſarily ſignify, that all was done that was wont to be done in thoſe caſes among the Jews. The contrary appears to be *fact*, from the farther preparations made by the women, who, it is to be ſuppoſed, were not unacquainted with what had been done, though Dr. Ward preſumes the contrary, ſince St. Luke expreſsly tells us, that *the women who came with him from Galilee, followed after, and beheld the ſepulchre, and how the body was laid.*

If this indeed be admitted, the Doctor's thought concerning the difficulty of taking off the bandages, beſmeared with very glutinous drugs, will appear to be ill founded; for in that caſe the women could have done nothing more as to the embalming him. That conjecture indeed ſeems to have made all the impreſſion upon the Doctor's mind, which it might be expected the force of novelty would give it: but as aloes and myrrh do not appear to have that glutinous quality which the Doctor ſuppoſed; ſo a much more obvious account may be given of St. John's making mention of a circumſtance, about which the other evangeliſts are ſilent. He appears to have publiſhed his hiſtory for the uſe of perſons leſs acquainted with the cuſtoms of the Eaſt, than thoſe for whoſe information the others more immediately wrote. The Doctor himſelf has remarked in his thirty-ſecond diſſertation, that, in giving an account of the death of our Lord, St. John has reckoned the hours after the manner of the Romans; whereas the other evangeliſts ſpeak according to the Jewiſh method of computation: the ſame reaſon that induced him to do that, naturally led him to ſay to thoſe who were wont to *burn their dead*, that our Lord was *buried with ſpices*, which was, in general, the Jewiſh method of diſpoſing of their dead; which he might very well do, though the ſtraitneſs of the time did occaſion ſome deviation from what they commonly practiſed.

This ſhortneſs of the time, we may believe, prevented them alſo from ſwathing him with that *accuracy* and *length of bandage* which they would otherwiſe have uſed. The *Egyptians*, we are told, have uſed above a thouſand ells of filleting about a body, beſides what was wrapped about the head. Thevenot informs us, that he found it the caſe with the mummy which he examined. See his travels, part I. p. 137. The *Jews*, it is reaſonable to believe, ſwathed them in ſometing of the ſame manner, which could not have been nicely performed in ſuch a hurry as the diſciples were then in.

What Joſeph and Nicodemus did with the mixture of myrrh and aloes, doth not appear. Dr. Lardner, in his treatiſe on the credibility of the goſpel-hiſtory *, ſuppoſes that they might poſſibly form a bed of ſpices. But with reſpect to the *quantity*,— which, he tells us, (from Biſhop Kidder), a modern Jew hath made an objection againſt the hiſtory of the New Teſtament, affirming, that it was enough for two hundred dead bodies; which is ſaying in other words, that half a pound of theſe drugs is ſufficient to embalm a ſingle body:— reſpecting this, I would obſerve, that our Engliſh ſurgeons require a much larger quantity of drugs for embalming; and, in a receipt which the writer of theſe remarks hath ſeen of a very eminent one, the weight of the drugs employed, is above one third of the weight of thoſe which Nicodemus brought. Much leſs indeed would be wanted, where the body is not embowelled; but even the *cerate*, or drugs uſed externally in our embalming, is found to be one third of the weight of the myrrh and aloes brought for embalming our Lord. However, be this as it may, ſince, from what Joſephus obſerves of the funeral of Ariſtobulus, the laſt of the high prieſts of the Maccabees, it appears, that "the larger the quantity of the ſpices uſed in their interments, the greater honour was thought to be done to the dead †;" we may hence eaſily account for the quantity which Nicodemus brought in general, though we may not be able to tell, with the preciſion that could be wiſhed, how it was diſpoſed of. Dr. Lardner does not appear to have mentioned this paſſage; but it entirely anſwers the objection of this modern Jew.

The antiquity and duty of ſaying grace before and after meat, conſidered.

WE find in various parts of ſacred ſcripture, an expreſs and poſitive precept, which, it is to be feared, is not ſo much, or ſo univerſally underſtood, or ſo ſeriouſly and devoutly practiſed, as it ought. This is "the imploring from God a bleſſing upon the good creatures which he ſends us to our tables, and returning him our ſolemn thanks after our repaſt; commonly called, *ſaying grace.*" God be bleſſed, we know the world abounds with ſober and pious examples of the conſtant obſervation of this reaſonable duty. Indeed the moral reaſon of it is very plain and obvious to any one who believes a providence. But the abſolute and poſitive nature of the commands reſpecting it, is ſtill more coercive, ſo as to imply a very hainous ſin of omiſſion, if it be neglected; this we apprehend will evidently appear from a few conſiderations; and therefore it ſhall be our endeavour to ſhew, that the act of *ſaying grace*, both before and after meat, is a ſpecial duty, which not only the Chriſtian, but the Heathen world alſo, ſuppoſed incumbent on them, partly by the light of nature, but more expreſsly, and in a ſtronger manner, by the ſeveral injunctions ſcattered up and down in the ſacred code.—We will firſt ſpeak of the *Heathens.*

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* Book i. chap. viii. ſect. 17. † See his Antiquities, l. 15.

I. Athenæus tells us, in his *Deipnoſoph.* lib. ii. that in the famous regulation made by Amphictyon, king of Athens, with reſpect to the uſe of wine, both in ſacrifices, and at home, he required that the name of JUPITER THE SUSTAINER ſhould be decently and reverently pronounced. The ſame writer, in lib. iv. p. 149. quotes Hermeias, an author extant in his time, who informs us of a people in Egypt, inhabitants of the city of Naucratis, whoſe cuſtom it was, on certain occaſions, after they had placed themſelves in the uſual poſture of eating at the table, to riſe again, and kneel; when the prieſt, or precentor of the ſolemnity, began to chant a *grace*, according to a ſtated form amongſt them; and when that was over, they joined in the meal, in a ſolemn ſacrificial manner. Heliodorus, if we miſtake not, has a paſſage in his *Æthiopics*, to the ſame purpoſe, that it was the cuſtom of the Egyptian philoſophers to pour out libations and put up ejaculations before they ſat down to meals. Porphyry, in his treatiſe *De abſtin.* lib. iv. p. 408. gives a great character of the Samnean gymnoſophiſts in Egypt, for the ſtrictneſs of their life: as one article in their favour, he obſerves, that at the ſounding of a bell before their meals, which conſiſted only of rice, bread, fruits, and herbs, they went to prayers; which ended, and not before, the bell ſounded again, and they ſat down to eating. In general, doubtleſs, this was a religious uſage or rite amongſt the ancient Greeks, and derived from yet older ages, if a perſon of ſuch eminence in learning and integrity as Clement of Alexandria, rightly informs us; who mentions, that thoſe people, when they met together to refreſh themſelves with the juice of the grape, ſung a piece of muſic, in imitation of the Hebrews pſalms, which they called a ſcholion. Livy, lib. xxxix. ſpeaks of it as a ſettled cuſtom amongſt the old Romans, that they offered ſacrifice and prayer to the gods, at their meals and compotations. But one of the fulleſt teſtimonies to our purpoſe is given by Quintilian, *Declam.* 301. *Adiſti menſam*, ſays he, *ad quam cum venire cœpimus, Deos invocamus*; "We approached the table [at ſupper together], and then invoked the gods."

The Jeſuit Trigautius, in his very elegant and inſtructive narrative of the Chriſtian expedition of their miſſionaries into *China*, book i. p. 69. gives this account of the people there, in the particular now under conſideration. "Before they place themſelves for partaking of an entertainment, the perſon who makes it, ſets a veſſel, either of gold, or ſilver, or marble, or ſome ſuch valuable material, in a charger full of wine, which he holds with both his hands, and then makes a low bow to the perſon of chief quality or character at the table. Then, from the hall or dining-room, he goes into the porch or entry, where he again makes a very low bow, and, turning his face to the ſouth, pours out this wine upon the ground, as a thankful oblation to the Lord of heaven. After this, repeating his reverential obeiſance, he returns into the hall, &c."

The *Turks* pray for a bleſſing on their meat; and many more inſtances might be produced of infidels, who have conſtantly obſerved the like cuſtom, in ſome way or another. But it would take up too much of the reader's time, and this department of our book, to enlarge further on this head.

II. The fact, therefore, with reſpect to the heathen world, being thus evident; we proceed to the ſentiments and behaviour of the *Jews* in this particular. Their celebrated hiſtorian *Joſephus*, giving a detail of the rites and cuſtoms of the *Eſſenes*, who were confeſſedly the ſtricteſt and moſt pious profeſſors of the Jewiſh religion, has this remarkable paſſage, to the preſent purpoſe: "The prieſt," ſays he, "begs a bleſſing before they preſume to take any nouriſhment; and it is looked upon as a great ſin to take or taſte before." Then follows the thankſgiving before meat; and "when the meal," proceeds he, "is over, the prieſt prays again; and the company with him bleſs and praiſe God as their preſerver, and the donor of their life and nouriſhment."

Philo, in his book *De vita contemplativa*, gives an account of a body of men and women ſtricter than even the *Eſſenes* themſelves. He diſtinguiſhes them by no particular name, though his relation is very accurate and circumſtantial; namely, that on certain ſpecial occaſions, before "they took their meals, they placed themſelves in a decent and proper order; when, lifting up their hands and eyes to heaven, they prayed to God, that he would be pleaſed to be propitious to them in the uſe of thoſe his good creatures."

From the Hebrew ritual it appears, that the Jews had their hymns and pſalms of thankſgiving not only after eating their paſſover, but on a variety of other occaſions, at and after meals, and even between their ſeveral courſes and diſhes; as when the beſt of their wine was brought upon the table, or their aromatic confections, or the fruit of the garden, &c. On the day of the paſſover was ſung

Pſalm cxiv. *When Iſrael came out of Egypt*, &c.

Ariſtæus has a paſſage full on the preſent ſubject. "Moſes," ſays he, "*commands, that when the Jews are going to eat or drink, the company ſhould immediately join in ſacrifice or prayer.*" Where Rabbi Eleazar (upon that author) met with this ſentence, has been controverted. But ſuppoſing it not to be found *in ſcriptis*, it is ſufficient for us to know that the Jews did conſtantly practiſe this cuſtom, upon the foundation of an ancient and general tradition and uſage. That the prophet Daniel gave thanks after meat, is evident from the Apocryphal book concerning *Bel and the dragon*, where ver. 38. 39. we find, that *Daniel ſaid, Thou haſt remembered me*, O *God! neither haſt thou forſaken them who ſeek thee, and love thee. So Daniel aroſe, and did eat.* Of this text Prudentius takes notice in Cathemirin. hymn iv.

His ſumptis Danielis excitavit
In cœlum faciem, ciboque fortis,
Amen reddidit, allelujah dixit.

The much-belov'd took the repaſt,
And up to heav'n his eyes he caſt;
By which refreſh'd, he ſung aloud,
Amen, and hallelujah to his God.

Where, by the way, it may be obſerved, that the poet is a little miſtaken, in making the prophet give thanks after meat; whereas, according to the text, he did it before: that, however, does not at all impair the weight and authority of ſo memorable an inſtance.

We come, in the next place, to the great example of all, that of our bleſſed Saviour, which alſo, at the ſame time, fully confirms the practice of the Jews as here aſſerted. Thoſe words in his own divine form of prayer, *Give us this day our daily bread*, very manifeſtly imply the requeſting a benediction upon our victuals. We alſo read in the evangeliſts, that, after eating the paſſover, himſelf and his diſciples *ſung an hymn*, Matth. xxvi. 30. Mark xiv. 26. Learned men have thought this hymn to have been ſome ſtated or cuſtomary form in uſe among the Jews; and that there was ſuch a one, we do indeed find by their rabbis; and it is certainly very probable Others more particularly inform us, that it was part of the book of pſalms, namely, from Pſalm cxiii. *Praiſe ye the Lord, oh ye ſervants of the Lord!* &c. to Pſalm cxix. *Bleſſed are the undefiled*, &c. But the length of ſuch a ſervice ſeems to render this ſomewhat improbable. However that be, the Jews are ſaid to have moreover their *Zemiroth*, verſes of ſongs of thankſgiving, unto this day. Again, this laſt ſupper of our Lord was truly a moſt high and peculiar occaſion of giving praiſe, when Chriſt our paſſover was going to be ſacrificed for us; and therefore, perhaps, may be looked upon as only a ſingular and extraordinary one. But that *ſaying of grace* was the conſtant uſage of our Lord himſelf, will evidently appear from the three other inſtances of his ſo doing, recorded by the evangeliſts. 1ſt, Before he wrought that ſtupendous miracle of multiplying the five barley loaves, and two ſmall fiſhes; *Jeſus took the loaves, and when he had given thanks*, &c. John vi. 11.

Luke ix. 16. 2dly, when he wrought the ſame immenſe multiplication in the miracle of the ſeven loaves and the few little fiſhes, then he alſo *gave thanks*, Matth. xv. 36. Mark viii. 6. reſpecting which Theophylact obſerves in his commentary, Αναϐλεϖει εις τον ȣρανον, &c. "He turns his eyes up to heaven, and bleſſes the loaves; perhaps to give the multitude a convincing reaſon to believe [when, immediately after this, they ſhould ſee ſuch an aſtoniſhing miracle wrought, and receive the benefit thereof] that he did not preach or act in oppoſition to God, but that he came down from his Father which is in heaven. At the ſame time he gives us a plain admonition, that as ſoon as we come to a table of refreſhment, we ſhould firſt give thanks, and then eat." 3dly, when he ſupped with the two diſciples at Emmaus, *he took bread, and bleſſed it*, Luke xxiv. 30. And it muſt be allowed to be very probable, that at the conſecration of the elements in the inſtitution of the bleſſed euchariſt, he uſed ſome one or other of the forms then commonly approved among the Jews; when he bleſſed the bread, i. e. before the eating of the Paſchal lamb, and gave thanks over the cup, after ſupper was ended. See Matth. xxvi. 26. Mark xiv. 23. Luke xxii. 17. 20.

III. That this was a rite univerſally obſerved among the very firſt *Chriſtians*, we cannot doubt when we turn to the following texts. In Acts xxvii. 35. we read that St. Paul, *when he had ſpoken, took bread, and gave thanks to God, in the preſence of them all; and when he had broken it, began to eat.* Some have underſtood this of an euchariſtic benediction. But they certainly muſt be miſtaken, unleſs we take it for granted, that the centurion and the ſoldiers, with the reſt of the crew in the ſhip, were at that time *Chriſtians*, which cannot be ſuppoſed; for it follows, ver. 36. 37. *Then were they all of good cheer*, and they *alſo took ſome meat; and we were* all *in the ſhip, two hundred threeſcore and ſixteen ſouls.* Beſides, thoſe words of St. Paul, in ver. 23. *There ſtood by me this night the angel of God, whoſe I am, and whom I ſerve*, do plainly ſhew, that excepting the other priſoners, who perhaps might be Chriſtians, they were probably ſtrangers to St. Paul's character, or however not profeſſors of his religion.

We have alſo not only the pious example, but the expreſs command of the ſame apoſtle, that *whether we eat or drink, or whatſoever we do, we ſhould do all to the glory of God*, 1 Cor. x. 31. And again, *Whatſoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jeſus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him*, Col. iii. 17. Theſe two texts, thus placed together, amount to a full and evident precept for the practice now under conſideration; as is obvious at firſt view to every reader. See alſo Epheſ. v. 19. 20. But St. Paul has even yet more explicitly and ſtrongly delivered himſelf on this head, 1 Tim. iv. 4. 5. where he obſerves, that *every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refuſed, if it be received with thankſgiving; for* that *it is ſanctified by the word of God* [*], *and prayer.*

And now, to deſcend from the

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[*] A late learned writer is of opinion that *the word of God* here means the name of the ever-bleſſed SON; in ſome expreſſion acknowledging and requeſting his mediation, as in thoſe uſual words, *through Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord.*

deportment and doctrine of our bleſſed Saviour and his diſciples, to the rule of the holy fathers conformable to it: their writings abound with precepts and exhortations to the ſame purpoſe. We ſhall only quote ſome of them; as, to introduce them all, would be only to tire the reader. Firſt then, in the ſeventh book of the Clementine Conſtitutions, c. 49, an exact and pious form is preſcribed in theſe words: "Bleſſed art thou, O Lord! who nouriſheſt me from my youth up, until now; who giveſt food to all fleſh; that having always all ſufficiency of ſtrength, we may abound unto every good work, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord; to whom be glory, and honour, and dominion, O Lord, for ever and ever. Amen."

St. Chryſoſtom, in his fifty-ſixth homily on St. Matthew, recites this benediction *verbatim*, adding thereto the few following lines, which we do not find in the *Conſtitutions*, "Glory be to thee, O Lord; glory be to thee, O holy One; glory be to thee, O King; for that thou haſt given us a plentiful refreſhment and comfort. O fill us, we beſeech thee, with thy Holy Spirit, that we may be found acceptable and unabaſhed in thy preſence, when the time cometh in which thou wilt render to every man according to his works." He aſſures us that this form was in conſtant uſe: he calls it, *that ſacred and divine hymn or ſong*, and recommends it as a moſt admirable compoſition; *πάντα μεν ȣν αξιον θαυμασαι τον υμνον τελον* †. We meet with it alſo in the horology of the Greek church.

There is another primitive *grace* in Origen on Job. l. iii. p. 270, which runs thus: *Qui das eſcam omni carni, da etiam nobis*, &c. "Thou, who giveſt food to all fleſh, grant unto us thy bleſſing upon the food we are now going to take, if with ſincerity and faith we thus declare unto thee: *Lord! thou haſt told us, that if we drink any deadly thing, it ſhall not hurt us* ‡, *provided we call upon thy name*: Do thou therefore, O Lord of might and glory, turn away from us whatever is, or may be, of noxious quality or operation, both from ourſelves and our repaſt; for unleſs thy mercy preſerveth us, how is it poſſible for us to be ſafe from ſuch and ſo many dangers in the taking of our meat and drink, which inviſibly and unforeſeen are lurking in the diſh, like ſo many unwholeſome and venomous animals?"

We meet with an elegant and expreſs atteſtation to the truth of our ſubject in Tertullian's noble apology, c. 39. *Non prius diſcumbitur, quam oratio ad Deum prægustetur*: "We do not allow ourſelves to taſte a morſel, until God has had the firſt fruit of our prayers." And ſurely it will not be unacceptable to our religious readers, to refreſh their minds with the ſpiritual entertainment given by this venerable father, in his beautiful and affecting deſcription of the method which the primitive Chriſtians obſerved at ordinary meals; *Editur quantum eſurientes capiunt*, &c. "They eat as much as juſt ſuffices the preſent occaſion: they drink as much as is exactly commenſurate to the rules and reſtrictions of modeſty and chaſtity. They take no more either of meat or drink than men ſhould venture to do, who know themſelves to lie under an obligation to worſhip God, even at midnight; and their converſation very ſtrictly ſuits itſelf to a perpetual and firm perſuaſion, that God hears all that they ſay. After waſhing their hands, when the candles or tapers are brought in, every one in order is deſired to ſing a ſong of praiſe and honour to God, either out of the Holy Scriptures, or of his own compoſing. And this is a teſt, whether he has been drinking more than he ſhould do, or not. Laſtly follows *prayer* or *grace after meat*, and ſo they ſeparate."

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† See more of it in the admirable original, or the Engliſh tranſlation, too long to be given here.

‡ Mark xvi. 18.

In that glorious character which the hiſtorian Sozomen gives us of the great and good emperor Theodoſius *, there is a remarkable paſſage: Συ ω κρατιστε, τον εγκρατη λογισμον αντιλλαξας τη ραστωνη, &c. "Your imperial majeſty, who have wedded temperance, and rejected luxury and indolence, may juſtly, by yourſelf, as well as others, be deemed not only an emperor over your ſubjects, but equally ſuch over your own paſſions and appetites."—— "I am told, plain and ſimple diet is what your majeſty always chuſes; and that, conſtantly, with ſending up bleſſings to the Lord and giver of all things." It ſeems the perſons of the higheſt quality, in thoſe happier days, did not uſe at any time to forget their obligation to, and dependence upon, his Providence, for every particle of meat, which came to their tables.

Much more might be alleged and urged from antiquity, on the ſubject before us; but the above may abundantly ſuffice. It may be proper, however, juſt to obſerve, that even the vileſt of the ancient heretics themſelves had, or at leaſt pretended to have a very ſerious notion of the duty in queſtion.

Having thus fully traced the antiquity of this cuſtom, and ſhewn how widely it had diffuſed itſelf in the world; it now remains to improve the diſquiſition, by a few natural obſervations.

And, firſt, we remark, that the diſcharge of this duty puts us in mind of the fall of our firſt parents, and the unhappy conſequences of it entailed upon us; and in particular of our common unworthineſs of the benefits ſo graciouſly conferred upon them, and in their perſons deſigned to, and deſcended upon us all. If we attend, we ſhall find there is a manifeſt antitheſis in this particular between the firſt and the ſecond Adam. The firſt, by eating, loſt God's bleſſing upon the fruits of the ground; in oppoſition to whom, the ſecond takes the loaves in his hand, bleſſes, and breaks, and commands his diſciples to diſtribute the pieces amongſt the multitude. See Matt. xiv. 19.

2dly, Our ſolemn invocation of a bleſſing from heaven on the meat ſet before us, may very naturally put us in remembrance of the hope and expectation we indulge of eating the ſpiritual bread in the kingdom of heaven, Luke xiv. John vi.

3dly, Forms of devotions, before and after meat, when the family, or neighbours are met together at the ſame table, do not a little conduce to the duties and intereſts of charity and friendſhip; for then we pray for a bleſſing in common upon the whole company; which implies a good will in them one to another; a concord and harmony, as Chriſtians joined together in the ſame faith and communion. St. Chryſoſtom, in the homily before cited, remarks very piouſly, that by ſuch benediction Chriſtians mutually excite in their ſouls a generous and hearty charity and love.

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* See the preface or dedication to b. i. p. 395.

4thly, As prayer and praiſe are acts which we know are well pleaſing to God; ſo it adds pleaſure (a religious pleaſure, which every good man finds to be moſt grateful) to the meal or banquet, in which we participate. Piety communicates a rich reliſh to every repaſt. The immediate conſciouſneſs of it doubles the comfort and hilarity of an entertainment, and keeps us at the ſame time within due bounds.

5thly, And to conclude; tho' very far from giving credit to legendary tales reſpecting miraculous benedictions or puniſhments; the former, as attending the ſtrict obſervance; the latter, as a conſequence of the neglect and contempt of this duty; which, therefore, are deemed unworthy of mention; yet reaſon and revelation warrant the remark, that as we are to believe that prayer in general will bring down bleſſings upon us from the hand of the Almighty; ſo theſe acts of devotion, before and after our bodily refreſhment, are moſt likely to derive a ſpecial wholeſomeneſs and nutritive quality upon our meat and drink. *Pulſe* and *water*, under the bleſſing of God, may prove as ſalutary and ſuſtentatious as the moſt *regal* and *luxurious dainties*; and *better*, aſſuredly, is a *dinner of herbs* to the body, where the ſincere love of God reigns in the heart, *than a ſtalled ox*, or any the moſt voluptuous fare, while unſanctified by gratitude, devotion, and praiſe, to the beneficent donor of all we enjoy, Dan. i. 14—17. Prov. xv. 17.

PROJECTS.

THE following curious particulars are taken from the Commercium Philoſophico-technicum ; *or, the Philoſophical Commerce of Arts of Doctor Lewis. A moſt valuable work lately publiſhed.*

Of black paint with water, and of the valuable black called Indian ink.

" AN opake deep black for water colours is made by grinding ivory black with gum-water, or with the liquid which ſettles from whites of eggs, after they have been beaten up and ſuffered to ſtand a little. Some uſe gum-water and the white of eggs together; and report, that a ſmall addition of the latter makes the mixture flow more freely from the pencil, and improves its gloſſineſs.

" It may be obſerved, that tho' ivory-black makes the deepeſt colour in water as well as in oil painting, yet it is not always, on this account, to be preferred, in either kind, to the other black pigments. A deep, jet-black colour is ſeldom wanted in painting : and in the lighter ſhades, whether obtained by diluting the black with white bodies, or by applying it thin on a white ground, the particular beauty of ivory-black is in a great meaſure loſt : the ſame intentions may be anſwered by pigments of leſs price, and more eaſily procurable.

" A valuable black for water colours is brought from China and the Eaſt Indies, ſometimes in large rolls, more commonly in ſmall quadrangular cakes, generally marked with Chineſe characters. By dipping the end of one of the cakes in a little water, and rubbing it about on the bottom or ſides of the veſſel, a part of its ſubſtance is taken up by the water, which may thus be readily tinged to any ſhade of black or grey, from ſuch as will juſt colour paper, to a full black. The compoſition of this Indian ink has not hitherto, ſo far as I can learn, been revealed ; and I therefore made ſome experiments with a view to diſcover it.

" Though the Indian ink is readily diffuſed through water, it is not truly diſſolved : when the liquid is ſuffered to ſtand for ſome time, the black matter ſettles to the bottom in a muddy form, leaving the water on the top colourleſs ; in the ſame manner as the common black pigments ſettle from diluted gum-water. The ink, kept moiſt, in warm weather, becomes in a few days putrid, like the fluid or ſoft parts of animals ; as does likewiſe the clear water, after the black matter has ſettled and ſeparated from it. The Indian ink appears therefore to contain an animal ſubſtance ſoluble in water ; and to conſiſt of a black powder mixed with ſome animal glue. For the greater certainty, in regard to this conglutinating ingredient, I boiled one of the China cakes in ſeveral freſh portions of water, that all its ſoluble parts might be extracted, ed, and having filtered the liquors through paper, ſet them to evaporate in a ſtone baſon; they ſmelt like glue, and left a very conſiderable quantity of a tenacious ſubſtance, which could not be perceived to differ in any reſpect from common glue.

"Being thus convinced of the compoſition of the maſs, I tried to imitate it, by mixing ſome of the lamp-black, which I had myſelf prepared from oil, with as much melted glue as gave it ſufficient tenacity for being formed into cakes. The cakes, when dry, anſwered fully as well as the genuine Indian ink, in regard both to the colour, and the freedom and ſmoothneſs of working. Ivory black and other charcoal blacks, levigated to a great degree of fineneſs, which requires no ſmall pains, had the ſame effect with the lamp-black; but, in the ſtate in which ivory black is commonly ſold, it proved much too gritty, and ſeparated too haſtily from the water."

The concluſions from theſe experiments we find confirmed by Du Halde, in his hiſtory of China. He gives three receipts for the preparation of Indian ink, two from Chineſe books, and the third communicated by a native to one of the miſſionaries. The colouring-matter in all theſe receipts is lamp-black, and in one of them there is added a quantity of horſe-cheſnut, burnt till the ſmoke ceaſes: the conglutinating ingredient, in one, is a thin ſize of neats leather; in another, a ſolution of gum tragacanth; and in the third, a mixture of ſize with a decoction of certain vegetables to us unknown. —In the appendix to this volume, Dr. Lewis obſerves, that the gum tracaganth, here mentioned, is not the conglutinating matter in any of the ſamples of Indian ink which he has examined; that the vegetable decoctions can be of no uſe where ſize is employed, unleſs to ſcent the compoſition; and that the receipt, of lamp-black and a thin ſize of neats leather, is the very compoſition pointed out by his experiments.

Of compoſitions for marking ſheep.

GReat quantities of wool are annually made unſerviceable by the pitch and tar, with which the farmer marks his ſheep: theſe, as they conſiderably increaſe the weight of the fleece at a trifling expence, are not laid on with a ſparing hand. It is a matter of importance therefore to the woollen manufactory, and was warmly recommended to our author by the late Dr. Hales, to go through a ſet of experiments in order to diſcover an innocent compoſition for this purpoſe. The requiſite qualities of ſuch a compoſition are, that it be cheap, and that the colour be ſtrong and laſting, ſo as to bear the changes of weather, and other injuries for a due length of time, and not to damage the wool.—The ill qualities of pitch and tar may be corrected by mixing with them ſoap, or ſize; reſins, likewiſe oils or fats, may be joined with the colouring matters for this uſe, and may, by the ſame additions, be corrected.—On theſe principles many trials were made, but with little ſucceſs; for the unctuous and reſinous materials, with the advantage which they received from ſoap or ſize, of being eaſily waſhed out from the wool, received alſo the diſadvantage of being ſoon waſhed out by the weather.

"It was next conſidered," ſays Dr. Lewis, "that as wool has always a natural greaſineſs, which the workmen waſh out with ſtale urine, ſoap, or lye, as deſcribed in the ſequel of this hiſtory, the common animal fats might probably be diſcharged from it by the ſame means, ſo as not to ſtand in need of thoſe ingredients, from which the foregoing compoſitions had contracted the imperfection of being too eaſily diſchargeable. Accordingly I melted ſome tallow; and ſtirred it into ſo much charcoal, in fine powder, as made it of a full black colour, and of a thick conſiſtence. This mixture, eaſily procurable and at ſmall expence, being applied warm with a marking iron on pieces of flannel, quickly fixed or hardened, bore moderate rubbing, reſiſted the ſun and rain, and yet could be waſhed out freely with ſoap, or lye, or ſtale urine.

"Though the mixture of tallow and charcoal-powder was found ſufficiently durable when applied as above upon pieces of flannel, it occurred, that, nevertheleſs, it might, by the repeated attritions to which it is expoſed on the body of the animal, be in danger of being rubbed off too ſoon. If we could add to the compoſition a little pitch or tar, we ſhould effectually ſecure againſt any inconveniency of this kind, and it was apprehended that theſe ingredients might here be added with ſafety; for being perfectly diſſolved by the tallow, it might be preſumed that they would waſh out along with it from the wool. Thus we ſee ſtains of tar got out from cloaths by means of oil, which diſſolving the tar, the whole compound is then diſcharged by the ſame detergents that oil itſelf would be. I therefore melted ſome tallow, with an eighth, with a ſixth, and with a fourth of its weight of tar, and having thickened the mixtures with charcoal powder, ſpread them while hot upon pieces of flannel. None of the compoſitions could be diſcharged by any rubbing or waſhing with water. By ſoap they were all waſhed out completely; that which had the ſmalleſt proportion of tar, eaſily enough; that which had the largeſt proportion, difficultly. If therefore it ſhould be feared, that the tallow would fail in point of durability or adheſiveneſs, which, however, I do not apprehend that it will, it is plain, that as much as can be deſired of this quality may be communicated, without damaging the wool, by a proper addition of the ſubſtances commonly made uſe of."

Of compoſitions for preſerving wood, &c.

THE beſt preparation for coating or painting wood does not, in all caſes, contribute to its preſervation; for if the wood be not thoroughly dry, eſpecially thoſe kinds of wood, the juices of which are not oily or reſinous, the coating confines the watery ſap, and haſtens the corruption; but where the wood is properly dried, theſe compoſitions have their uſe.—Pitch and tar make the baſis of theſe compoſitions; and the point to be gained, is to unite with theſe ſuch a ſubſtance as will prevent their melting and running in the heat of the ſun. Different powders, aſhes, ochres, and other mineral pigments, have been tried, but without anſwering the purpoſe ſo well as could be wiſhed. Two compoſitions likewiſe, recommended in the Swediſh Tranſactions, were examined by our author; but he gives the preference to the following compoſition: the fineſt coloured pieces of pitcoal are to be ground to an impalpable powder, and to be added to the melted tar in ſuch a proportion, as to be freely ſpread with the bruſh while warm.—The following curious anecdote is related by Dr. Lewis.

"The mixture of tar and lamp-black is found the moſt effectual preſervative for the maſts and yards of ſhips. Such parts of the maſt, as the ſliding up and down of the ſails requires to be only greaſed, and thoſe which are covered with turpentine or reſin mixed with tallow or oil, generally contract large rents, while the parts coated with tar and lamp-black remain perfectly ſound. I have been favoured by a gentleman on board a veſſel in the Eaſt Indies, with an account of a violent thunder-ſtorm, by which the main-maſt was greatly damaged, and the effects of which on the different parts of the maſt were pretty remarkable. All the parts which were greaſed, or covered with turpentine, were burſt in pieces: thoſe above, between, and below the greaſed parts, as alſo the yard-arms, the round top, or ſcaffolding, &c. coated with tar and lamp-black, remained all unhurt.

Of amber varniſhes for Papier Mache, &c.

THE cuttings of white or brown paper, boiled in water and beaten in a mortar, till they are reduced into a kind of paſte, and then boiled with a ſolution of gum-arabic or ſize, form the *papier mache*. From this are made a great variety of toys, &c. by preſſing it while moiſt into oiled moulds.—A black varniſh, hard, durable, and gloſſy, for coating theſe toys, &c. is thus prepared *:— 'Some colophony, or turpentine boiled down till it becomes black and friable, is melted in a glazed earthen veſſel, and thrice as much amber in fine powder ſprinkled in by degrees, with the addition of a little ſpirit or oil of turpentine now and then: when the amber is melted, ſprinkle in the ſame quantity of ſarcocolla, continuing to ſtir them, and to add more ſpirit of turpentine, till the whole becomes fluid: then ſtrain out the clear through a coarſe hair-bag, preſſing it gently between hot boards. This varniſh, mixed with ivory-black in fine powder, is applied in a hot room, on the dried paper-paſte, which is then ſet in a gently-heated oven, next day in a hotter oven, and the third day in a very hot one, and let ſtand each time till the oven is grown cold. The paſte thus varniſhed, bears liquors hot or cold.

" A more ſimple amber-varniſh is prepared, by gently melting the amber in a crucible till it becomes black, and then diſſolving this black ſubſtance, firſt reduced to a powder, in linſeed oil, or in a mixture of linſeed-oil and oil of turpentine.—By melting the amber in this proceſs, it ſuffers a decompoſition, its nature is changed, and part of its oily and ſaline matter is expelled. The ſame changes occur in the common diſtillation of this ſubject: and when the diſtillation is not puſhed too far, the ſhining black maſs which remains after the thinner oil and greater part of the ſalt have ariſen, is in ſuch a proportion ſoluble in oils, as to ſupply the common demand of the varniſh-makers.—This decompoſition however, is not neceſſary, as has generally been ſuppoſed, in order to the ſolution: from the curious experiments of Hoffman, Stockar, Zeigler, and others, it appears, that amber may be perfectly diſſolved, in expreſſed oils, in turpentine, and in balſam of copaiba, if it be expoſed to the action of theſe menſtrua in cloſe ſtopt veſſels, and aſſiſted by a due degree of heat.—The ſolution may be more expeditiouſly made, if the fire be ſo ſtrong as to convert part of the oil into elaſtic vapours; care muſt be taken to give ſuch a vent to thoſe vapours, as not to endanger the burſting of the veſſel.

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* Dr. Lewis met with the firſt account of this varniſh, in a pamphlet on Drawing, &c. printed for Mr. Peele in 1732, and ſaid to be taken chiefly from manuſcripts left by Mr. Boyle.

"The ſolution, ſays Dr. Lewis, in rapeſeed-oil, and in oil of almonds, was of a fine yellowiſh colour; in linſeed oil, gold coloured; in oil of poppy ſeeds, yellowiſh red; in oil-olive, of a beautiful red; in oil of nuts, deeper-coloured; and in oil of bays, of a purple red. It is obſervable that this laſt oil, which, of itſelf, in the greateſt common heat of the atmoſphere, proves of a thick butyraceous conſiſtence, continued fluid when the amber was diſſolved in it. The ſolutions made with turpentine, and with balſam of copaiba, were of a deep red colour, and on cooling hardened into a brittle maſs of the ſame colour. All the ſolutions mingled perfectly with ſpirit of turpentine. Thoſe made with the oils of linſeed, bays, poppy-ſeeds, and with nuts, and with balſam of copaiba and turpentine, being diluted with four times their quantity of ſpirit of turpentine, formed hard, tenacious gloſſy varniſhes, which dried ſufficiently quick, and appeared greatly preferable to thoſe made in the common manner, from melted amber.

Of ſealing-wax.

"Black ſealing wax is compoſed of gum-lac *, melted with one half or one third of its weight of ivory-black in fine powder. The inferior ſort of lac, called ſhell-lac, anſwers as well for this uſe as the fineſt. It is cuſtomary to mix with it, for the ordinary kinds of ſealing-wax, a conſiderable proportion as two thirds its weight, of the cheaper reſinous bodies, particularly Venice turpentine, by which the beauty of the maſs is here leſs injured than in the red wax, and of which a ſmall addition is in all caſes expedient, to prevent the compound from being too brittle. The ingredients being melted and well ſtirred together over a moderate fire, the mixture is poured upon an oiled ſtone or iron-plate, and rolled, while ſoft, into ſticks, which afterwards receive their gloſſineſs by being heated till the ſurface begins to ſhine.

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* More properly called *Stick-lac.*——*Lac* is a concrete brittle ſubſtance, ſaid to be collected from certain trees by a winged red inſect, and depoſited either on the branches of the trees or on ſticks fitted in the earth for that purpoſe. When freed from the tinging matter it receives from the young inſects, it is of an intermediate nature between wax and reſins.

The black-figures on the dial-plates of clocks and watches, which look like black enamel, are formed of the finer kind of black ſealing-wax, which is melted into cavities made in the plate, and afterwards poliſhed. Black enamel, or ſtones, are ſometimes imitated in the ſame manner in other works.

The preparation of common writing-ink.

THE iron of green vitriol, united with a peculiar matter extracted from galls and other vegetable aſtringents, forms a compound, which is the baſis of the black colours communicated to a variety of ſubjects. —Hence the preparation of our common black inks. Many of theſe, which at firſt give ſufficient ſtrength of colour, through length of time begin to fade; and at laſt the characters are no longer legible. Unfortunate inſtances of this frequently occur to thoſe who examine old records or other writings of conſiderable antiquity. It is a matter of importance, therefore, to point out a method of preparing an ink, which ſhall at the ſame time give a fulneſs and durability of colour.

It appears from the experiments of our author, that equal parts of vitriol and galls give a blackneſs, to which no addition can be made by a farther increaſe of either; that this colour however is not ſo durable, as where the proportion of galls is greater; and that three parts of galls to one of vitriol, is a proportion which gives a colour at once ſtrong and durable. Galls therefore are the moſt periſhable part of the compoſition, and the decay of inks is frequently owing to a deficiency of this ingredient; this is confirmed by the following obſervation: writings, which have changed to a brown or yellow, recover much of their former blackneſs, by waſhing ſuch writings with an infuſion of galls.

As to the menſtruum by which this colouring matter is to be extracted, diſtilled water, rain, or hard ſpring-water, had all the ſame effects: white wine produces an ink of a deeper black; and vinegar ſtill deeper: proof ſpirit extracted only a reddiſh brown tinge; the vitriol is not ſoluble in this menſtruum, and when it is added to prevent mouldineſs or freezing, it precipitates part of the colouring matter, and makes the ink ſpread and ſink: a decoction of logwood uſed inſtead of water, ſenſibly improved both the beauty and fulneſs of the black, without diſpoſing it to fade.

After the ſeparation of the iron of the vitriol, the acid of vitriol remains united with the menſtruum which was employed to extract the colouring matter; and this diſengaged acid, our author ſuſpects to be a principal cauſe of the change of inks to a ruſty colour: to remedy this, he made a number of experiments, but with little ſucceſs; and concludes with obſerving, that the addition of iron to the ink itſelf after it is made, ſeems to be the moſt probable means of preventing this redundant acid. "Of this" ſays Dr. Lewis, "I have not yet had full experience; but a friend informs me, that he has ſeen writings of more than eighty years ſtanding, which continued of a full black colour, without any tendency to yellow or brown; that the ink was made in the common manner with vitriol and galls, and long kept with pieces of iron in the veſſel.—Gum arabic is added, to ſuſpend more of the colouring matter, to prevent the ſpreading of the ink, to collect a greater body of colour on the ſtroke, and to defend it from the action of the air."

Some account of *A diſquiſition on medicines that diſſolve the ſtone; in which Dr. Chittick's ſecret is conſidered and diſcovered; by Alexander Blackrie.*

ABOUT five years ago, ſays our author, a ſevere fit of the gravel ſupervening upon the return of a painful illneſs to which I have been long ſubject, and by which I was then confined, alarmed me much, as I continued ſeveral days in great agonies and danger.

In conſequence of this unexpected incident, that diſeaſe, which is at leaſt as calamitous as any of the other laſting diſorders that afflict mankind, became ſo much the ſubject of my attention, that I have ever ſince ſpared no pains to obtain the knowledge of every thing recommended to me as remarkably ſerviceable for the cure.

In the courſe of my inquiries, I was told of a medicine, which, for a conſiderable time paſt, has continued in high repute as a powerful lithontriptic; and was informed, that, about five years ago, it was obtruded upon the public as a new diſcovery, and adminiſtered with ſucceſs, at Bath, by the late Dr. Chittick; and, ſince his death, in London and Weſtminſter, by his brother, the preſent Dr. Chittick, who, as his heir, became ſole poſſeſſor of this remedy, and, after his brother's example, makes uſe of every artifice to keep it ſecret.

This exuberance of caution rather excited me to a more diligent ſcrutiny into this medicine; and I had the good fortune to be introduced to ſeveral gentlemen who had taken and were taking it. They allowed me to taſte it, and without reſerve communicated to me what they knew, by which means I became acquainted with the following particulars.

The Doctor orders two pounds of a crag-end of a neck of veal to be boiled in five quarts of water, till they are reduced to three, and each of his patients to ſend him, in a tin-bottle, pad-locked, (to prevent, as he himſelf acknowledges, curious people from prying into his ſecrets), three pints of this broth, free from all fat and other impurities, every day; for the opening of which bottle he keeps one, and the patient another key. This broth he returns with the medicines in it, and directs the whole to be taken in the day, one pint in the morning faſting, by a little at a time, ſo as to be an hour in taking the whole, faſting two hours afterwards; the ſecond pint at noon; and the laſt pint in the evening, in like manner faſting two hours after each.

He alſo directs his patients to eat no ſalt-meat, nor ſo much as ſalt with their meat; no fat of any kind, no butter, no cream, nor any milk, unleſs ſkimmed; no cheeſe, no fiſh, no eggs, no ſauce of any ſort, no tarts, no paſtry, no vegetables, except turnips, potatoes, and boiled onions, and all theſe without ſauce, and at the ſame time directing potatoes to be taken but very ſparingly, and no fruit of any kind.

As to drink, he prohibits all acids, and every think that has the leaſt tendency to acidity, as wine, beer, cyder, perry, and all other fermented liquors. He allows only water with a little brandy in it.

He permits his patients to eat beef, mutton, lamb, veal, ducks, chickens, and rabbits, without any ſauce but their own gravy.

He alſo recommends ſuch exerciſe, and ſuch only, as can be taken without pain.

He tells his patients, that, if they expect benefit from his medicine, they muſt perſevere in the uſe of it, and punctually follow his directions for a conſiderable time, three, four, five, and even ſix months, which if they do, he makes no doubt of their cure; as a proof that his confidence is well founded, he wiſhes every perſon, who applies to him for relief, would be ſearched, that the exiſtence of a ſtone may be aſcertained, before he enters upon his courſe, and ſays, if afterwards, upon repeating the experiment, a ſtone is ſtill found remaining, that he deſires nothing for his pains.

While he is adminiſtering his medicine, he is very aſſiduous in his viſits, and minutely attentive to every thing that occurs. If the patient, at firſt application, labours under any other diſorder, or the paroxyſm of the ſtone is very ſevere, he intermits his practice till the one is removed, and the other abated. And, if any accidental diſorder ſupervenes during the courſe, he ſuſpends the uſe of his medicine till the patient is recovered. Through the whole courſe he mixes more or leſs of it with the broth, as particular conſtitutions and ſymptoms require.

The terms upon which he adminiſters this medicine, are two guineas a-week, during the whole time of the cure, indiſcriminately from rich and poor; for this he gives no credit; if he is not therefore regularly paid at every week's end, he refuſes to medicate the broth. He at the ſame time tells his patients, that he does not look upon this ſum as an equivalent, aſſuring them that the medicine he puts into their broth is dear, and coſts himſelf very near as much; and that he therefore expects a conſiderable premium beſides, for his pains and trouble, after the cure is completed.

When I firſt taſted this medicated broth, what ſtruck me moſt was a ſtrong flavour of tanſy; but, upon carefully taſting it again and again, I at laſt diſcovered, very plainly, the effect of an alkaline matter upon my palate; and immediately ſaid to the patient, 'I believe, Sir, I know the medicine;' and aſked whether he had ever taſted any thing like ſpirit of hart's-horn in it? He anſwered in the affirmative; and moreover ſaid, that, at different times, he could diſtinguiſh this taſte to be more or leſs predominant, and at that very time more perceptible than he ever obſerved it before.

I had afterwards the ſame accounts from others, whoſe broth I taſted; and, although I found the tanſy-flavour in all I ever met with, yet ſeveral perſons informed me, that the broth had ſometimes a flavour of a very different kind. One gentleman in particular told me, that the Doctor himſelf acknowledged to him, that theſe taſtes were given on purpoſe to diſguiſe his medicine.

From this obſervation I concluded, that the ingredient which gave the alkaline taſte was the medicine, and that the tanſy and other flavours were only intended to conceal it; and although I was told, that the Doctor, in diſcourſe with ſeveral of his patients, greatly exclaimed againſt the uſe of alkaline ſalts and ſubſtances, as extremely acrid and highly miſchievous, and complained that he failed of ſucceſs in ſeveral inſtances, only becauſe his patients, previous to his being employed, had burned up their inſides with ſoap-lye, lime-water, and other ſuch-like cauſtic ſtuff: theſe ſpeeches, however, rather confirmed me in my opinion, as I looked upon them to be no other than words of artifice, intended to divert the attention of his patients from that which it was ſo much his intereſt to conceal.

However, to be thoroughly ſatisfied that my conjecture was well-founded, I procured ſufficient quantities of the Doctor's medicated broth to make the following experiments.

I made veal-broth according to the directions; and, after I had given the tanſy flavour, found, that by putting into it, at different trials, various quantities of alkaline fixed ſalts, or their ſolutions and preparations, I could give it a ſimilar, though not quite the ſame taſte; which I imputed to this, that theſe ſalts, by long keeping, were either weaker, or otherwiſe altered from what they were at firſt; for ſuch is the nature of theſe ſalts, that it requires the greateſt care to preſerve them in their pure priſtine alkaline ſtate; as, of all ſubſtances, they are moſt apt to attract and imbibe the moiſture of the air, whereby their alkaline qualities, in which their lithontriptic virtue chiefly conſiſts, are not only greatly impaired, but likewiſe, as the air is known to abound with acid particles, ſo much altered as to become, in a great meaſure, ſalts of an intermediate nature, neither alkaline nor acid, but neutral, as they are termed; ſuch as, for example, is vitriolated tartar.

Being thus ſomewhat diſappointed in my firſt trial, yet I did not deſpair; for, upon recollecting an obſervation of the moſt learned Boerhaave, that by theſe alkaline ſalts, when mixed with quick-lime, a much more intenſe alkaline acrimony is obtained than any one of theſe ſubſtances ſeparately is poſſeſſed of, I therefore reſolved to make the experiment; which moſt effectually anſwered my purpoſe; for, in a ſolution of theſe ſalts, combined with quick-lime, I found the reſemblance ſo exact, that thoſe of the niceſt taſte and ſmell could not diſtinguiſh the Doctor's broth from mine. I have therefore the greateſt reaſon to conclude, that this medicine is a ſolution of alkaline fixed ſalts joined with quick-lime, and therefore in reality no other than ſoap-lye.

I do not wiſh however to reſt my opinion on this ſingle proof, it being ſo eaſy for the Doctor to elude its force, by giving, as he formerly has done, what taſtes he pleaſes to the broth; I ſhall therefore corroborate it by ſuch other evidences as I preſume will eſtabliſh it beyond the danger of confutation.

There is one property peculiar and eſſential to alkaline ſalts and ſubſtances which no art can diſguiſe; this is their changing the fine blue colour of ſyrup of violets to a green, as acids change it to a red; and theſe effects are ſo conſtant, that thereby a certain rule is eſtabliſhed, by which we can judge whether any compoſition is of an alkaline or acid nature.

Knowing therefore that, if Doctor Chittick's broth was medicated with an alkaline ſubſtance, it would make ſyrup of violets green, I made the experiment, and it immediately ſhewed the alkaline property: I repeated it with my broth, and an exact ſimilarity of colour was the iſſue.

I proceeded next to try if the efficacy of my broth, as a menſtruum to diſſolve the ſtone, was likewiſe ſimilar to that of the Doctor's. I therefore took two equal fragments of the ſame calculus, and put one of them into a ſmall quantity of my broth, and the other into an equal quantity of his, and placed them both in an equal degree of heat; the conſequence was, that both were very quickly diſſolved, and both in the ſame ſpace of time.

Having by theſe experiments evidently demonſtrated, not only that my broth is ſimilar to the Doctor's in every ſenſible quality, but likewiſe that its efficacy is equal as a menſtruum for diſſolving a calculus immerſed in it; and, as this exact reſemblance was effected by medicating it with ſoap-lye, the inference then will conſequently be, that the Doctor's broth is medicated with the ſame, it being extremely improbable that different ſubſtances ſhould in ſo many reſpects produce like effects.

As ſoap-lye is not incumbered with oil, to retard its operation, I think that alone ſufficient not only to eſtabliſh it as a more powerful diſſolving menſtruum, but likewiſe to recommend it as a more efficacious medicine; and indeed on the ſame account it may with propriety be eſteemed a lithontriptic *ſolutis principiis*, a phraſe made uſe of by the learned Dr. Huxham, when preferring the antimonial wine to all the other preparations of antimony.

But this is not the only advantage poſſeſſed by ſoap-lye in preference to ſoap, and indeed to any of the alkaline tribe hitherto known. A much leſs quantity will be ſufficient, which, therefore, may be diluted with a proper quantity of any bland vehicle, to prevent the painful irritation in ſwallowing it; and thus the nauſeous and diſagreeable taſte, ſo common to ſuch ſubſtances, will be leſs perceptible; whereas ſoap, either in a liquid or ſolid form, muſt be taken in ſuch large quantities before any benefit can be expected from it, as will in time, even to the moſt reſolute, prove very diſguſtful, if not otherwiſe noxious; for oil, by ſuch long boiling as is neceſſary to make it coaleſce with the other ingredients, and convert it into ſoap, muſt become very rancid and acrid, and therefore on many accounts extremely hurtful.

The medicine, which Dr. Chittick adminiſters, he does not deny that he inherits from his brother, who uſed it before him: to his brother it was given, according to an account ſent me from Ireland, by General Dunbar. I have received the genuine receipt in theſe words:

'Take one tea-ſpoonful of the ſtrongeſt ſoap-lye, mixed in two table-ſpoonfuls of ſweet milk, an hour before breakfaſt, and at going to bed. Before you take the medicine, take a ſup of pure milk, and, immediately after you have ſwallowed the medicine, take another.—If you find this agrees with you for two or three days, you may add half as much more to the doſe.'

This agrees exactly with ſuch information as had been given me before, by another hand.

Having now, concludes our author, brought this valuable ſecret to light, and put into the hands of the low as well as of the high that medicine which I believe to be of the greateſt efficacy againſt the moſt painful of all diſeaſes, I ſit down with the pleaſing reflection, that I have contributed ſomething to human happineſs.

A letter to the Biſhop of Kildare, *from* Thomas Butler, *Eſq; concerning a remedy for the ſtone and gravel.*

THE benefit I received from the Daucus, or Wild Carrot, has been ſo great, that I thought it my duty to mankind to advertiſe its virtues, and the relief I received from it, in the Saliſbury journal, about three years ago; which was crowned with ſuch high ſatisfaction, that I received intelligence, that it had done great cures on ſeveral people who took it purely on the recommendation of my advertiſement.

I had laboured under that painful diſorder, the ſtone in the kidney, at leaſt forty-ſix years, when about four years ſince, or ſomething more, it became ſo painful, that I was under an abſolute neceſſity of quitting my annual journeys into Hants, and ſeek for eaſe by any means I could find it; but all in vain; it grew upon me ſo, that I could not ſit at table to eat my meat but in the greateſt pain; and finding by experience, I could have no more eaſe in a recumbent poſture, I was obliged to lie down where-ever I came, either at home or abroad; and in that poſture I converſed with my friends, and in that poſition eat my dinner daily; and, in ſhort, I was ſtill followed by ſuch continual pain, that I expected I had but a ſhort time to live. I had applied to phyſicians, apothecaries, quacks, and old women, and, conformable to directions, I made uſe of Mrs. Stephens's medicine, and, nauſeous as it was, I took about fourſcore draughts of it, together with a full doſe of the ill-taſted powder, that is a part of the recipe; but all in vain: I could find no relief. In this miſerable condition I recollected I had an Herbal, in which were preſcribed remedies for many diſorders: I providentially looked into it, and found the Wild Carrot ſtrongly recommended by Mr. Boyle. I immediately (it being the 1ſt or 2d of Auguſt) ſent a perſon into the fields to get me the Wild Carrot; which was accordingly done: I made it into a tea, ſweetening it with Liſbon ſugar, and drank about two ordinary teapots full in a day, each pot containing a full half-pint, the one for breakfaſt, the other for ſupper, eating with it as with other tea; and in three days time the pain began to grow weak and die away, and in five days it quite left me, my ſpirits revived, and I was reſtored (I bleſs God) to perfect eaſe. I continued drinking this tea till the 17th of December following, and then idly neglecting it, the diſorder returned; I had a ſhort fit which held me about ſix hours: I had again recourſe to my Wild Carrot, and in a few days got the better of it; ſince which I have enjoyed great eaſe. I cannot ſay that I never felt pain in the kidneys, but this I can aver for truth, that it is never enough to make me cry Oh! and that I think I never enjoyed better health more than I have done for theſe four laſt years. This is the time of the year (Auguſt) when I got it. I will only ſay, (though I know not how to have done with this ſubject, where almoſt a miracle has been wrought in my favour), that it is to be gathered in Auguſt, and dried well in ſome room in the ſhade, and then put aſide in a cloſe bin for uſe. You are only to uſe the heads or ſeeds of it. I take ſix or ſeven heads, and put them into the tea-pot, and then put boiling water upon them, and, after it has ſtood as other common tea, drink it, generally dividing it into two draughts. I forbear all ſalt-meats, (at leaſt ought to do ſo), and ſtrong beer I rigidly refrain from; I drink about two or three glaſſes of wine after dinner, and as much good table-beer as I have an inclination to. I never drink any thing in a morning before or after tea; I drink nothing after tea in an evening. It is ſomething forcing, but not violently, ſo it does not hurt in any kind. You will ſay, perhaps, I am prejudiced in its favour, but of this I am confident, I have enjoyed more eaſe theſe laſt four years than I ever did from the age of fourteen, and I find myſelf in better health to that time. I have not made any bloody, or coffee-ground water, no not once ſince I took the carrot-tea, notwithſtanding I made ſuch, at times, for more than twenty years before.

I am, &c.

Thomas Butler.

A letter from the Rev. the Dean of Kildare.

"SIR,

ON reading Mr. Butler's letter, I, who had been much afflicted with the ſtone, betook myſelf to the drinking the Wild Carrot tea; this was in the month of October laſt; and ſince I have drank it, I have not felt any ſevere pain. I have ſometimes, indeed, uneaſy feelings; but thoſe are the feelings rather of weight than of pain, and generally terminate in my parting with a great deal of looſe gravel, much more than I was formerly uſed to part with. Whether this medicine tends to the diſſolution of a ſtone already concreted, or ſerves only to prevent a further concretion, I cannot ſay. It is no ſmall happineſs, that whatever its manner of operation may be, I have ever ſince I drank it, been free from any violent pain: how long I ſhall continue ſo, God only knows.

Bath,
Dec. 24. 1764. I am, &c.
PHILIP FLETCHER."

To make Daucus *or* Daucus Ale.

Take of the Daucus ſeed, nine ounces, raiſins of the ſun eighteen ounces; put them into a bag, and hang in a veſſel of ſix gallons of good ale, after it is worked; and when fine, after eight days, drink three pints a-day.

A method to make fruit and flowers grow in winter; alſo of preſerving fruit and flowers the whole year.

TAKE up trees by the roots in the ſpring, juſt as they put forth their buds, preſerving ſome of their own earth about the roots; ſet them ſtanding upright in a cellar until Michaelmas; then put them into veſſels with an addition of more earth, and bring them into a ſtove, taking care to moiſten the earth every morning with rain-water, in a quart of which you muſt diſſolve the bigneſs of a walnut of ſal ammoniac; and about Lent fruit will appear.

As to flowers, take good earthen pots, and therein ſow your ſeed at Michaelmas, watering in the ſame manner with the like water, and by Chriſtmas you will have flowers, ſuch as tulips, lilies, &c.

This and the other may be done in a good warm kitchen; and ſuch days as the ſun ſhines, you may ſet them forth for a few hours.

Take ſalt-petre one pound, bole ammoniac two pounds, ordinary clean ſand three pounds; mix all together, and obſerve this proportion in other quantities: then in dry weather take fruit of any ſort that is not fully ripe, each with its ſtalk; put them one by one into an open glaſs, till it be full, and then cover it with an oily cloth cloſe tied down, then in a dry cellar put each of theſe glaſſes, four fingers under ground, and ſo as that quite round each glaſs, and above and below, there remain two fingers thick of the ſaid mixture.

Flowers alſo may be uſed in the ſame manner.

An excellent receipt for preventing the flies damaging the ſeeding leaves of turnips, cabbages, ſavoys, cole, weld, flax, and many other vegetables, for leſs than ſix-pence an acre charge.

MIX one ounce of flour of brimſtone with three pounds of turnip ſeed daily, for three days ſucceſſively, in an earthen glazed pot, and keep it covered cloſe, ſtirring all together well at each freſh addition, that the ſeed may be the more tainted by the ſulphur; then ſow it as uſual on one acre of ground, and let the weather come wet or dry, it will keep the fly off till the third or fourth ſeedling leaf is formed, and by this time they will all be ſomewhat bitteriſh, and conſequently very much out of danger of this little black flying inſect, which, in ſummer-time of the year, may be ſometimes ſeen in ſwarms on the wing near the ground, ſearching for and ſettling on freſh bites, till they ruin thouſands of acres in ſome ſeaſons, by lying and reſiding under the little clods of earth all night, and during the day following.

To fatten Horſes in a little time.

AN expeditious method of fattening horſes is one of the greateſt arts our dealers have, and indeed one of the greateſt niceties of the whole management of that creature. Many methods have been preſcribed, but the following ſeems moſt to be depended on: take elecampane, cumin-ſeed, tamariſk, and aniſeed, of each two ounces; common groundſel, one handful. Boil all theſe very well, with two handfuls of garlic ſcraped and cleanſed, in a gallon of good ale; ſtrain the liquor well off, and give the horſe a quart of it every morning made hot; keep him warm after it. After he has taken this for four or five mornings, he may be turned out to graſs, or kept in the houſe, as the ſeaſon will permit. But whenever provender is given him, a quantity of a powder is to be prepared of equal parts of cumin-ſeeds and elecampane, and give him half an ounce of it every time, ſprinkling it in by degrees, as he eats, that he may not nauſeate the whole.

If this method does not ſucceed in a ſhort time, then take two ſpoonfuls of diapente; brew it in a pint of ſweet wine, and give it the horſe for three mornings. This will take off any inward ſickneſs, and make the other things take effect. After this, feed him with good provender three times a-day, that is, after his watering in the morning, after his watering in the evening, and at nine o'clock at night. If he does not eat the provender well and freely, it muſt be changed for ſome other kind.

If all this does not ſucceed, let the horſe be blooded; and then take half a buſhel of coarſe barley-meal, put it into a pail full of water, and ſtir the whole together very well; then let it ſettle by ſtanding. Pour off the clear liquor into another veſſel, and let him drink it for his common drink, and eat the remainder which falls to the bottom of the pail. If he refuſe to eat this alone, there may be ſome bran mixed among it. This ſhould be given him three times a-day, morning, noon, and night. If he does not rightly take to the meal with the bran, ſome oats muſt be mixed with it, and this will readily bring him to feed on it. But, which ever way is uſed, they muſt be by degrees diminiſhed in quantity, till at length he is brought to eat the meal alone; for that is the thing that muſt fatten him up. Care muſt be taken that the barley is ground freſh every day, as it is uſed, for it quickly grows ſour; and, when this has once been the caſe with one parcel, no art will ever bring the horſe to touch any of it afterwards. Scarce any horſe but will be well fattened by keeping him to this diet for about 20 days. Barley ground in this manner cools and purges the creature; but the greateſt efficacy, as to the fattening him, lies in the water, which by this management takes up all the rich part of the barley into itſelf. When the horſe grows luſty on this diet, it muſt be taken from him by degrees, giving him at firſt oats once, and barley-meal twice a-day; and then oats twice, and the barley-meal once, till he is perfectly weaned from it. In the mean time, he muſt have good hay, and he muſt not be rid; only it will be proper to walk him gently about an hour or two in the heat of the day. If it be found that the horſe wants a good ſmart purging during the time of his continuing in the barley-diet, the beſt time to give it him is after the firſt eight days, and the following is a very proper ſort of phyſic: Take of the fineſt aloes one ounce, agaric in powder half an ounce, and powder of florentine orris one ounce. Let all theſe be mixed together, and put into a quart of milk warm from the cow. This will work very briſkly; and, after it is over, the uſual diet is to be continued. If horſes of value were to be kept to this diet once a-year, it would make them leſs hot and dry, and not ſubject to many diſeaſes which they are troubled with at preſent, and would be particularly uſeful after campaigns and long journeys. If the horſe loſes his appetite by this diet, it will be proper to tie a chewing-ball to his bit, renewing it ſo often, till at length he begins to feed heartily on the barley; for theſe balls at once reſtore appetite, and are themſelves of a fattening nature.

A proceſs for ſeparating the gold and ſilver from lace, without burning it.

CUT the lace in pieces, and (having ſeparated the thread from it by which it was ſewed to the garment) tie it up in a linen-cloth, and boil it in ſoap-lyes, diluted with water, till you perceive it is diminiſhed in bulk, which will take up but a little time, unleſs the quantity of lace be very conſiderable. Then take out the cloth, and waſh it ſeveral times in cold water, ſqueezing it pretty hard with your foot, or beating it with a mallet, to clear it of the ſoap-lye; then untie the cloth, and you will have the metallic part of the lace pure, and no where altered in colour, or diminiſhed in weight.

This method is abundantly more convenient and leſs troubleſome than the common way of burning; and as a ſmall quantity of the lye will be ſufficient, the expence will be trifling, eſpecially as the ſame lye may be uſed ſeveral times if cleared of the ſilky calcination. It may done in either an iron or copper veſſel.

The lye may be had at the ſoap-boilers, or it may be made of pearl-aſh and quick-lime boiled together in a ſufficient quantity of water.

The reaſon of this ſudden change in the lace will be evident to thoſe who are acquainted with chemiſtry; for ſilk, on which all our laces are wove, is an animal ſubſtance, and all animal ſubſtances are ſoluble in alkalies, eſpecially when rendered more cauſtic by the addition of quick-lime, but the linen you tie it in being a vegetable, will remain unaltered.

The famous American receipt for the rheumatiſm.

TAKE of garlic two cloves, of gum ammoniac one drachm; blend them by bruiſing together;

make them into two or three boluſſes, with fair water, and ſwallow them one at night, and one in the morning. Drink, while taking this recipe, ſaſſafras tea, made very ſtrong, ſo as to have the teapot filled with chips. This is generally found to baniſh the rheumatiſm, and even contractions of the joints, in a few times taking. It is very famous in America, and an hundred pounds have been given for the recipe.

A remedy recommended for the gout.

IF the gout is fixed in the feet, or only in the toes, (with or without ſwelling), let a large poultice of bread and milk, well ſoftened with *ung. ex. alth.* be laid on a thick piece of flannel, and applied as warm as can eaſily be borne to the parts affected, and ſufficiently large to extend two or three inches higher: over this apply one or two pieces of flannel, that the poultice may be kept as warm as poſſible, which is to be renewed every ſix or eight hours, till the pain is entirely gone. On taking off one poultice, another ought to be in readineſs, and great care taken to keep the parts warm before a fire, while cleaning from the remains of the firſt. If the gout is floating about the body, and making any attempts on the head and ſtomach, nothing will bring it ſo effectually to the feet, and attract the morbific matter through the pores, as this method carefully managed. I have mentioned ſix or eight hours for the continuation of the poultice, but it is abſolutely neceſſary to renew it as ſoon as ever it begins to turn hard, or the patient feels a ſenſe of cold. This method ought to be perſevered in for two or three days after the pain is entirely gone, and when the poultice is left off, the parts to be twice or thrice a-day gently rubbed with warm flannel, and kept very warm for ſome time longer, leaving off the additional covering by degrees, according as every perſon's own prudence will naturally direct them.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Reflections on the general principles of war; and on the compoſition and characters of the different armies in Europe. By a general officer, who ſerved ſeveral campaigns in the Auſtrian army.

IT is univerſally agreed upon, that no art or ſcience is more difficult, than that of war; yet, by an unaccountable contradiction of the human mind, thoſe who embrace this profeſſion, take little or no pains to ſtudy it. They ſeem to think, that the knowledge of a few inſignificant and uſeleſs trifles conſtitutes a great officer. This opinion is ſo general, that little or nothing elſe is taught at preſent in any army whatever. The continual changes and variety of motions, evolutions, &c. which the ſoldiers are taught, prove evidently, they are founded on mere caprice. This art, like all others, is founded on certain and fixed principles, which are by their nature invariable; the application of them only can be varied; but they are in themſelves conſtant. This difficult ſcience may, I think, be divided into two parts; one mechanical, and may be taught by precepts. The other has no name, nor can it be defined or taught. It conſiſts in a juſt application of the principles and precepts of war, in all the numberleſs circumſtances and ſituations which occur; no rule, no ſtudy and application, however aſſiduous, no experience, however long, can teach this part: it is the effect of genius alone. As to the firſt, it may be reduced to mathematical principles; its object is to prepare the materials, which form an army, for all the different operations which may occur: genius muſt apply them according to the ground, number, ſpecies, and quality of the troops, which admit of infinite combinations. In this art, as in poetry and eloquence, there are many who can trace the rules by which a poem, or an oration, ſhould be compoſed, and even compoſe, according to the exacteſt rules; but for want of that enthuſiaſtic and divine fire, their productions are languid and inſipid. So in our profeſſion, many are to be found, who know every precept of it by heart; but alas! when called upon to apply them, are immediately at a ſtand. They then recall their rules, and want to make every thing, the rivers, woods, ravins, mountains, &c. &c. ſubſervient to them; whereas their precepts ſhould, on the contrary, be ſubject to theſe, which are the only rules, the only guide we ought to follow; whatever manœuvre is not formed on theſe, is abſurd and ridiculous. Theſe form the great book of war; and who canot read it, muſt for ever be content with the title of a brave ſoldier, and never aſpire to that of a great general.

The firſt object of the mechanical part, is to form the ſoldier, relative to the uſe to be made of him, and to provide him with thoſe inſtruments of his profeſſion, which are of moſt general uſe, becauſe he cannot be loaded with many of different kinds; and that he be inſtructed relative to the actions he is to perform, and nothing more. This is ſo evident, and conformable to reaſon, that I will preſume to eſtabliſh, as the firſt laws, or principles of the art of war, what is already admitted in every other: 1. *That a ſoldier be clothed and armed relative to the action he is to perform*: 2. *That he be taught nothing but what is of uſe to him, in the different ſituations which can occur, before the enemy*: 3. *That he be taught every thing that is abſolutely neceſſary for him to know, in every caſe that may happen.* Many will exclaim againſt theſe propoſitions, particularly thoſe whoſe whole ſtudy has been applied to learn the numberleſs and inſignificant trifles, with which all the armies in Europe abound, and whoſe only ſcience is reduced to adjuſt a hat, a button, &c. and ſuch other important matters, in which the merit of an officer entirely conſiſts, according to their opinion of military deſerts. They attribute the glorious victories of the King of Pruſſia to theſe, and the like puerilities; and have therefore, with great care and diligence, even with a degree of madneſs, introduced the Pruſſian exerciſe into all the troops of Europe; nothing but Pruſſian will go down. Short cloaths, little hats, tight breeches, high-heeled ſhoes, and an infinite number of uſeleſs motions in the exerciſe and evolutions, have been introduced, without any other reaſon than their being Pruſſian; as if really theſe things could poſſibly contribute to gain one battle, make a fine march or manœuvre, carry on the operations of a ſiege, chuſe a fine camp or poſition, &c. It is impoſſible, one would think, that men can be ſo blind, as not to perceive, that what makes the object of their ſtudy and veneration, has, in fact, no kind of connection with, or influence on the events of war; yet are they ſo infatuated with them, that they judge of every man as he appears to be expert in them, and eſteem the reſt of mankind ignorant, and worthy their contempt: but as, in my turn, I have no great regard for men who are attached to ſuch trifles, I ſhall be very indifferent as to the opinion they may be pleaſed to form of me, and of my productions.

If the form of dreſs now in uſe among the ſoldiers be examined by our canon, it will be found, I think, very unfit for the purpoſe it is made for. Can any thing be more troubleſome and uſeleſs than the hat? It anſwers no one end. The face is expoſed to the ſun, the neck and ſhoulders to the cold and rain, which, in a very little time, ſends numbers of the poor men to the hoſpitals.

The coat and waiſtcoat are equally uſeleſs, becauſe they leave the body totally expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, and being tight, hinder the men from moving with eaſe and facility.

To theſe inconveniencies, which ſend every campaign, particularly if carried on in the winter, at leaſt one fourth of the army into their grave, may be added, that if it rains for any conſiderable time, the ſoldier can with difficulty make uſe of his arms, and ſometimes, in preparing them, he loſes the happy and deciſive moment. I would therefore recommend it to thoſe who have it in their power, to invent ſome better form of dreſs, as well out of humanity, as for the ſervice of their country, which is connected with theſe things much more than is generally imagined.

As to the arms made uſe of, the gun is, no doubt, the beſt that has been invented for the infantry, being of more general uſe than any other. It were to be wiſhed, that it was lengthened two feet, including the bayonet; which, it is thought, may be done without any ſenſible inconvenience to the ſoldier. If it was conſtructed ſo as to be loaded at the breech, and the centre of gravity thrown further back, near the lock, it would not be ſo top-heavy as at preſent, and would be much more advantageous in action. M. Saxe invented one of this kind, which he gave to his regiment of Uhlans; but it had many inconveniencies, which may be eaſily remedied. This ſpecies of guns will be particularly uſeful to the cavalry. The infantry ſhould have caſks and cuiraſſes, made of ſtrong leather, which would laſt for ever, and defend them effectually againſt the ſabre and bayonet, and even againſt balls, at a certain diſtance. The French have offered a great premium to any one who will prepare leather ſo as to reſiſt the effect of fire-arms. Notwithſtanding the uſe of lances be exploded, I confeſs, I think it a very uſeful arm on many occaſions; and particularly in the attack and defence of retrenchments, and againſt cavalry; wherefore I would not have it entirely neglected. If what is commonly called Tactick, or the formation of battalions, was founded on other principles, which poſſibly my be done with advantage, the lance might be employed with great ſucceſs,

According to our ſecond canon or principle, the whole exerciſe of the firelock muſt be reduced to ſix or eight articles at moſt; becauſe it can be demonſtrated, that, in all the different caſes which occur before the enemy, the ſoldier can want no more.

The third principle is very extenſive, and comprehends all that can be taught in the art of war. I ſhall indicate thoſe objects which ſhould moſt immediately engage the attention of thoſe who profeſs it.

Of all the mechanical parts of war, none is more eſſential than that of *marching*. It may be juſtly called the *key* which leads to all the ſublime motions of an army; for they depend entirely on this point. A man can be attacked in four different ways; in the front, on both flanks, and in the rear: but he can defend himſelf and annoy the enemy, only when placed with his face towards him. It follows, that the general object of marching is reduced to three points only, to march forwards, and on both ſides; becauſe it is impoſſible to do it for any time backwards, and by that means face the enemy where-ever he preſents himſelf. The different ſteps to be made uſe of are three; ſlow, faſt, and oblique, which may be called traverſing. The firſt is proper in advancing, when at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy, and when the ground is unequal, that the line may not be broke, and a regular fire kept up without intermiſſion. The ſecond is chiefly neceſſary, when you want to anticipate the enemy in occupying ſome poſt, in paſſing a defile; and above all, in attacking a retrenchment, to avoid being a long while expoſed to the fire of the artillery, and ſmall arms; and laſtly, when you come near the enemy. Then you muſt advance with haſty ſteps and bayonets fixed, and throw yourſelves on them with vigour and vivacity.

The third ſtep is of infinite conſequence, both in the infantry and cavalry. Columns may be opened, and formed into lines, and *vice verſa*, lines into columns, by this kind of ſtep, in a leſſer ſpace, and conſequently in leſs time, than by any other method whatever. In coming out of a defile, you may inſtantly form the line without preſenting the flank to the enemy; which muſt happen, if you do it as the Pruſſians, by a converſion on either flank, in order to give room to thoſe who follow to form upon. The line may be formed, though ever ſo near the enemy, with ſafety, becauſe you face him, and can with eaſe and ſafety protect and cover the motions of the troops, while they are coming out of the defiles and forming. The ſame thing may be equally executed, when a column is to be formed, in order to advance or retire: which is a point of infinite conſequence, and ſhould be eſtabliſhed as an axiom, That no manœuvre whatever be executed, eſpecially when near the enemy, unleſs it be protected by ſome diviſion of the troops. It is in the human heart to fear the dangers we do not ſee, and for which we are not prepared, more than thoſe we ſee, which is the caſe of all converſions; the ſoldier does not ſee the enemy, and by preſenting his flank is deprived of all means of defence. *No movement therefore ought to be made near the enemy by converſion,* excepting only to form the line on either flank, ſhould they be attacked. As to the different evolutions now practiſed, I ſhall not here examine them; but will eſtabliſh as a rule, that muſt be generally obſerved, and by which alone it is poſſible to compare one evolution with another, and judge of their propriety,

That evolution is beſt, which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the leaſt ſpace, and conſequently in the leaſt time poſſible. There is ſcarce any figure, geometrical or ungeometrical, which our modern tacticians have not introduced into the armies, without ever conſidering how far ſuch forms were uſeful in practice. It is very poſſible to point out all the caſes that may occur in war, as to the manner of fighting, which muſt finally be reduced to that in columns, or in lines; conſequently, that form or figure is beſt, which is moſt calculated for offence and defence, marching in all kind of ground, and may be ſooneſt changed into a line or column, as the caſe may require. It is a general opinion, founded on the practice of all the troops in Europe, that a column cannot march without taking up twice the ground it occupied while ſtanding, becauſe the laſt man cannot move till the firſt has advanced the length of the whole column. This is, no doubt, true in practice, and Marſhal Saxe thought it irremediable without the *tact*: nothing, however, is ſo eaſy to be remedied, nor deſerves it more; becauſe, as we have already ſaid, marching is the moſt important point in all the military art.

A man poſted in a line occupies nearly two feet, from one elbow to another, and not quite one foot from front to rear; that is, a man is not quite one foot thick; conſequently, when the lines make a motion to the right or left, the diſtance between each man is above a foot; which is augmented by near two more, if they all begin the march with the ſame foot: ſo that all the difficulty conſiſts, in making the men march with the ſame foot, and keep time conſtantly; which is eaſily done, if the ſpecies of ſtep you would have them march, is marked by the drum, or any other inſtrument. This is often neceſſary after paſſing defiles, and when they march in irregular and unequal ground, which is apt to throw them in confuſion. The article of marching is ſo eſſential, that it requires and deſerves the greateſt care and attention: it may be aſſerted, that the army which marches beſt muſt, if the reſt is equal, in the end prevail. If what I here propoſe, and what is actually executed by the Portugueſe army with great preciſion, be once taught, ſo that ſeveral regiments formed in one column can practiſe it, an army of forty battalions, for example, will make a given march in leſs than half the time which they now require, as may be demonſtrated.

Our author then criticiſes on the different kind of firings made uſe of, which he ſays are for the moſt part dangerous or impracticable; and makes many curious obſervations upon all the evolutions made, or that ſhould be made in action. He next enlarges upon the ſcience of encamping, the theory of marching, the uſe of artillery, &c. In which we doubt not but the military gentlemen will find many things very well worth their notice; but as they are too long, and it would be beyond our purpoſe to inſert them, ſhall proceed to his obſervations upon the military talents of the different nations in Europe.

Next to the local geography of a country, the natural hiſtory and political conſtitution of it is an object that deſerves the utmoſt attention: the quantity and quality of its productions, ſoil, climate, food, and form of government; becauſe on theſe the phyſical and moral qualities of the inhabitants entirely depend. Thoſe who inhabit the plains, and rich countries, are generally effeminate and bad ſoldiers, impatient under the leaſt fatigue, are ſoon ſick, require too much food, and are leſs active than thoſe of the mountains, and in every reſpect inferior to them. What did not the poor highlanders do? what did they not ſuffer? they will live where an Engliſhman, though animated with equal courage and love of glory, will periſh; merely from the difference of their ſituations before they become ſoldiers. The Croats in the Empreſs's ſervice ſeldom or ever camp, and are expoſed to all the inclemency of the weather; yet, in proportion, much fewer of them die than among the reſt of the troops; which can be attributed only to the difference of the countries from whence they come. The inhabitants of great towns are ſtill worſe than thoſe of the plains, being long enervated with vice, and its conſequences, they are unable to ſupport any fatigue; and moreover, too talkative ever to form a good and obedient ſoldier. The form of government produces no leſs variety in the characters of men than the phyſical qualities of the country.

The ſubjects of a deſpotic prince being from their birth taught obedience and ſubordination, two eſſential qualities to form a good ſoldier, if not entirely alienated and weakened by oppreſſion and poverty, are preferable to thoſe republics, unleſs theſe are animated by the enthuſiaſtic fire of liberty; of which they are very ſuſceptible, if conducted by an able hand, and become invincible: but if deſtitute of this principle, they make but indifferent ſoldiers; becauſe their pretenſions to liberty claſh continually with that blind ſubordination, which conſtitutes the very foundation of a good army.

As the ſubjects of a deſpote cannot poſſibly be animated with a paſſion for liberty, that can raiſe any degree of enthuſiaſm, their leaders muſt endeavour to ſubſtitute that of religion, which is ſuperior to the other. When theſe two principles are united, as in ſome of the Grecian and Roman republics, the ſoldier is invincible. If we conſider the force they have on the human heart, and how eaſily raiſed, we muſt be ſurpriſed to ſee the generals of our age neglect them entirely: this proves they want the moſt infallible and moſt ſublime art of conducting mankind. There is another ſpecies of enthuſiaſm, much weaker than the former, and may be rather called a ſtrong paſſion, whoſe object is the love of glory and riches; both theſe principles are ingrafted in the human heart, and if cultivated with care, will produce wonderful effects, eſpecially among the officers, who by their ſituation have the means of enjoying the fruits of them. Theſe principles are to be found chiefly among the ſubjects of a mixt and monarchical government, where glory and riches are attended with a real ſuperiority and diſtinction.

From theſe moral and phyſical principles are formed national characters, whoſe influence is ſeen, more or leſs, in every army, as it is more or leſs ſubject to military diſcipline. If this is ſtrong, and founded only on the principle of fear, it deſtroys national characters, and does not ſubſtitute any thing that is equivalent to it. Diſcipline ſhould be founded on national characters, and both are improved by it: but as thoſe who have the formation and conduct of armies, ſeem wholly unacquainted with human nature in general, and with its various modifications, according to the difference of countries and government, they find themſelves incapable to form a code of military laws, founded on national characters; and are therefore forced to deſtroy theſe, and eſtabliſh it on the weak, uncertain, and ſlaviſh principle of fear; which has rendered our armies much inferior to thoſe of the ancients, as appears evident from the hiſtory of mankind.

The French are gay, light, and lively, governed rather by an immediate and tranſitory impulſe, than by any principle of reaſon, or ſentiment: their ſenſations, from the nature of their climate, are very delicate; and therefore objects make a very ſtrong impreſſion, but momentary; becauſe a new object producing a new impreſſion, effaces the former. From whence follows that they are impetuous and dangerous in their attacks; all the animal ſpirits ſeem united, and produce a ſort of furious convulſion, and give them a more than ordinary degree of vigour for that inſtant; but it exhauſts the whole frame: the inſtant following they appear languid and weak, and changed into other men. To this national character may be added, that their armies are recruited from the claſs of men that inhabit the towns, who, of all others, are the leaſt proper for ſoldiers, being vain, impatient, talkative, and effeminate: they advance as aſſured of victory, having a great opinion of themſelves, and contempt of others; but if repulſed, their ſpirits are exhauſted, ſhame ſucceeds, and humbles them to ſuch a degree, that they are not eaſily prevailed upon to renew the attack; and as their vanity will never let them confeſs they are in the wrong, they throw the fault on their leaders, become mutinous, and deſert. Wherefore it ſhould be a maxim, in making war againſt the French, to keep them continually in motion, eſpecially in bad weather, always attack them, never permit them to follow their own diſpoſitions, force them to obſerve yours; their impatience will ſoon reduce them to commit ſome capital error: if their leader is wiſe and prudent, and refuſes to comply with their unreaſonable requeſts, they will treat him with contempt, grow turbulent, and deſert.

The preſent miniſtry endeavour to introduce the German diſcipline among them, without conſidering the difference there is between their national characters; and I doubt whether it will produce the effects they expect from it: nature muſt be improved, not annihilated.

The Auſtrian army is compoſed chiefly out of the claſs of labourers, vaſſals of the great lords; they are obedient and patient, and bear without a murmur the greateſt hardſhips; and though their religion does not riſe to any degree of enthuſiaſm, probably for want of being excited by an able leader, yet it keeps them ſober, and free from vice: objects muſt ſtrike hard to make any ſenſible impreſſion, which once received laſts long, becauſe not eaſily effaced. By education and temper, little diſpoſed to reaſon about cauſes and events; and therefore very proper to form a good ſoldier, and ſuperior to any other, who are not raiſed by ſome ſpecies of enthuſiaſm.

The Ruſſians have all theſe qualifications in common with the Auſtrians; and beſides, ſuch a fund of religion, and reſpect, or rather veneration for their prince, which inſpires them with a degree of enthuſiaſm, that muſt neceſſarily render them ſuperior to every other army that is not animated with ſimilar principles. Their courage alone has rendered them victorious, in ſpite of all thoſe difficulties in which the general ignorance of their officers involved them, The Pruſſian army, being compoſed chiefly of ſtrangers of different countries, manners, and religion, are united only by the ſtrong chain of military diſcipline: this, and a moſt rigid attention to keep up all the forms of diſcipline eſtabliſhed, conſtitutes a vaſt and regular machine; which, being animated by the vigorous and powerful genius of their leader, may be juſtly accounted one of the moſt reſpectable armies in Europe: but ſhould this ſpring, however, languiſh but for an inſtant only, the machine itſelf, being compoſed of ſuch heterogeneous matter, would probably fall to pieces, and leave nothing but the traces of its ancient glory behind.

They have a facility in manœuvring, beyond any other troops whatever; and their victories muſt be aſcribed to this chiefly; for all the genius of the leader can do nothing without it, and almoſt every thing with it.

The Spaniards are brave and patient; and have beſides a point of honour, which being improved, would make them good ſoldiers: their army at preſent would make but an indifferent figure for two or three campaigns, as their generals have neither that knowledge founded on ſtudy and application, or that produced by experience.

The Engliſh are neither ſo lively as the French, nor ſo phlegmatic as the Germans: they reſemble more, however, the former; and are therefore ſomewhat lively and impatient. If the nature of the Engliſh conſtitution permitted ſome degree more of diſcipline, a more equal diſtribution of favours, and a total aboliſhment of buying and ſelling commiſſions, I think they would ſurpaſs, at leaſt equal, any troops in the world.

The Turks, and every government founded on military force, muſt neceſſarily decay, unleſs the ſame fanaticiſm which gave it birth, be kept up by continual wars. Mahomet underſtood this principle ſo well, that he has made a religious precept of it, commanding his followers never to make peace with their enemies. As the force of this army depends entirely on numbers and enthuſiaſm, if this laſt is ever extinguiſhed, which now ſeems to be much the caſe, the other will avail them nothing; and that immenſe fabric, being no longer animated with the only ſpirit which could ſupport it, muſt ſink under its own weight.

De la Prédication (on preaching), printed at Paris, 1766.

THE deſign of this performance is to ſhew that preaching has contributed very little, in any age of the world, to the reformation of mankind, and that it is in the power of government alone to produce this happy effect. The author appears to be a man of ſenſe and genius, a friend to virtue, and a lover of mankind; his manner of writing is ſprightly and agreeable: and though many will, no doubt, look upon every thing that is ſaid in regard to improving the manners and morals of mankind, as idle and viſionary, yet the diſcerning reader, who is acquainted with the nature and hiſtory of man, will be convinced of the weight and importance of many things which he advances.

He ſets out with obſerving, that men, ever ſince they have formed themſelves into ſocieties, have been preaching to one another, though with little ſucceſs. He ſhews briefly from the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, that the preachers both before and after the flood made few converts. When he comes to the time of our Saviour, he ſays,—"It is not for us, worms of the earth, the children of darkneſs, blind in the book of life, to aſk, why the Light of the world did not purify the world by the fire of his word; why, after his death, both Jews and Gentiles continued what they were before? We know that he ſent his apoſtles to preach to the nations; but we know likewiſe, that the nations, inſtead of attending to the apoſtles, put them to death, and that, till the days of Conſtantine, preaching made few proſelytes.

"Here we muſt carefully diſtinguiſh between the converſion of the underſtanding, and that of the heart; the eſtabliſhment of a new worſhip, and the eſtabliſhment of manners. This is an important diſtinction, and I ſhall have occaſion to return to it by and by.

Conſtantine ſpread Chriſtianity over thoſe extenſive countries that were ſubject to the Roman empire. Clovis introduced it into Gaul, Charlemagne into Germany, Ethelbert into Great Britain, &c. A fine triumph for the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians! Methinks I hear Gregory of Tours ſay to me,—"Caſt your eye over Gaul, and behold in the temples which are riſing every where in honour of the true God, thoſe altars, that croſs, that ſacrifice, thoſe ſacraments, thoſe public prayers, thoſe humiliations, thoſe marks of penitence, that hierarchy of paſtors to preſerve the ſacred depoſitum of the faith."

"I ſee them, but I ſee at the ſame time kings and queens with *croſſes* on their foreheads, and crimes in their hearts. I ſee a Clovis, with the croſs on his face, ſhedding the blood of five princes, his own relations, in order to invade their little territories; I ſee, &c. &c.

The number of preachers, ſince the ages of Chriſtianity, is prodigiouſly increaſed, together with the number of the faithful. At a certain hour of a certain day of the week, fifty thouſand preachers, in the different countries of Europe, aſſemble the people, and ſay to them whatever they pleaſe; and to theſe preachers ſovereigns truſt the important buſineſs of manners. In reading the Roman hiſtory, it is obſervable, that the magiſtrate alone ſpoke to the people *jure regali*. In the days of Conſtantine, the magiſtrate was ſilent, and the prieſt ſpoke."

Our author goes on to obſerve, that the preſent manner of preaching is ill calculated to warm the imagination, or reach the heart; that the preachers of other religions have been as unſucceſsful as thoſe of the true; and that preaching in every age and country, has been more ſucceſsful in recommending evil than good. He then proceeds thus:

"But there have been preachers of another ſort, who, without attending at the altar, have preached good morals; let us ſee what ſucceſs they have had. I begin with the poets, the firſt inſtructors of mankind, who have the beſt claim to the attention of their hearers,

ers, as they always ſpeak a divine language, *os divina ſonans*. We have nothing left of the works of Orpheus, who *ſung* his morals before the days of the prophets. But if fable, in order to give us a high idea of them, tells us, that he tamed the fierceſt animals, and even ſoftened the heart of Pluto, it tells us at the ſame time, that he could not calm the amorous rage of the women of Thrace, who tore him in pieces on account of his indifference: a bad omen for thoſe poets who were to preach virtue after him.

"Among the poets we are acquainted with, ſome have preached in heroics, ſuch as Homer, Virgil, Lucan, Taſſo, Camoëns, Milton, and the author of the Henriade. When the *Iliad* appeared, Greece was divided into as many parties, as there were ſtates in it. They were continually attacking each other, and inteſtine convulſions ſhook the general conſtitution. Homer foreſaw the fatal conſequences of their diviſions, and employed the voice of reaſon, the force of example, the majeſty of ſtyle, the pomp of words, the charms of poetry, to ſhew them the danger of diſcord; but union no where appeared. Never perhaps was the Iliad more read, or more admired, than in the days of Pericles; becauſe at that period, the taſte and genius of the Greeks were at their height; even the vulgar were ſtruck with the beauties of poetry and eloquence. It is not neceſſary to cite the paſſages, where Homer, always attentive to the great point he had in view, paints diſcord in the form of a famiſhed monſter feeding on blood and carnage. It is ſufficient for my purpoſe to obſerve, that the Greeks, whilſt they were ſinging the verſes of Homer, extolling his poetry and the moral he inculcated to the ſkies, were tearing one another in pieces.

"The wiſe Virgil, whilſt he flattered the Romans in his Æneid, purpoſed to himſelf, no doubt, to rekindle expiring virtue in the breaſts of his countrymen. Accordingly he ſings of a hero ever juſt, ever patient, ever brave, ever full of piety towards the gods. This is the principal character with which he marks him, *pious Æneas*, &c. and in order to inſpire the greater horror of irreligion, and thoſe other vices which were haſtening the ruin of Rome, even under her own triumphal arches, with what dreadful noiſe, with what horrid apparatus, does he open the infernal regions to their view? In that abyſs of tortures, nine times deeper than the diſtance between earth and heaven, he ſhews profane mortals, thoſe miſers who accumulated wealth without ſharing it with the indigent; brothers who lived in enmity with brothers; ſubjects who took up arms againſt their rightful ſovereigns; traitors who ſold their country for money; magiſtrates who enacted or aboliſhed laws from views of intereſt; fathers guilty of inceſt and children of parricide.

"Was Auguſtus, was Tiberius, was Caligula, was Nero, were the grandees of their courts, was that multitude of corrupt wretches who diſgraced all the different orders of the empire, frighted at the ſight of this picture of Tartarus? Did they change their conduct? Alas, no! Was Virgil himſelf ſtruck with the picture he drew? Three lines in his Georgics incline me to doubt of it,

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere
cauſas;
Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile
fatum,
Subjecit pedibus, ſtrepitumque Acherontis avari.

"I might ſay a great deal upon the Henriade; what a ſermon! name to me a ſingle moral virtue; a virtue beneficial to ſociety; a real virtue, which is not there placed in its ſtrongeſt light. Valour, juſtice, humanity, generoſity, obedience to the laws, loyalty to the prince, appear in their moſt beautiful and affecting forms; the ſame true and ſtrong pencil draws, in the moſt terrible colours, thoſe follies which ruined our fathers; that *fanaticiſm*, for example, that blind and ſtupid fury which reaſon never tamed.—This poem has now been preaching to us for the ſpace of forty years; what impreſſion has it made on our theological diſputes, wherein our divines pelt one another with the ſtones of the ſanctuary? What has lately happened in a great city *, where public clamour, ſurpriſing the attention of juſtice, made an innocent old man † be put to death? The annual thankſgivings that are offered up to Almighty God in the ſame city for a religious maſſacre, ſhew that fanaticiſm is ſtill cheriſhed in our breaſts, and that this monſter would ſtill commit dreadful ravages, if the wiſdom of government did not chain it down.

"But of all the epic poets, Milton has choſen the grandeſt ſubject, and the fitteſt for a preacher: his plan is immenſe! it comprehends the counſels of the Almighty, and the whole creation; thoſe torrents of light and pleaſure which flowed for the angels, whilſt they continued in their allegiance; that ſea of fire into which their rebellion hurled them; their rage againſt man when innocent and happy in the garden of Eden! It comprehends their efforts to ruin him, and their fatal ſucceſs; the terrible conſequences of his tranſgreſſion, the air covered with black clouds, winds let looſe, ſtorms, tempeſts, volcano's; earth refuſing her fruits, war preparing her ſcourges, force, tyranny, famine, with numberleſs plagues; and this horrid ſcene not even terminated by death itſelf: heaven ſhut and hell opened for the miſerable, who are born only to ſuffer, and to ſuffer, becauſe deſcended from a guilty progenitor.

"But I weaken Milton; his poem, from the beginning to the end, is a ſublime ſermon, a diſcourſe of the Almighty, a language of fire, a ſacred enthuſiaſm! his countrymen began to read it in the reign of Charles the Second; and in this reign, more than in any other, the allurements of riches, luxury, and debauchery, made England forget both the fall and the puniſhment of man. But it is not one nation only that is intereſted in this poem; it relates to the moſt important intereſt of all nations. Accordingly, all Europe reads *Paradiſe loſt:* It ſtrikes, it aſtoniſhes; but does it reform? alas, no!"

Our author now proceeds to conſider what influence the dramatic writers, and the ſatiriſts of ancient and modern times, have had upon the morals of mankind.

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* Toulouſe.

† Calas.

He ſhews, in a ſprightly and agreeable manner, that men, whether they cry or laugh, ſtill continue the ſame; that laws are not better obeyed, ſocial virtues more practiſed, juſtice more reſpected, or faith better kept. Hiſtory too, which is more natural, more ſimple than poetry, though it has always endeavoured to correct the manners of mankind by facts and reflections ariſing from them, has, he obſerves, never attained its end; whilſt it continues to relate the calamities that cover the earth, it ſhews the inefficacy of its own efforts.

"If the force of inſtruction," continues he, "could produce good morals, this glory, next to the preaching of the goſpel, ſhould ſeem to be peculiarly reſerved for *philoſophy*. The philoſopher, in order to eſtabliſh morality, neither borrows the bitterneſs of ſatire, nor the enchantment of the theatre; neither the thunder of eloquence, nor the ſublime of inſpiration. He diſdains to make uſe of any inſtrument of ſurpriſe; he confines himſelf to the ſimplicity of reaſon; he opens before us the book of nature, which ſpeaks an intelligent language to every underſtanding; he looks for the foundation of morality in the conſtitution of things; he ſuppoſes nothing, but proves every thing. Is an action hurtful to ſociety? it is bad, and he proſcribes it. Is it beneficial to ſociety? it is good, and he recommends it. Thus it is that he lays the line, and aſcertains the boundaries between vice and virtue. He allows us the uſe of all the gifts of nature, and only deſires us not to abuſe them: he means not to form a man without paſſions, but a worthy man with paſſions.

"Does he ſpeak of God? He takes care not to repreſent him as an arbitrary lawgiver, who commands or forbids, without any other motive but that of being obeyed. He does not ſay, Honour and love your father and mother, becauſe God commands it; but he ſays, God commands it, becauſe, if you refuſe to hearken to this firſt call of nature, there is no other being whom you will honour, none whom you will love. He does not ſay, Abſtain from violence, becauſe God forbids it; but he ſays, God forbids it, becauſe with it, towns and countries would ſoon become an immenſe theatre of confuſion, horror, and blood. He teaches us, after Cicero, that law is not a human invention, but the expreſſion of that univerſal reaſon which governs the world; that, like it, it is eternal and unchangeable; that it does not vary according to times and places; that what it commanded or forbid in the beginning of the world, it ſtill commands or forbids to every nation on earth: and after having fixed the boundaries between vice and virtue, far from ſeeing in the Deity an implacable judge, the philoſopher ſees in him a father who never puniſhes, but in order to reform.

Now, this ſublime, this ſimple philoſophy, this torch of reaſon herſelf, which, after being extinguiſhed in Greece, was lighted up again in Italy, in England, and in France, and has ſpread knowledge to the remoteſt boundaries of the north, what effects has it produced upon morals? it has happily baniſhed ſome barbarous prejudices,

dices. Wills are no longer void, which bequeath nothing to the church. Churches no longer ſerve as ſanctuaries for aſſaſſins; we no longer believe that Rome can abſolve ſubjects from the oath of allegiance to their ſovereign. We ſhall never go again to ruin our families and cut one another's throats, in Paleſtine. Witches are not committed to the flames, and at the laſt *Auto-da-fe* in Liſbon, no human being was ſacrificed; &c, &c.

"Theſe maladies of the mind, and ſome others of the ſame kind, which are the offspring of ignorance, philoſophy has cured; but all the vices which can infect enlightened nations ſtill ſubſiſt; and their poiſon, as it circulates through all ranks and conditions of men, from the cottage to the court, is ſtill heightened in proportion as it aſcends. The Stoic philoſophy, in its greateſt efforts, produced indeed ſome good Emperors, Trajan, Nerva, Adrian, the two Antonines, and ſome individuals in every order of the ſtate; but it had no effect upon the multitude. With more light and knowledge than it was then poſſeſſed of, it labours ſtill with as much ardour as ever to make proſelytes; but this flower of the human ſpecies will only make a very puny republic.

"It appears plainly, therefore, from the records of all ages, that preaching, under whatever form it is conſidered, whether in the leſſons of philoſophers, in the examples of hiſtory, the enthuſiaſm of poets, the oracles of the goſpel, the precepts of the ſynagogue, the inſpiration of prophets, the zeal of partriarchs, has never formed, and never can form a virtuous people. Who then, it will be aſked, is the true preacher? I anſwer, *government*. But it is not enough to affirm this, I muſt prove it."

Our author, who is now come to the principal point he has in view, goes on to obſerve, that as the centripetal and centrifugal forces regulate the phyſical world, ſo there are two ſprings in the power of government, which are capable of regulating the moral world, at leaſt ſo far as regularity is compatible with liberty. The one keeps us at a diſtance from vice, to wit, *puniſhment*; the other excites us to virtue, *i. e. reward.*

He endeavours to confirm and illuſtrate this by examples taken from ancient and modern hiſtory; and though ſome of the examples which he produces will, no doubt, be objected to, yet the greateſt part of them are extremely pertinent, and ſhew that he is well acquainted with the policy of ancient and modern times. He ſeems perfectly ſenſible of the difficulties that attend all ſchemes of reformation, and that the fine ſpeculations upon this ſubject are often like thoſe mechanical inventions, which play perfectly well in the model, but fail in the execution. Accordingly he writes with a becoming degree of modeſty and diffidence. After ſhewing, in ſeveral inſtances, the effects which rewards and puniſhments have had, and ſtill have, upon the manners of mankind, he proceeds to give a ſketch of a plan of reformation for a great city.

"Let us ſuppoſe then," ſays he, "a city as large as Paris, and as corrupt as Sybaris; that luxury prevails in it; that the frivolous arts are in the higheſt eſteem, and the uſeful ones in contempt; that a varniſher, a toy-man, or a dancing-maſter, gets more in one day, than all the labourers of a province in a month; that modeſty is baniſhed from it; that young women only wiſh for huſbands, in order to have a cloak for licentiouſneſs; that the faith of marriages is openly violated by both ſexes; that virtuous wives, if any ſuch are to be found, mourn, while courtezans triumph; that debauchery poiſons the very ſource of the human ſpecies; that old men retain the vices of youth, and that young men are old in conſtitution, before they arrive at the years of maturity; that in this city there is always money enough for theatrical entertainments, table, and dreſs; none for the payments of debts, or the relief of the indigent; that public aſſemblies ſhine in ſilk, gold, and jewels, whilſt the ſtreets and temples are filled with beggars; that every one finds his account in the ruin of his neighbour; that agreeable men are preferred to men of worth; that vice is a ſubject only for mirth and pleaſantry; that a man may have even every vice that diſgraces humanity, provided he can only be witty upon himſelf: that all places are diſpoſed of by favour, or purchaſed by money; that the very right of judging and being judged is ſold; that the public treaſury is plundered; that the ſanctuary is polluted; that the great are mean, and that the vulgar, worthy of thoſe above them, are a nurſery of rogues, thieves, aſſaſſins. What a city! what a capital! I undertake, however, to give it morals, and if I ſucceed, the provinces, always leſs corrupt, will ſoon be reformed.

"I begin by ſtrengthening paternal authority, the firſt and the moſt ſacred of all. It is derived from God; it governed before there were any kings; it was the foundation and the model of the Chineſe government for many ages, when the reſt of the earth was at the mercy of tyrants. Romulus, who perhaps ſtretched it too far, placed it at the head of his laws; he allowed a father, not only to put his children in priſon, to load them with chains, to order them to be publicly beaten with rods, to condemn them to labour, to diſinherit them, but even to ſell them or put them to death. I would give fathers all this power, excepting that of ſelling their children, and putting them to death. When we conſider, that it is a father who puniſhes, there is little reaſon to be afraid of ſeverity. Romulus perhaps extended the duration of paternal authority too far; it was exerciſed over children of whatever age or dignity. It may continue till the age of five and twenty. When a child has been properly trained till this time, if he is guilty of any irregularity afterwards, let him be ſubject to the laws.——A father, to whom ſuch power is committed, muſt not be ſurpriſed if, after the example of China, he is obliged to anſwer for the conduct of his children under the pain of being puniſhed for their crimes. The law ſuppoſes, that if the father had educated his ſon properly, the crime would not have been committed. And, at the worſt, the puniſhment of an innocent perſon, which is ſometimes unavoidable under the beſt form of government, would prevent a hundred other fathers from being guilty.

"My next ſtep ſhould be, to reeſtabliſh the authority of huſbands. It is well known what this was in the days of the patriarchs. The great ſtudy of Sarah and Rachel was to pleaſe their huſbands. This tender reſpect for the head of the family would have kept them in their duty, even if they had been void of virtue. The fair ſex, throughout all the eaſt, was long faithful to this ſalutary ſubordination; and thoſe nations of the weſt, which gave any attention to morals, placed it among their inſtitutions. Under the firſt laws of Rome, a wife that was guilty of any crime, had no other judge but her huſband, who called her relations together, and, with them, ſat in judgment upon her. It was owing to the wiſdom of this law, that, during ſeveral ages, there was no complaint againſt wives before any of the tribunals; no action for adultery, no divorce.—The Athenians had a particular magiſtrate who watched over the conduct of wives; the true magiſtrate, the magiſtrate of nature, is the huſband. A philoſopher of our times, who is reproached with many paradoxes, has mixed ſome truth with them which we overlook: *The fair ſex*, ſays he, *incapable of taking our manner of living, which is too laborious for them, obliges us to take theirs, which is too effeminate for us.* This perverſion of order, this aſcendant of the fair ſex, which is formed to be guided, begins in families, and extends itſelf to the public, which it corrupts. It is women who form the characters of men. Hence it is, that in what is called *good company*, we meet with ſo many agreeable and ſo few virtuous perſons.—A wife conſtantly under the eye of a huſband, who is her maſter, and who has power to puniſh her, would endeavour to gain his affections, by confining herſelf within her family; and then the education of children, domeſtic buſineſs and œconomy, harmony, &c. would flouriſh.

"A third ſtep ſhould be, to increaſe the authority of maſters over their ſervants. It is very ſurpriſing that the Greeks and Romans, with ſo much knowledge and humanity, had ſlaves like the barbarians, inſtead of domeſtics. It is ſtill more ſurpriſing, perhaps, that Chriſtian nations, with the goſpel before their eyes, ſhould condemn their brethren in the colonies to all the horrors of ſlavery, becauſe they are *black*. The firſt man, who ſaid to another, *You ſhall be my ſlave, for I am ſtronger than you*, muſt have had the heart of a tiger. But the firſt man, who ſaid to another, *I ſee you are poor, if you will receive your ſubſiſtence from me, you ſhall be my domeſtic*, made a contract uſeful for both. But this contract, by a relaxation of domeſtic diſcipline, is become more grievous to maſters than to ſervants, &c."

After pointing out a remedy for this evil, our author now proceeds to that part of his plan which relates to maſters of families, the nobility, &c. and here he is of opinion, that a number of cenſors ſhould be appointed, under certain regulations. "The inſtitution of cenſors," he ſays, "has been of ſigular ſervice in every government, where virtue and good morals have been the principal objects.

"The plan, which I lay down,

continues he, "in order to facilitate the execution of it, preſuppoſes a good public education. This ſhall not be that of *Emilius*, which, were it practicable and unexceptionable, can only be a private one. Nor ſhall it be that which is eſtabliſhed in our colleges, which is condemned by the voice of the public. It ſhall be that which ariſes from the ideas of Locke, Montaigne, Plutarch, Xenophon, and Plato; that, wherein things ſhall be taught before languages, which are often uſeleſs to thoſe who learn them; that which, inſtead of being the ſame for all, ſhall have ſeparate claſſes according to the wants of the ſtate, and by exerciſes appropriated to each claſs, ſhall form fit ſubjects for commerce, for juriſprudence, for war, for the church, for the arts, &c. that where there ſhall be nothing in common but religion and virtue. We have pens enough, that only wait for the ſignal of the prince to draw up a plan of this kind; but the advantages which would ariſe from it, would be ſoon loſt, without the attention of government, and eſpecially of the public cenſors."

The remainder of the work relates to the inſtitution of cenſors, and the advantages ariſing from ſuch an inſtitution. What the ingenious author advances, upon this ſubject, appears to us to be as judicious as his manner is agreeable, and we make no doubt, but every good citizen will read it with pleaſure.

Curious extracts from Whitlocke's notes, lately publiſhed.

"EVERY perſon had in the beginning only one proper name; as with the Brittains Brute, the Jewes Adam, the Egyptians Anubis, the Chaldæans Ninus, the Medians Aſtyages, the Romans Romulus, the Gaules Litavicus, the Germans Arioviſtus, the Saxons Hengiſt; and ſo of all other nations, except the ſavages of Mount Atlas in Barbary, which were reported to be nameleſſe and dreamleſſe. Afterwards, with us, they came to two names, the Chriſtian name and the Sir-name, as it now continues; though ſome have given two Chriſtian names with us, as Charles, James, &c. which is more in requeſt in France and Spayne, eſpecially in Italy and Sweden.

"Our Brittiſh anceſtors had their peculiar names for the moſt part taken from colours, they uſing to paint themſelves; and ſome of thoſe yett continue with the Welch; afterwards they took Roman names when they were a province, which became corrupted or extinguiſhed after the entry of the Saxons, who brought in the German names, and the Danes ſome of theirs; and the Normans, who originally (ſaith Cambden) uſed the German tongue, brought in other German names. After that we began to uſe the Hebrew names, and ſuch as we tooke out of the holy ſcripture.

"For ſir-names or cognomina, the Brittains uſed to ſay Owen ap Harry, the ſon of Harry, &c. and the Iriſh Donald Mac Neale, the ſon of Neale; the Saxons uſed Eadgaring, the ſon of Edgar, &c. after the manner of the Hebrewes, who, keeping memory of their tribes, uſed in their genealogies the name of their fathers with Ben, that is the ſon of, added to it; as Melchi Ben Addi, the ſon of

Addi, and the like. So the Græcians uſed to ſay, Icarus the ſon of Dedalus, &c. The Arabians alſo uſed the names of their fathers, as Avenpace, the ſon of Pace, &c. And to this day we have ſome names amongſt us, of the Norman appellation, by the like uſe of Fitz; as John Fitz Walter, Fitz William, the ſon of Walter, the ſon of William, &c. Some had ſir-names given them, as Sobriquettes; or nick names, as William Rufus, and the like. About the time of the Norman invaſion, ſome doe hold, was the beginning of ſir-names; before that time they uſed butt ſingle names, as appears in their ſubſcriptions to charters, and the names of Ap Rice, Fits-Roger, Richardſon, and the like, ſome of which continue to this day as ſir-names; and that commonly they were not uſed till about the time of E. 2. Some tooke their names of places, as Windſor diſcended from Walter Caſtellan of Windſor. By the booke of Domeſday many ſir-names are expreſſed from places, as Adam de Gray, Robert de Oily; and this grew much in cuſtome to name men from the places of their ſeigniories or habitations, and ſome of this ſort are yett continuing; ſo are names from offices, as ſteward, conſtable, and many more. Divers of our ſir-names are from places beyond ſeas, as Mortimer, Warren, Piercy, Nevill, Montfort, &c. So Courtenay, St. Leger, Fiennes, &c. So Bruges, Odingels, and others, from places in Normandy, France, Flanders, &c. from whence ſome who left theſe names came in with W. 1. Some are of more Engliſh extraction, as Clifford, Willoughby, Wentworth, Moſtyn, Trevor, &c. Butt although the originall of names with us, and elſewhere, be dubious and various; yett generally the uſe of them is certaine to denote the perſon named, and is of neceſſity for that end: and where members are choſen to ſerve in publique councells, there is no meanes butt by returning of their names (as this writ commaunds), to know who are the perſons impowered by this choice, to execute a truſt, which none elſe, butt the perſons ſo choſen and named, can doe."

To this we ſhall ſubjoin what he ſays upon the community, which is to be obſerved in the houſe of Commons. Commenting upon the terms of knights, citizens, and burgeſſes of which that honourable body is compoſed, "Theſe (ſays he) are the repreſentatives of the commons of the whole kingdome, and are all of them of the ranke of commons: yett ſome have collected, that formerly there ſeemes to have bin a diſtinction among them, and that the knights did act ſome matters by themſelves, and the cittizens and burgeſſes by themſelves; which they doe ground uppon an antient act of parlement to be found in the old booke of our printed ſtatutes, in Edward the Third's time, which pardons to the knights, and to all other, all fines made to the king for not attending him into Gaſcoigne; and the graunt made by the knights for every towne an armed man, and the graunt made by the cittizens and burgeſſes for the citties and burghs, att the parlement att Wincheſter; by which act they underſtand a diſtinct graunt then made by the knights for the townes which ſent no cittizens or burgeſſes to parlement; and another graunt by itſelfe from the citizens and burgeſſes for thoſe places for which they ſerved. And this is further noted from a record in parlement ſhortly after, wherin it is ſayd, that to the king's propoſitions the knights by themſelves gave advice, &c. Butt theſe are conjectures of what doth wholly differ from the preſent uſage and conſtitution of the houſe of Commons at this day, and for many ages paſt; wherin there is no ſuperiority or inferiority, butt in that houſe all are equall. Whatſoever their reſpective rankes and degrees may be in other places, when they enter into the houſe they muſt leave their precedence att the dore, and all other their titles butt members of the houſe of Commons. In appellations they have their titles given them there, as when a lord by courteſy ſtands up to ſpeake, they uſe to call uppon him by the name of my lord ſuch a one, and ſo to a knight or gentleman; butt in their ſitting or ſuffrage there is a parity; they all ſitt as they come; no lord or privy-counſellor, or knight, or officer, hath of right any ſeate there, butt as he takes it when he comes in, and finds it convenient for him. Tho' it is true that of later times ſome privy-counſellors, being members of that houſe, uſed commonly to ſitt neare the ſpeaker's chayre, and to have cuſhions, which in reſpect to their perſons and qualities was connived att; yett ſometimes other members would take the boldnes to ſitt in thoſe places; and ſome would reflect upon itt in their ſpeeches as an innovation, and reprove it.

"There is alſo an equality in their ſuffrages. If a burges ſtand upp to ſpeake, and att the ſame time a lord or knight ſtand up alſo, he who was firſt up in the ſpeaker's eye ſhall have the priviledge of being firſt heard, without regard to the quality or title of the other: and every cittizen and burges hath an equall vote with the knights, and the knights with them; the major part reſolves the queſtion without diſtinction of quality. And every knight, citizen, and burges is not only a repreſentative of that countey, citty, or burrough which elected him, butt of the whole kingdome; and their votes bind all other people as well as thoſe of the particular counties, citties, and burroughs where they were elected. Butt in the proceedings of the lords houſe there is ſome difference: every lord hath his place according to his ranke and title, and in that order they paſſe their votes; but the vote of a baron is of equal force with the vote of a duke; and the majority of votes with them alſo makes the reſolution, as it did in the Jewiſh ſanhedrim, and in the ſenates of all nations. The preſbiters or elders of the ſanhedrim were all equally ſtiled ſapientes, and had alike the title and priviledge of preſbiters: no man's vote was of morre force than anothers; butt their ſeats in the court were in a certaine ranke or forme, and every one's place on each ſide of the prince and father of the ſanhedrim (who ſate in the middle) was certainly knowne; and the prince or father of the ſenate had noe negative vote, or more binding than the votes of every one of the elders had beſides.

"In all the Roman aſſemblies for the publique elections of magiſtrates,

ſtrates, or making of lawes, ſuch was the equality among them, that every man's ſuffrage was of like force; and the major parte ſtill gave the reſolution of the matter in debate.

"It would be too long to recite the like proceedings in the ſenates of the Græcians, and of other nations. The way to determine all matters of difficulty can be no other butt force, or majority of ſuffrage; and in ſuffrages there is alwayes an equallity. As the ſpirituall barons of England anſweared the temporall lords in the parlement of H. 2. where the debate was about giving judgement uppon the archbiſhop Becket; the temporal lords told the ſpiritual lords, 'You ought to pronounce the ſentence, it belongs not to us; we are laymen, you are eccleſiaſtical perſons as he is, his fellow-prieſts, his fellow-biſhops:' to this the biſhops anſweared the temporal lords; 'Nay it is rather your duety, not ours, for this is not an eccleſiaſtical butt a ſecular judgement; we ſitt not heere as biſhops, butt as barons; we are barons, and ye are barons; we are heere peeres.' But at length the biſhops pronounced the ſentence.

"In like manner every burges may ſay to a cittizen or knight, and they againe to another, "We are commons, and ye are commons." All in that houſe are peers, knights, cittizens, and burgeſſes; without diſtinction in that place are all commoners."

Of the title of Defender of the Faith, &c. From the ſame.

WE find antiently in the church, to be ordained certain advocates of cauſes, who were called, defenders of the church, as appears by a canon of the council of Carthage; and by the law of the emperor Charles, who conſtitutes defenders of the churches, againſt the powers of ſecular and rich men; and another law appointing defenders of the church, and ſervants of God. From theſe defenders of the church, who were alſo called advocates and patrons, came our law-word advowſon; and the right of patronage in theſe defenders of the church, to preſent clerks to eccleſiaſtical benefices.

The ſame learned knight in his epiſtle to the king before his booke of councells, remembers the title of God's vicar given by pope Eleutherius, to Lucius, our firſt Britiſh king; which is alſo mentioned in ſeveral other authors of our law-bookes, as a title proper for our kings, and frequently given to them. The Saxon word for it, is God's delegate, or vicar of Chriſt. And the ſame title of Chriſt's vicar was afterwards taken by King Edgar, in his charter to the monaſtery of Wincheſter.

Butt to come a little lower; in a writ of our king R. 2. is this expreſſion, We are, and will be defenders of the catholicke faith: the very words in the preſent title.

We find alſo in our records of parliament, the title given to Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, of defender of England.

But to come to the preſent title of defender of the faith, in our kings; it aroſe uppon this occaſion. The Romaniſts and Lutherans in Germany, having ſome conteſts uppon the pardons, and indulgences graunted by the pope; againſt the which, divers in Germany,

many, and principally Luther, did preach, write, and diſpute, in oppoſition to the pope's authority, and theſe bulls. King Hen. VIII. to ingratiate himſelfe the more with his holines, and to gaine his favour, when he ſhould have occaſion to uſe it, did write a volume againſt Luther, in defence of pardons, the papacy, and the ſeaven ſacraments; and ſent it to Pope Leo the Tenth, to Rome, where the original is yett extant in the Vatican. For this moſt acceptable ſervice, and high deſert, a defence of the faith and power of the ſee of Rome, and that by a kingly pen, it was thought fit by the pope and his cardinals, by a golden bull, anno 1521, to conferre upon Hen. VIII. this title of defender of the faith; and it commaunds all Chriſtians, that, in their direction to him, they ſhould, after the word king, adde this, defender of the faith. The bull itſelfe is to be ſeen in that rare treaſury of pretious collections and monuments, the library of my noble friend, Sir Thomas Cotton; and the tranſcript of it in ſeverall printed authors and hiſtorians.

Sleidan ſpeaking of this paſſage, ſaith, that the Pope gave unto the King an honourable name, calling him defender of the church. Butt that more properly belongs unto the Emperor, who is ſtiled defender of the church, and advocate of the church. And it is a part of his oath att his laſt and moſt ſolemne corronatione, which is done by the Pope in perſon; when he ſwears to be a perpetual defender of the pontifical dignity, and of the church of Rome. And the like was alſo the ſolemne oath of more ancient emperours.

Some of the old Kings of Sicily uſed titles in their ſtile, ſomewhat like to theſe; as helper and buckler of the Chriſtians.

King Hen. VIII. did not long continue his reverence to the Pope's authority. Butt failing in his expectation from him, touching the matter of his deſired divorce from his wife Queen Catharine; King Henry therupon changed his judgment concerning the Pope's ſupremacy; and, by act of parliament, aſſumed to his crowne the ſupremacy in all cauſes, eccleſiaſticall as well as temporall; and wholly aboliſhed the Pope's power and ſupremacy in England, enough contrary to the faith of that church. Nevertheleſs, he ſtill kept his title of defender of the faith; and further added to it by that act of parlement, the high titles of ſupreame head of the church of England; and left theſe titles to his ſon King Edw. VI. who not only purſued his father's ſteppes as to the ſupremacy of the church of Rome, butt as to their doctrine likewiſe in many points; and began that bleſſed reformation, whereof poſterity enjoys the benefit. Notwithſtanding this difference in faith, yett it was thought fitt for the young King, ſtill to continue that title of defender of the faith, and of ſupream head of the church; which diſcended to his ſiſter Queen Mary: who, although ſhe reconciled her kingdomes to the church of Rome, yett ſhe continued not only the title of defender of the faith; butt likewiſe for ſome time, that other title of ſupreame head of the church, which ſhe afterwards left off; and ſo did her ſucceſſors.

Her ſiſter Queen Elizabeth proſecuted our happy reformation; and wholly aboliſhed the Popiſh power and faith, in her dominions. Yett continued ſhe, and moſt deſervedly, the title of defender of the faith, which ſhe was effectually, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and further, in Germany, France, and the Netherlands, as their ſtories wittnes.

King James ſucceeded her, in the pious exerciſe of this title of defender of the true faith: ſo did his ſon King Charles the Firſt, of bleſſed memory: So doth our preſent Charles the Second. Though all of them ſince Queen Mary, have diſcontinued that other title of ſupreame head of the church on earth, as Hen. VIII. uſed it. And in the firſt year of Queen Mary, when the writs of ſummons to the parlement had not that title of ſupreame head of the church, a queſtion was made, whether thoſe writs without that title were legal, or not: and upon deliberation it was reſolved, that thoſe writs were legall, notwithſtanding that title was omitted: and that the act which gave that ſtile, was to be conſtrued only affirmatively; without any negative inference, that the ſtile ſhould not be good without it. Thus, notwithſtanding the ſeverall changes of religion and perſwaſion of faith, yett ſtill the title of defender of the faith was continued. And there can be butt one true faith, which will never be extinguiſhed; though by difference of opinion (whereof we ſee too much in our time) it may be obſcured. Nor do ſome believe the way to heale our breaches, will be by too much rigour, or impoſing; but according to that clemency and tendernes of his majeſtye's gracious proclamation touching thoſe matters, will be the beſt means to defend and increaſe the true faith of Chriſte among us."

Curious obſervations made in a voyage to the Weſt Indies.

I Took notice at Deal, where I ſet ſail for Jamaica, of the great difference in the ruſting of iron, in ſuch houſes as front the ſea, in compariſon of that effect in the ſtreet immediately placed behind that other in which I made this obſervation. They told me, that it ruſted more at high floods than at neap tides, the height of the beach hindering the ſaline exhalations. This remark put me in mind of the vanity of the argument of M. Ligon's and others, viz. that the air of the Weſt Indies was hot and moiſt, becauſe of the ruſting of iron; whereas it indeed ariſes from ſome other principle in the air: for at the point of Cagua, where it ſcarce raineth forty ſhowers in a year, iron ruſts as much or more than any where; yet are there other parts of the iſland, in which, of nine months, not one paſſes without great rain. Beſides, in Jamaica, it ruſts leaſt in rainy weather. The ſteams of the ſea are found of ſuch nature, that our ſweet-meats rotted; ſugar of roſes, and other lozenges, grew moiſt; and thoſe pyes and gammons of bacon, which had kept well before, after they had been once expoſed to the open air, decayed more in a day or two, than in ſix weeks before.

On the point Caguá, the iron guns of the fort were ſo corroded, that ſome were near become uſeleſs, being perforated almoſt like honey-combs; but the guns which lay in the ſalt-water were not much endamaged by ruſt, as we found upon taking up of ſome.

Many things receive damage by the air; not only iron ruſts, but even linen rots; and ſilks once expoſed to the air, do rot, without loſing their colour. If a lancet be once expoſed to the air, it will ruſt, though you preſently put it up again; but if it be never expoſed to the air, it will hardly ruſt.

At Deal, a certain ale-ſeller will warrant, that the ale, as he orders it, ſhall be carried good to the Weſt or Eaſt Indies. His way to prepare it is this, (as he told me himſelf); he twice maſhes it with freſh malt, and twice boils it well; yet all this kept it not from ſouring, as I obſerved during my ſtay there. We bought of it to carry to Jamaica, and then he directed us thus: to every runlet of five gallons, after it is placed in the ſhip, not to be ſtirred any more, put in two new-laid eggs whole, and let them lie in it; he ſaid, that in a fortnight or little more, the whole eggs-ſhells would be diſſolved, and the eggs become like wind-eggs, incloſed only in a thin ſkin; after this the whole white would be preyed on, but the yolk would not be touched or corrupted. By this means we did preſerve the ale to Jamaica, and it was much better than at Deal.

Concerning the Thames water; it is not only obſervable, that in eight months time it acquires a ſpirituous quality, ſo as to burn like ſpirit of wine, (and ſome Eaſt-India ſhips, I am informed, have run the hazard of firing, by holding a candle near the bung-hole at the firſt opening of the caſk), but alſo that the ſtinking of it is no corruption, nor perhaps unwholeſome; for we drank it all the way, ſo as to hold our noſes, yet had no ſickneſs; but we had a proportion of brandy each week, which perhaps might correct it. If you take off the bung from any caſk that ſtinks, and let the air come to it, it will in twenty-four hours become ſweet again; and if you take a broomſtick, and ſtir it about well, it will become ſweet in four or five hours, caſting a black lee to the bottom, which remixes with it, and ſo occaſions a third or fourth fermentation and ſtench; after which it ſtinks no more. But though Thames-water upon ſtench do not putrify, yet other waters (as far as hath been hitherto obſerved) do become irrecoverable upon ſtinking, and dangerous to drink.

I obſerved at ſea, after we were out of the Narrow, the ſea grew darkiſh, and after perfect azure; yet was it much more ſalt the farther we went, as I tried by a water-poiſe, which roſe about half an inch above the ſea-water in the Downs, and at twenty-four degrees more, two inches; but after that I never obſerved any difference unto Jamaica, the ſea being probably ſo impregnated with ſalt, as not to imbibe more.

As to the colour of the ſea, I conceive there is a great variety in it and its ſteams, as in grounds at land; which may occaſion the ſickneſs in ſome places more than in others: for the ſea ſmells differently in the Narrow and Main: and as to colour, it is of a ſea-green, and more ſickly in the Downs than at Torbay; and on Plymouth coaſt, more than paſt the Land's-end; in the bay of Biſcay, than in the Long-reach. Something perhaps may be imputed to the difference of the waves, which are ſhort, and make a copling-ſea in the bay of Biſcay (yet we came not within eighty leagues of Cape Finis-Terræ). In the Long-reach it is a long rolling wave, but never breaks. About Florida, Virginia, and New-England, it is a great rolling-wave, but breaks. And as the ſea coloureth from green to darkiſh, and ſo to blue; ſo in our return it coloured from blue to dark, and ſo to green. When we were in the latitude of Barbadoes, and had ſailed ſo for ſome days, and apprehended ourſelves to be within ſeventy or eighty leagues, I obſerved the ſea was black and thick, not tranſparently blue, as before, and the form againſt the ſhip-ſides was turbid, and of another conſiſtence than before: but when the ſun was high, it turned green; whereupon I aſked the maſter, who told me we were within ſixty leagues of Barbadoes, and that the ſea was there ſoundable, whereas before it was not ſo. But at Barbadoes, in the anchoring-place it was blue; as we rowed aſhore, in the ſhallow it was whitiſh: and ſo at Jamaica, near the ſhore, it is tranſparently white, but within three yards more tranſparently blue.

As to the burning of the ſea, I could never obſerve ſo great a light, as to perceive fiſhes in the ſea off the ſtern; yet was the light great, and at ſome times more than other. I ſuppoſe ſeveral ſubject earths, currents, and winds, do vary it. I obſerved it burned more at Deal the night before we ſet ſail, than ever in the voyage. All the water ran off our oars almoſt like liquid fire; the wind was then S. E. and the ſeamen told me, that at eaſt and ſouth winds it burnt moſt.

I ſhall not trouble you with an account, how two contrary winds poiſe each other, and make a calm in the midſt, ſhips at a diſtance ſailing with contrary gales at the ſame time.

It is obſervable, that, in the Indies, ſuch places as have any high mountains, have alſo every night a wind, that blows from the land maugre the Levantine wind which blows at ſea, but with a ſlacker gale at night; which ſeems to ſhew, it depends not only on the motion of the earth, but ſun. There is none at Barbadoes or Soana, but at all the other iſlands: and in Jamaica every night it blows off the iſland every way at once, ſo that no ſhip can anywhere come in by night, nor go out but early in the morning, before the ſea-breeze come in. I have often thought on it, and could imagine no other reaſon, but that thoſe exhalations, which the ſun hath raiſed in the day, make haſte (after his ſtrength no longer ſupports them) to thoſe mountains, by a motion of ſimilar attraction, and there gather in clouds, and break thence, by their own force and weight, and occaſion a wind every way: for as the ſun declines, the clouds gather, and ſhape according to the mountains; ſo that old ſeamen will tell you each iſland in the afternoon towards evening, by the ſhape of the cloud over it. And this attraction appears further, not only from the ain that gathers on the tree in the iſland of Ferro, ſpoken of by Sir R. Hawkins in his obſervations, and Iſ. Voſſius upon Pomponius Mela, as alſo Magninus de Manna, but alſo from the rains in the Indies; there being certain trees which attract the rain, ſo as that if you deſtroy the woods, you abate or deſtroy the rains. So Barbadoes hath not now half the rains it had when more wooded. In Jamaica likewiſe, at Guanaboa, they have diminiſhed the rains as they extended their plantations. But to return to Jamaica: that this night-wind depends much upon the mountains, appears by this, that its force extends to an equal diſtance from the mountain; ſo that at Port-Morant, which is the eaſternmoſt part of the iſland, there is little of land-breeze, becauſe the mountain is remote from thence, and the breeze ſpends its force along the land thither. I ſhall further illuſtrate this kind of attraction. In the harbour of Jamaica there grow many rocks, ſhaped like bucks and ſtags horns: there grow alſo ſeveral ſea-plants, whoſe roots are ſtony. Of theſe ſtone-trees (if I may term them ſo) ſome are inſipid, but others perfectly nitrous. Upon thoſe other plants, with petrified roots, there gathers a lime-ſtone, which fixes not upon other ſea-fans growing by them: It is obſervable alſo, that a Monchinel-apple, falling into the ſea, and lying in the water, will contract a lanugo of ſalt-petre.

It is commonly affirmed, that the ſeaſons of the year, betwixt the tropics, are divided by the rains and fair weather, and ſix months are attributed to each ſeaſon. But this obſervation holds not generally true: for at the point in Jamaica ſcarce fall (as was hinted above) 40 ſhowers in a year, beginning in Auguſt to October incluſively. From the point you may look towards Port-Morant, and ſo along to Ligonee, ſix miles from the point; and you will ſcarce ſee, for eight or nine months, beginning from April, an afternoon in which it rains not. At the Spaniſh-Town it rains but three months in the year, and then not much. And at the ſame time it rains at Mevis, it rains not at the Barbadoes. And at Cignateo (otherwiſe called Eleutheria) in the gulf of Bahama, it rains not ſometimes for two or three years; ſo that that iſland hath been twice deſerted for want of rain to plant it.

At the point of Jamaica, wherever you dig five or ſix foot, water will appear, which ebbs and flows as the tide. It is not ſalt, but brackiſh; unwholeſome for men, but wholeſome for hogs. At the Caymans there is no water, but what is brackiſh alſo; yet is that wholeſome for men, inſomuch that many are recovered there by feeding on tortoiſes, and yet drink no other water. The blood of tortoiſes is colder than any water I ever felt there; yet is the beating of their heart as vigorous as that of any animal (as far as I have obſerved), and their arteries are as firm as any creatures I know: which ſeems to ſhew, it is not heat that hardens the coats of the arteries, or gives motion to the heart. Their lungs lie in their belly, below the diaphragm, extending to the end of their ſhell. Their ſpleen is triangular, and of a firm fleſh (no parenchyma) and floridly red. Their liver is of a dark green, inclining to black and parenchymatous. In the œſophagus are a ſort of teeth, with which they chew the graſs they eat in the meadows, which there grows at the bottom of the ſea. All the tortoiſes from the Caribbees to the bay of Mexico and Honduras, repair in ſummer to the Cayman iſlands to lay their eggs, and to hatch there. They coot for fourteen days together, then lay in one night ſome three hundred eggs, with white and yolk, but no ſhells; then they coot again, and lay in the ſand; and ſo thrice: then the male is reduced to a kind of jelly within, and blind, and is ſo carried home by the female. Their fat is green, but not offenſive to the ſtomach, though you eat it as broth ſtewed. Your urine looks of a yellowiſh green, and oily, after eating it.

There is no manner of earth, but ſand at the Point; yet I have eaten admirable melons, muſk, and water-melons, that have grown there. A great many trees alſo grow there, eſpecially mangranes, and prickle-pears.

In ſome ground, that is full of ſalt-petre, your tobacco, that grows wild, flaſhes as it is ſmoked.

The fruit of trees there of the ſame kind ripen not at one time: there is a hedge of plum-trees of three miles long, as you go to the Spaniſh-town; on it I have many times remarked ſome trees in flower, others with ripe, others with green fruit, and others to have done bearing, at the ſame time. Jaſmins I have ſeen to blow before their leaves, and alſo after their leaves are fallen again.

The ſower-ſap, a pleaſant fruit there, hath a flower with three leaves; when, theſe open, they give ſo great a crack, that I have more than once run from under the tree, thinking it all to be tumbling down.

There is a bird, called a pelican, but a kind of cormorant, that is of taſte fiſhy; but if it lie buried in the ground but two hours, it will loſe that taſte, as I have been told for certain.

I tried ſome analyſis of bodies, by letting ants eat them; and I found that they would eat brown ſugar, white, and at laſt reduced it to an inſipid powder; ſo they reduced a pound of ſalad-oil to two drachms of powder.

At our firſt coming there we ſweat continually in great drops for three quarters of a year, and then it ceaſeth: during that ſpace I could not perceive myſelf or others more dry, more coſtive, or to make leſs urine than in England; neither does all that ſweat make us faintiſh. If one be dry, it is a thirſt generally ariſing from the heat of the lungs, and affecting the mouth, which is beſt cooled by a little brandy.

Moſt creatures drink little or nothing there, as hogs; nay, horſes in Guanaboa never drink; nor cows in ſome places of the iſland for ſix months; goats drink but once perhaps in a week; parrots never drink, nor paroquets nor civet-cats but once a-month.

The hotteſt time of the day to us is eight in the morning, when there is no breeze. I ſet a weather-glaſs in the window, to obſerve the weather, and I found it not riſe conſiderably at that time; but by two of the clock it roſe two inches.

Venice-treacle did ſo dry in a gallipot, as to be friable; and then it produced a fly, called a weavil, and a ſort of white worm. So did the Pilulæ de Tribus produce a weavil.

There is in the midſt of the iſland a plain, called Magotti Savanna, in which, whenſoever it rains, (and the rain paſſeth along the iſland before it falls there), the rain, as it ſettles upon the ſeams of any garment, turns, in half an hour, to maggots; yet is that plain healthful to dwell in.

Some thoughts on the Engliſh language.

NOtwithſtanding a great number of pieces have occaſionally appeared in periodical works upon the ſame ſubject as the preſent eſſay, yet as I conceive that ſome new obſervations have ſuggeſted themſelves to me, I preſume they will be neither unacceptable nor unentertaining to the reader.

I ſhall firſt begin with the objections which are made to it, and that the rather, as they all redound to its honour. The firſt objection that I ſhall mention is, its fluctuating ſtate and incertitude of duration.

No longer now the golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits ſurviv'd a thouſand years;
No length of fame, our ſecond life, is loſt,
And bare threeſcore is all e'en that can boaſt;
Our ſons their fathers failing language ſee,
And ſuch as Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be.

Mr. Benſon has been beforehand with me in the refutation of this paſſage of Pope; for he has juſtly obſerved, that as long as our admirable verſion of the Bible continues to be read in churches, there will remain a perpetual ſtandard for the language; and here I cannot avoid commending Mr. Johnſon's judgment in having his eye principally upon this authority in his Dictionary, a work which I look on with equal pleaſure and amazement, as I do upon St. Paul's cathedral; each the work of one man, each the work of an Engliſhman.

A ſecond objection againſt our mother-tongue is its being a medley of others, and that it has not a right to ſet up for a language by itſelf. One would imagine that the difficulty which foreigners find in obtaining a competent knowledge of the Engliſh, would be a ſatisfactory anſwer to this poſition. There is no language in the world but has its derivatives from others, the Hebrew alone perhaps excepted. But what our language is chargeable with, on this ſcore, is greatly to its advantage, and is, in fact, one of the greateſt matters that can be ſaid in its behalf. We have culled the flowers from others, and at the ſame time have rejected the weeds. The Spaniſh is too grave, ſolemn, and formal; the French too light, precipitate, and coxcomical. The Italian is over ſoftened and emaſculated with a redundancy of vowels; as the German is burthened and rendered barbarous by an harſh, unutterable, diſagreeable concurrence of conſonants. But the Engliſh tongue is majeſtic without ſtiffneſs, lively without lightneſs, muſical without effeminacy, and nervous without roughneſs; which obſervations are enough to make us allow its ſuperiority over all the modern languages at leaſt, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of our noble countryman (Sir William Temple) to the contrary.

It is farther alleged, that the Engliſh abounds too much with monoſyllables; a characteriſtical defect not to be met with in other languages. But why is it a defect? Is it becauſe from hence there ariſes ſuch a comprehenſive energy, that an Engliſhman can expreſs the ſame idea in one ſyllable, for which purpoſe a Frenchman muſt make uſe of three? A bad writer indeed may croud ſo many of them together as to form very unmuſical periods, eſpecially in verſe. But a good one, on the reverſe, will turn this ſeeming deficiency into a real beauty. In Adam and Eve's morning-hymn, Milton gives us theſe charming lines,

His praiſe, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,
Breathe ſoft, or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,
With every plant, in ſign of worſhip wave.

The ſecond of theſe verſes, which is the moſt harmonious, conſiſts wholly of monoſyllables; the preceding has but one diſſyllable, and the laſt but two. Again,

Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praiſe;
Speak ye, who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light.

With a thouſand inſtances of the like nature.

The laſt objection that occurs to me at preſent, is, that our tongue wants univerſality, which ſeems to be an argument againſt its merit. This is owing to the affectation of Engliſhmen, who prefer any language to their own, and is not to be imputed to a defect in their native tongue. But this objection, if ſuch it be, is vaniſhing daily; for I have been aſſured, by ſeveral ingenious foreigners, that in many places abroad, Italy in particular, it is become the faſhion to ſtudy the Engliſh tongue.

I ſhall now preſent the reader with a few looſe thoughts on our native language in contradiſtinction to certain others.

In reſpect to the Greek, I am afraid we muſt yield up the palm; for that tongue, like the writer in it, without doubt, remains unrivaled. There is an incredible analogy between the humour of a people, and their particular forms of ſpeech; hence the ſtupidity of a Dutchman, the gravity of a Spaniard, and the levity of a Frenchman, are immediately diſcernible. No wonder then that the Grecians, who thought and acted beyond the reſt of mankind, ſhould convey their ſentiments in a manner ſuitable to ſuch ſuperior uncommon advantages.

But, though I readily give up the point to the Ionians, Æolians, and Dorians, I ſhall not be ſo complaiſant to the Romans; for, notwithſtanding the many obligations our tongue has to the Latin, I muſt inſiſt upon it, we have an intrinſic force in ours which they cannot come up to. In the firſt place, the Latin is extremely defective, which one of the moſt elegant of all their writers complains of in the following verſes:

Nec me animi fallit
Difficile illuſtrare Latinis verſibus eſſe,
Multa novis verbis præſertim cum ſit agendum,
Propter egeſtatem linguæ & rerum novitatem.

Which literally tranſlated runs thus, "Nor does it eſcape me, that it will be difficult to illuſtrate (my philoſophy) in Latin verſe, eſpecially as many things muſt be handled in new forms of ſpeech, on account of the poverty of the language, and the novelty of the ſubject." The eloquent Cicero himſelf found this inconveniency, and, in his familiar epiſtles, is often obliged to make uſe of Greek words.

Secondly, the affected placing, or rather miſ-placing, the words, which in proſe obtains in this language only, is frequently embarraſſing it by introducing obſcurity, and though it tunes the ſound, yet diſcompoſes the ſenſe. In all good Engliſh writers the periods in general flow according to the order of the ideas, from whence ariſes a perſpicuity, which is the firſt beauty in all languages: with regard to the compounding of words, and forming two, ſometimes three, into one, which has an admirable effect in poetical compoſitions, the Engliſh is incomparably preferable to the Latin, nor is leſs ſuperior to it in conciſeneſs, than it is in perſpicuity.

The Italian, Spaniſh, and eſpecially the Portugueſe, being manifeſtly corrupted Latin, we ſhall not contend with; for, if our tongue can bear up againſt the Roman, *à fortiori* it muſt excel the three above mentioned.

I come now to the French, that faſhionable, that univerſal language. Indeed, there are good reaſons to be given why it is ſo; but that it by no means deſerves to be ſo, I ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate. To begin with their orthography: What can be more abſurd, unnatural, and ridiculous, than to ſet down a parcel of letters, which are to be of no uſe in pronunciation at all? It is true, indeed, we have ſome few words, to which the ſame abſurdity may be imputed; but they are, for the moſt part, imported from them, and I wiſh they had them again with all my heart, for we have better to ſupply their places. From their orthography let us proceed to their pronunciation, which operation, if accurately performed, ſhould be through the noſe, ſo as to imitate, as much as poſſible, the ſound of a poſt-horn. It muſt be acknowledged that they have a great many eminent writers; but theſe illuſtrious perſonages would have wrote as good ſenſe in High Dutch, if that had been their native language. The tedіouſneſs and prolixity of the French proſe can be equalled by nothing but the burleſque manner of their verſification. Their heroic meaſure, in which their moſt ſerious authors, namely, their epic and tragic poets, write, may very well be ſung to the tune of, "A cobler there was, and he liv'd in a ſtall." As for example,

Jeune & vaillant hèros, dont la haute ſageſſe
N'eſt point le fruit tardif d'une lente vieilleſſe,
Et qui ſeul ſans miniſtre, à l'exemple des Dieux,
Soutiens tout par toi-même, & vois tout par tes yeux.
Derry down, down, down, Derry down.

After having ſpoken thus freely (and I hope juſtly) of the French tongue, it would be a groſs affront to our own, ſhould I draw any parallel between them. The Engliſh proſe, ſuch I mean as is made uſe of in converſation, is admirably adapted to expreſs the ſentiments of a brave, ſenſible, ſincere people, in a reſolute, determinate, and open manner. The pronunciation from a good voice is muſical and manly, and can yield to nothing in harmony, except the poetry of it. The Engliſh heroic verſe is an iambic meaſure of five feet, and in tragedy we have ſometimes a perfect iambic of ſix feet. As,

I ſnatch'd the glorious golden opportunity.

The ſame as,

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis.

The iambic, though uſed by the Latin tragedians, is too quick a meaſure for the purpoſe. But the Engliſh tongue, abounding more with monoſyllables and conſonants, adds a weight and dignity to the ſpirit of the meaſure; ſo that, upon the whole, it is extremely animated and majeſtic.

Hail, Energia! hail, my native tongue,
Conciſely full, and muſically ſtrong!
Thou, with the pencil, hold'ſt a glorious ſtrife,
And paint'ſt the paſſions greater than the life:
In thunders now tremendouſly array'd,
Now ſoft as murmurs of the melting maid:
Now piercing loud, and as the clarion clear,
And now reſounding rough to rouſe the ear:
Now quick as lightning in its rapid flow,
Now, in its ſtately march, magnificently flow.
Hail, Energeia! hail, my native tongue,
Conciſely full, and muſically ſtrong!
Thou, with the pencil, hold'ſt a glorious ſtrife,
And paint'ſt the paſſions greater than the life. S.

The effects of habitual miſery, exemplified in the life of a diſabled ſoldier.

NO obſervation is more common, and at the ſame time more true, than That one half of the world are ignorant how the other half lives. The misfortunes of the great are held up to engage our attention; are enlarged upon in tones of declamation; and the world is called upon to gaze at the noble ſufferers: the great, under the preſſure of calamity, are conſcious of ſeveral others ſympathiſing with their diſtreſs; and have, at once, the comfort of admiration and pity.

There is nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortunes with fortitude when the whole world is looking on: men in ſuch circumſtances will act bravely even from motives of vanity; but he who, in the vale of obſcurity, can brave adverſity; who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great; whether peaſant or courtier, he deſerves admiration, and ſhould be held up for our imitation and reſpect.

While the ſlighteſt inconveniencies of the great are magnified into calamities; while tragedy mouths out their ſufferings in all the ſtrains of eloquence, the miſeries of the poor are entirely diſregarded; and yet ſome of the lower rank of people undergo more real hardſhips in one day, than thoſe of a more exalted ſtation ſuffer in their whole lives. It is inconceivable what difficulties the meaneſt of our common ſailors and ſoldiers endure without murmuring or regret; without paſſionately declaiming againſt Providence, or calling their fellows to be gazers on their intrepidity. Every day is to them a day of miſery, and yet they entertain their hard fate without repining.

With what indignation do I hear an Ovid, a Cicero, or a Rabutin, complain of their misfortunes and hardſhips, whoſe greateſt calamity was that of being unable to viſit a certain ſpot of earth, to which they had fooliſhly attached an idea of happineſs. Their diſtreſſes were pleaſures, compared to what many of the adventuring poor every day endure without murmuring. They ate, drank, and ſlept; they had ſlaves to attend them, and were ſure of ſubſiſtence for life; while many of their fellow-creatures are obliged to wander, without a friend to comfort or aſſiſt them, and even without a ſhelter from the ſeverity of the ſeaſon.

I have been led into theſe reflections from accidentally meeting, ſome days ago, a poor fellow, whom I knew when a boy, dreſſed in a ſailor's jacket, and begging at one of the outlets of the town, with a wooden leg. I knew him to be honeſt and induſtrious when in the country, and was curious to learn what had reduced him to his preſent ſituation. Wherefore, after giving him what I thought proper, I deſired to know the hiſtory of his life and misfortunes, and the manner in which he was reduced to his preſent diſtreſs. The diſabled ſoldier, for ſuch he was, though dreſſed in a ſailor's habit, ſcratching his head, and leaning on his crutch, put himſelf into an attitude to comply with my requeſt, and gave me his hiſtory as follows:

"As for my misfortunes, maſter, I can't pretend to have gone thro' any more than other folks; for except the loſs of my limb, and my being obliged to beg, I don't know any reaſon, thank Heaven, that I have to complain; there is Bill Tibbs, of our regiment, he has loſt both his legs, and an eye to boot; but, thank Heaven, it is not ſo bad with me yet.

"I was born in Shropſhire, my father was a labourer, and died when I was five years old; ſo I was put upon the pariſh. As he had been a wandering ſort of a man, the pariſhioners were not able to tell to what pariſh I belonged, or where I was born, ſo they ſent me to another pariſh, and that pariſh ſent me to a third. I thought in my heart they kept ſending me about ſo long, that they would not let me be born in any pariſh at all; but, at laſt, however, they fixed me. I had ſome diſpoſition to be a ſcholar, and was reſolved, at leaſt, to know my letters; but the maſter of the workhouſe put me to buſineſs as ſoon as I was able to handle a mallet; and here I lived an eaſy kind of life for five years. I only wrought ten hours in the day, and had my meat and drink provided for my labour. It is true I was not ſuffered to ſtir out of the houſe, for fear, as they ſaid, I ſhould run away: but what of that? I had the liberty of the whole houſe, and the yard before the door, and that was enough for me. I was then bound out to a farmer, where I was up both early and late; but I eat and drank well, and liked my buſineſs well enough till he died, when I was obliged to provide for myſelf; ſo I was reſolved to go and ſeek my fortune.

"In this manner I went from town to town, worked when I could get employment, and ſtarved when I could get none: when happening one day to go through a field belonging to a juſtice of peace, I ſpied a hare croſſing the path juſt before me; and I believe the devil put it in my head to fling my ſtick at it:—well, what will you have on't? I killed the hare, and was bringing it away in triumph, when the juſtice himſelf met me: he called me a poacher and a villain; and collaring me, deſired I would give an account of myſelf: I fell upon my knees, begged his Worſhip's pardon, and began to give a full account of all that I knew of my breed, ſeed, and generation; but, though I gave a very good account, the juſtice would not believe a ſyllable I had to ſay; ſo I was indicted at ſeſſions, found guilty of being poor, and ſent up to London to Newgate, in order to be tranſported as a vagabond.

"People may ſay this and that of being in jail; but, for my part, I found Newgate as agreeable a place as ever I was in all my life. I had my belly-full to eat and drink, and did no work at all. This kind of life was too good to laſt for ever; ſo I was taken out of priſon, after five months, put on board a ſhip, and ſent off, with two hundred more, to the Plantations. We had but an indifferent paſſage; for, being all confined in the hold, more than a hundred of our people died for want of ſweet air; and thoſe that remained were ſickly enough, God knows. When we came aſhore, we were ſold to the planters, and I was bound for ſeven years more. As I was no ſcholar, for I did not know my letters, I was obliged to work among the negroes; and I ſerved out my time as in duty bound to do.

"When my time was expired, I worked my paſſage home, and glad I was to ſee Old England again, becauſe I loved my country. I was afraid, however, that I ſhould be indicted for a vagabond once more, ſo did not much care to go down into the country, but kept about the town, and did little jobs when I could get them.

I was very happy in this manner for ſome time, till one evening coming home from work, two men knocked me down, and then deſired me to ſtand. They belonged to a preſs-gang; I was carried before the juſtice, and as I could give no account of myſelf, I had my choice left, whether to go on board a man of war, or liſt for a ſoldier. I choſe the latter; and in this poſt of a gentleman, I ſerved two campaigns in Flanders, was at the battles of Val and Fontenoy, and received but one wound, through the breaſt here; but the doctor of our regiment ſoon made me well again.

"When the peace came on, I was diſcharged; and, as I could not work, becauſe my wound was ſometimes troubleſome, I liſted for a landman in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice. I here fought the French in ſix pitched battles; and I verily believe, that, if I could read or write, our Captain would have made me a corporal. But it was not my good fortune to have any promotion; for I ſoon fell ſick, and ſo got leave to return home again with 40l. in my pocket. This was at the beginning of the late war, and I hoped to be ſet on ſhore, and to have the pleaſure of ſpending my money; but the government wanted men, and ſo I was preſſed for a ſailor before ever I could ſet foot on ſhore.

"The boatſwain found me, as he ſaid, an obſtinate fellow; he ſwore he knew that I underſtood my buſineſs well, but that I ſhammed Abraham, merely to be idle; but God knows, I knew nothing of ſea-buſineſs, and he beat me, without conſidering what he was about. I had ſtill, however, my forty pounds, and that was ſome comfort to me under every beating; and the money I might have had to this day, but that our ſhip was taken by the French, and ſo I loſt all.

Our crew was carried into Breſt, and many of them died, becauſe they were not uſed to live in a jail; but, for my part, it was nothing to me, for I was ſeaſoned. One night, as I was ſleeping on the bed of boards, with a warm blanket about me, (for I always loved to lie well), I was awakened by the boatſwain, who had a dark lantern in his hand: "Jack," ſays he to me, "will you knock out the French centry's brains?" I don't care, ſays I, ſtriving to keep myſelf awake, if I lend a hand. "Then follow me," ſays he, "and I hope we ſhall do buſineſs." So up I got, and tied my blanket, which was all the cloaths I had, about my middle, and went with him to fight the Frenchmen. I hate the French, becauſe they are all ſlaves, and wear wooden ſhoes.

"Though we had no arms, one Engliſhman is able to beat five French at any time; ſo we went down to the door, where both centries were poſted, and ruſhing upon them, ſeized their arms in a moment, and knocked them down. From thence nine of us ran together to the quay, and ſeizing the firſt boat we met, got out of the harbour and put to ſea. We had not been here three days, before we were taken up by the Dorſet privateer, who were glad of ſo many good hands; and we conſented to run our chance. However, we had not as much luck as we expected. In three days we fell in with the Pompadour privateer, of forty guns, while we had but twenty-three; ſo to it we went, yard-arm and yard-arm.

The fight laſted for three hours, and I very believe we ſhould have taken the Frenchman, had we but had ſome more men left behind; but unfortunately, we loſt all our men, juſt as we were going to get the victory.

" I was once more in the power of the French, and I believe it would have gone hard with me, had I been brought back to Breſt; but, by good fortune, we were retaken by the Viper. I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that, in that engagement, I was wounded in two places; I loſt four fingers of the left hand, and my leg was ſhot off. If I had had the good fortune to have loſt my leg, and uſe of my hand, on board a King's ſhip, and not aboard a privateer, I ſhould have been intitled to cloathing and maintenance, during the reſt of my life; but that was not my chance: one man is born with a ſilver ſpoon in his mouth, and another with a wooden ladle. However, bleſſed be God, I enjoy good health, and will for ever love liberty and Old England. Liberty, property, and Old England, for ever, huzza!"

Thus ſaying, he limped off, leaving me in admiration at his intrepidity and content; nor could I avoid acknowledging, that an habitual acquaintance with miſery ſerves better than philoſophy to teach us to deſpiſe it.

Copy of a letter from the Ducheſs of Cleveland to King Charles II. *taken from an hiſtorical and critical account of the life of Charles* II. *King of Great Britain. After the manner of Bayle. By William Harris, D. D.*

Paris, Tueſday the 28th,—78.

I Was never ſo ſurprized in my holle life time as I was at my coming hither, to find my Lady Suſſex gone from my houſe and monaſtery, where I left her, and this letter from her, which I here ſend you the copy of. I never in my holle life time heard of ſuch government of herſelf as ſhe has had, ſince I went into England. She has never been in the monaſtery two days together, but every day gone out with the ambaſſador *, and has often lain four days together at my houſe, and ſent for her meat to the ambaſſador, he being always with her till five o'clock in the morning, they two ſhut up together alone, and would not let my maiſtre d'hotel wait, nor any of my ſervants, only the ambaſſador's. This has made ſo great a noiſe at Paris that ſhe is now the holle diſcourſe. I am ſo much afflicted that I can hardly write this for crying, to ſee a child that I doted on, as I did on her, ſhould make me ſo ill a return, and join with the worſt of men to ruin me. For ſure never malice was like the ambaſſador's, that only becauſe I would not anſwer to his love, and the importunities he made to me, was reſolved to ruin me. I hope your majeſty will yet have that juſtice and conſideration for me, that though I have done a fooliſh action, you will not let me be ruined by this moſt abominable man. I do confeſs to you, that I did write a fooliſh letter to the Chevalier de Chatilion, which letter I ſent incloſed to Madam de Pallas, and ſent her's in a packet I ſent to Lady Suſſex by Sir Henry Tichborn; which letter ſhe has either given to the ambaſſador, or elſe he had it by his man, to whom Sir Harry Tichborn gave it, not finding my Lady Suſſex. But as yet I do not know which of the ways he had it; but I ſhall know as ſoon as I have ſpoke with Sir Henry Tichborn. But the letter he has, and I doubt not but he has or will ſend it to you. Now, all I have to ſay for myſelf is, that you know as to love, one is not miſtreſs of one's ſelf, and that you ought not to be offended at me, ſince all things of this nature is at an end with you and I. So that I could do you no prejudice. Nor will you, I hope, follow the advice of this ill man, who in his heart I know hates you, and were it not for his intereſt would ruin you too if he could. For he has neither conſcience or honour, and has ſeveral times told me, that in his heart he deſpiſed you and your brother; and that, for his part, he wiſhed with all his heart that the parliament would ſend you both to travel; for you were a dull governable fool, and the duke a wilful fool. So that it were yet better to have you than him, but that you always choſe a greater beaſt than yourſelf to govern you. And when I was to come over, he brought me two letters to bring to you, which he read both to me before he ſealed them. The one was a man's, that he ſaid you had great faith in; for that he had at ſeveral times foretold things to you that were of conſequence *, and that you believ'd him in all things, like a changeling as you were: and that now he had wrote you word, that in a few months the king of France and his ſon were threatened with death, or at leaſt with a great fit of ſickneſs, in which they would be in great danger, if they did not die: and that therefore he counſelled you to defer any reſolutions either of war or peace till ſome months were paſt; for that if this happened, it would make a great change in France.

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* Ralph Montagu, afterwards Duke of Montague.

The ambaſſador, after he had read this to me, ſaid, "Now the good of this is," ſaid he, "that I can do what I will with this man, for he is poor, and a good ſum of money will make him write whatever I will." So he propoſed to me that he and I ſhould join together in the ruin of my Lord Treaſurer and the ducheſs of Portſmouth, which might be done thus; the man, though he was infirm and ill, ſhould go into England, and there after having been a little time to ſolicit you for money; for that you were ſo baſe, that though you employed him, you let him ſtarve; ſo that he was obliged to give him fifty pounds, and that the man had writ ſeveral times to you for money. "And," ſays he, "when he is in England, he ſhall tell the king things that he foreſees will infallibly ruin him; and ſo wiſh thoſe to be removed, as having an ill ſtar, that would be unfortunate to you, if they were not removed:" but if that were done, he was confident you would have the moſt glorious reign that ever was. "This," ſays he, "I am ſure I can order ſo as to bring to a

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* See Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times, vol. i. p. 422.

good effect, if you will. And in the mean time I will try to get Secretary Coventry's place, which he has a mind to part with, but not to Sir William Temple; becauſe he is the Treaſurer's creature, and he hates the Treaſurer, and I have already employed my ſiſter to talk with Mr. Cook, and to mind him to engage Mr. Coventry not to part with it as yet, and he has aſſured my Lady Harvey he will not. And my Lord Treaſurer's lady and Mr. Berree are both of them deſirous I ſhould have it. And when I have it, I will be damned if I do not quickly get to be Lord Treaſurer; and then you and your children ſhall find ſuch a friend as never was. And for the king, I will find a way to furniſh him ſo eaſily with money for his pocket and his wenches, that we will quickly out Bab. May, and lead the king by the noſe." So when I had heard him out, I told him, I thanked him, but that I would not meddle with any ſuch thing: and that for my part I had no malice to my Lady Portſmouth, or to the Treaſurer, and therefore would never be in any plot to deſtroy them. But that I found the character, which the world gave of him was true, which was, that the devil was not more deſigning than he was; and that I wondered at it, for ſure all theſe things working in his brain muſt make him very uneaſy, and would at laſt make him mad. —'Tis poſſible you may think I ſay all this out of malice. 'Tis true he has urged me beyond all patience: but what I tell you here is moſt true; and I will take the ſacrament on it whenever you pleaſe. 'Tis certain I would not have been ſo baſe as to have informed againſt him for what he ſaid before me, had he not provoked me to it in this violent way that he has. There is no ill thing which he has not done to me, and that without any provocation of mine, but that I would not love him. Now, as to what relates to my daughter Suſſex and her behaviour to me, I muſt confeſs that afflicts me beyond expreſſion, and will do much more, if what he has done be by your orders. For though I have an entire ſubmiſſion to your will, and will not complain, whatever you inflict upon me; yet I cannot think you would have brought things to this extremity with me, and have it not in your nature ever to do cruel things to any thing living.

I hope therefore you will not begin with me; and if the ambaſſador has not received his orders from you, that you will ſeverely reprehend him for this inhuman proceeding. Beſides, he has done what you ought to be very angry with him for; for he has been with the king of France, and told him that he had intercepted letters of mine by your order; by which he had been informed that there was a kindneſs between me and the Chevalier de Chatilion; and therefore you bade him take a courſe in it, and ſtop my letters; which accordingly he has done. And that upon this you ordered him to take my children from me, and to remove my Lady Suſſex to another monaſtery; and that you was reſolved to ſtop all my penſions, and never to have any regard to me in any thing. And that if he would oblige your Majeſty, he ſhould forbid the Chevalier de Chatilion ever ſeeing me, upon the diſpleaſure of loſing his place, and being forbid the court; for that he was ſure you expected this from him. Upon which the king told him, that he could not do any thing of this nature: for that this was a private matter, and not for him to take notice of. And that he could not imagine that you ought to be ſo angry, or indeed be at all concerned; for that all the world knew, that now all things of gallantry were at an end with you and I. And that being ſo, and ſo public, he did not ſee why you ſhould be offended at my loving any body. That it was a thing ſo common now-a-days to have a gallantry, that he did not wonder at any thing of this nature. And when he ſaw the king take the thing thus, he told him if he would not be ſevere with the Chevalier de Chatilion upon your account, he ſuppoſed he would be ſo upon his own: for that, in the letters he had diſcovered, he found that the Chevalier had propoſed to me the engaging of you in the marriage of the Dauphin and Mademoiſelle *: and that was my greateſt buſineſs into England †. That before I went over, I had ſpoke to him of the thing, and would have engaged him in it, but that he refuſed it: for that he knew very well the indifference you ſhewed whether it was ſo or no, and how little you cared how Mademoiſelle was married: that ſince I went into England it was poſſible I might engage ſomebody or other in this matter to preſs it to you; but that he knew very well, that in your heart you cared not whether it was ſo or no, that this buſineſs ſetting on foot by the Chevalier. Upon which the king told him, that if he ſhould ſhow him any letters of the Chevalier de Chatilion to that purpoſe, he ſhould then know what he had to ſay to him; but that till he ſaw thoſe letters, he would not puniſh him without a proof for what he did. Upon which the ambaſſador ſhewed a letter, which he pretended one part of it was a double entendre. The king ſaid he could not ſee that there was any thing relating to it, and ſo left him, and ſaid to a perſon there, ſure the ambaſſador was the worſt man that ever was; for becauſe my Lady Cleveland will not love him, he ſtrives to ruin her the baſeſt in the world; and would have me to ſacrifice the Chevalier de Chatilion to his revenge; which I ſhall not do, till I ſee better proofs of his having meddled in the marriage of the Dauphin and Mademoiſelle than any yet the ambaſſador has ſhewed me. This methinks is what you cannot but be offended at, and I hope you will be offended with him for his holle proceeding to me, and let the world ſee you will never countenance the actions of ſo baſe and ill a man. I had forgot to tell you that he told the king of France, that many people had reported, that he had made love to me; but that there was nothing in it; for that he had too much reſpect for you to think of any ſuch thing. As for my Lady Suſſex, I hope you will think

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* Mademoiſelle was the daughter of Philip, Duke of Orleans, and Henrietta, ſiſter to King Charles II.

† This was Montague's own propoſals, made to the king in his letter to him of Jan. 10. 1677-8, preſerved in the Danby Papers, p. 48.

fit to ſend for her over, for ſhe is now mightily diſcourſed of for the ambaſſador. If you will not believe me in this, make enquiry into the thing, and you will find it to be true. I have deſired Mr. Kemble to give you this letter, and to diſcourſe with you at large upon this matter, to know your reſolution, and whether I may expect that juſtice and goodneſs from you which all the world does. I promiſe you that for my conduct, it ſhall be ſuch, as that you nor nobody ſhall have occaſion to blame me. And I hope you will be juſt to what you ſaid to me, which was at my houſe when you told me you had letters of mine; you ſaid, "Madam, all I aſk of you for your ſake is, live ſo for the future as to make the leaſt noiſe you can, and I care not who you love." Oh! this noiſe that is had never been had it not been for the ambaſſador's malice. I cannot forbear once again ſaying, I hope you will not gratify his malice in my ruin.

N. B. Anne Palmer, natural daughter by adoption of King Charles II. by Barbara, Ducheſs of Cleveland, was married to Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacres, created Earl of Suffolk by King Charles II. Hiſtory of the Royal Family, p. 256. 8vo. London. 1713;—and Wood's Faſti, vol. ii. c. 154.

The following letter, firſt publiſhed in the Gazetteer, contains ſo many ſtrokes of good ſenſe and juſt ſatire, that any apology for the republication of it would be unneceſſary.

Good Sir,

I AM an old man, and little uſed to writing; but, Sir, as I ſee you are ſo obliging to others as to communicate their ſentiments and complaints to the world, I dare ſay you will mine.

I was for many years reſident in London; but an old uncle, in the year 1729, dying, and leaving me a tolerable eſtate in Glouceſterſhire, I preferred eaſe to affluence, and retired from noiſe and buſtle, to peace and quiet.

Among my friends in town was one Mr. Holland, a draper, in Cheapſide: he was a good, honeſt, pains-taking man: if you dined with him, a joint of meat and a pudding was the utmoſt of his entertainment; I never ſaw wine in his houſe but at Chriſtmas, or on a wedding-day; we had a glaſs of good ale, and after dinner we went to our buſineſs, and did not ſit three or four hours as you do now. He wore his cap the greateſt part of the day, and wan't aſhamed to take the broom and the ſcraper, and clean before his door. He had a good underſtanding, and was honeſt to a degree of admiration: I fear I ſhall never ſee his like again; he is dead, poor man, died in July 1750, leaving ten thouſand ſeven hundred pounds, all got by care and induſtry, between ſeven children, ſhare and ſhare alike.

Buſineſs, Mr. Printer, calling me to town this ſpring, (my daughter's marriage, good Sir, if you muſt know), I reſolved to inquire after my old friend's family: he had three ſons; the eldeſt I found was ruined by horſe-racing, and went to ſettle at Liſbon; the next, Tom by name, became a bankrupt in ſixty, by vice and extravagance, and went to America, where we muſt all go ſoon, at leaſt the younger part of us. I got a direction for Jack, a haberdaſher near the Change; I trudged to ſee him laſt Wedneſday morning; I aſked for Mr. John Holland, and, to my great ſurpriſe, was introduced to a gentleman as fine as my Lord Cockatoo, and his hair dreſſed as high and powdered as white; I begged pardon, and told him, I ſuppoſed the man had made a miſtake; on which he, recollecting me, called me by my name, and run acroſs the room and kiſſed me (the devil take his French faſhions); he expreſſed great joy, indeed, at ſeeing me, and inſiſted on my dining with him at his houſe in the country; My coach," ſaid he, "will be at the door directly; Miſs Patty Pan, and her papa, the great city-cook, will favour us with their company, and you ſhall make one." Not being engaged, curioſity induced me to take the ſpare corner of the coach, and go with them into the country, as they called it; that is, to Highgate. I will not trouble you with all the particulars of our journey and dinner, but only tell you, that it cut me to the heart to ſee my friend's ſon ſo great a contraſt to his father. On the road they entertained me with all that paſſed in public; they all belonged, I underſtood, to the city-concert, and the aſſembly; never failed at Mrs. Thing-a-my's in Soho-ſquare; had been at two ridottos this winter; loved the opera; and Miſs Pattypan ſung us an Italian air; an impudent mynx! I could have knocked her empty pate againſt her father's jolter! When we arrived, we were introduced to Madam Holland; how ſhe was dreſſed in jewels and gold! and then her hair curled ſix inches from her head, (God forgive me if I am miſtaken, but I believe it was a wig.) Then, when the dinner came in, how was I amazed to ſee the table covered with ſeven diſhes, and more ſo when I was told there was a ſecond courſe! The turbot coſt 18 s. the turkey-polts 14 s. Madam told us, for ſhe gloried in her ſhame.

I beg pardon, Sir, for having detained you thus long with ſuch trifles, but you know old people will be prating. What I meant to tell you was our diſcourſe after dinner. As I came from the country, Mr. Holland and Mr. Pattypan attacked me on the high price of proviſions: "An't it a ſhame (ſays Mr. Holland) that we, poor Londoners, ſhould be paying ſuch extravagant prices, when we live in a land of plenty; poultry, meat, and butter, double the price they were twenty years ago; oats 20 s. a quarter, hay 3 l. 10 s. it coſts me more in one month than it did my father in a year. I ſhall, inſtead of ſaving ten thouſand pounds, be obliged to run away, if ſomething an't done to reduce the price of proviſions." My blood boiled with indignation; I haſtily replied, "Whether ſomething is done, or not, Mr. Holland, you muſt run away if you live thus; don't name your poor father, his table would have been furniſhed for a week for the money your turbot coſt: proviſions were leſs, you ſay, by one half in your father's time, but why were they ſo? becauſe people lived with more frugality, and the conſumption was leſs: a city-haberdaſher, in thoſe days, would have thought he had entertained his friends nobly with a piece of beef and potatoes in the pan; but I ſee fourteen diſhes, in theſe luxurious times, are ſcarcely ſufficient. If your father, even in thoſe cheaper times, had furniſhed his table like the prodigals of the preſent, he muſt, inſtead of leaving ten thouſand pounds, have ſtarved and died a beggar; your father had no country-houſe; he had a ſaying, that

Thoſe who do two houſes keep,
Muſt often wake when others ſleep.

Though the verſe is not extraordinary, the moral is good; he had no coach, therefore the price of oats or hay hurt not him; he neither ſubſcribed to, nor idled his time at public aſſemblies; I may ſay to you as the friend in Dan Prior ſays to the fat man, You are making the very evil you complain of. In my younger days there wan't a ſhopkeeper in London kept his coach; now ſcarce one is to be found who condeſcends to walk; and not only ſhop-keepers, but whores, dancing-maſters, and fiddlers have their equipages; you uſe an hundred times as much butter as was uſed formerly, with your ſauces, fricaſſees, and tea; your vanity employs five hundred times the horſes; you confound more of God's good creatures at one dinner, than would have feaſted your anceſtors for a month, and yet pretend to be amazed that things are not ſo plenty as they were: the ſame ground can't keep cows, grow oats, breed cattle, produce hay, paſture your horſes, and ſupply you with grain; the conſequence of which is, you fetch your luxuries at great expence from ſeventy miles diſtance; whereas, in our time, ten miles round London ſupplied the town with all neceſſaries." I was going on, when Mr. Pattypan yawn'd, and ſaid, "he did not come here for a lecture;" and before I could anſwer him, Mr. Jackanapes, the haberdaſher, ſaid, "Let's take a turn in the garden, and leave old Square-toes to ſwallow his ſpittle." I here grew too angry to ſtay with the empty coxcombs; I took up my hat and cane, and marched to the door; when the paſtry-cook called out, "You had better go back in Mr. Holland's coach, for it is too late to walk, and it will break your frugal heart to ſpend a ſhilling for a place in the ſtage." (ſays I), "No, Mr. Puff-paſte, though I am an enemy to profuſion, I ſpend my money as chearfully as any body when my convenience requires it. Though I can't live at the expence of either of you, I believe I have eſtate enough to buy all the pyes and tapes in your two ſhops. I mean to live, and give my children ſomething at my death, but you can't ſupport your profuſion long, you'll be bankrupts ſoon, and cheat your creditors out of nineteen ſhillings in the pound. You'll live to feaſt on gravy beef inſtead of having ſauces, and at laſt die in a gaol, or feed hogs and eat the huſks, like your brother prodigal in the goſpel." Here I flounced out of the room, and ſo ended our ſcolding.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Peter Moderation.

Copy

Copy of a Letter, ſaid to be written by the late Earl of Orford to his late M——.

SIR, *Wedneſday Noon.*

THE violence of the fit of the ſtone, which has tormented me for ſome days, is now ſo far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour of waiting on your Majeſty, is yet kind enough to enable me ſo far to obey your orders, as to write my ſentiments concerning that troubleſome man Mr. Pultney; and to point out (what I conceive to be) the moſt effectual method to make him perfectly quiet.

Your Majeſty well knows how, by the dint of his eloquence, he has ſo captivated the mob, and attained an unbounded popularity, that the moſt manifeſt wrong appears right, when adopted and urged by him. Hence it is, that he is become not only troubleſome, but even dangerous. The unthinking multitude believe he has no one object but the public good, although, if they would reflect a little, they would ſoon perceive, that ſpleen againſt thoſe your Majeſty has honoured with your confidence has greater weight with him than real patriotiſm; ſince, let any meaſure be propoſed, however ſalutary, if he thinks it comes from me, it is ſufficient for him to oppoſe it. Thus, Sir, you ſee, that affairs of the moſt momentous concern are ſubject to the caprice of that popular man, and he has nothing to do but declare it a miniſterial project, and bellow out the word *favourite*, to have an hundred pens drawn againſt it, and a thouſand mouths open to contradict it. Under theſe circumſtances he bears up againſt the miniſtry, (and let me add, againſt your Majeſty yourſelf); and every uſeful ſcheme muſt be either abandoned; or, if it is carried in either houſe, the public is made to believe it is done by a corrupt majority.

Since then things are thus circumſtanced, it is become abſolutely neceſſary for the public tranquillity that he ſhould be made quiet; and the only method to do that effectually, is to deſtroy his popularity, and ruin the good belief the people have in him. In order to do this, he muſt be invited to court; your Majeſty muſt condeſcend to ſpeak to him in the moſt favourable and diſtinguiſhing manner; you muſt make him believe that he is the only perſon upon whoſe opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for uſeful meaſures. As he has already ſeveral times refuſed to take the lead in the adminiſtration, unleſs it was totally modelled to his fancy, your Majeſty ſhould cloſe in with his advice, and give him leave to arrange the adminiſtration as he pleaſes, and put whom he chuſes in office: (there can be no danger in that, as you can diſmiſs him then when you think fit). When he has got thus far, (to which his extreme ſelf-love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance, will eaſily conduce), it will be neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould ſeem to have a great regard for his health; ſignify to him, that your affairs will be ruined if he ſhould die; that you want to have him conſtantly near you, to have his ſage advice; and that, therefore, as he is much diſordered in body, and ſomething infirm, it will be neceſſary for his preſervation,

vation, for him to quit the houſe of Commons, (where malevolent tempers will be continually fretting him, and where indeed his preſence will be needleſs, as no ſtep will be taken but according to his advice); and that he will let you give him a diſtinguiſhing mark of your approbation, by creating him a Peer. This he may be brought to: for, if I know any thing of mankind, he has a love for honours and money; and notwithſtanding his great haughtineſs, and ſeeming contempt of honour, he may be won, if it is done with dexterity; for, as the poet Felton ſaid,

Flattery's an oil ſoftens the tougheſt
fool.

If your Majeſty can once bring him to accept of a coronet, all will be over with him; the changing multitude will ceaſe to have any confidence in him; and when you ſee that, your Majeſty may turn your back on him, diſmiſs him from his poſt, turn out his meddling partiſans, and reſtore things to quiet. For then, if he complains, it can be of no avail; the bee will have loſt his ſting, and become a drone, whoſe buzzing nobody heeds.

Your Majeſty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my ſentiments and advice; which I ſhould not have done had not you commanded it; and had I not been certain, that your peace is much diſturbed by the contrivances of this turbulent man. I ſhall only add, that I will diſpoſe ſeveral, whom I know to wiſh him well, to ſolicit for his eſtabliſhment in power, that you may ſeem to yield to their intreaties, and the fineſſe be the leſs liable to be diſcovered. I hope to have the honour to attend your Majeſty in a few days; which I will do privately, that my public preſence may give him no umbrage.

Rt. W.

Humorous propoſal for a Female Adminiſtration.

For this cauſe ought the woman to have power on her head. 1 Cor. xi. 10.

SIR,

THE ear of the public has for ſome years paſt been daily ſtunned with loud and violent complaints of *male* adminiſtration; I would therefore humbly propoſe, if it were but for the ſake of variety, that a *female* adminiſtration ſhould for once take its turn, and be allowed a fair and candid trial on the ſlippery pinnacle of power.

The worſhipful company of barbers have familiarly approached the throne, and offered advice in matters of capital concern. The ſtill more worſhipful the c—n c—l have *likewiſe*, on ſeveral occaſions, conveyed *their* diſintereſted counſels to the royal ear. I ſay *diſintereſted*, becauſe frequently relating to matters in which they had no earthly concern: but in the preſent caſe, as ſo near, ſo dear, and ſo conſiderable a part of them (*viz* their wives) are very deeply intereſted, I make no doubt but that reſpectable body will uſe its utmoſt influence to promote this moſt ſalutary and patriotic ſcheme.

I need not point out to the intelligent leaders of that body in what *manner* its influence may be moſt effectually exerted. Some occaſion of congratulation or condolence may ſoon offer when they can introduce a recommendation of this ſcheme, with their *uſual* propriety; and its being entirely foreign to the purpoſe of ſuch congratulation or condolence, will only make it the more remarkable, and leſs liable to be overlooked.

No *man* can deny, that England made its greateſt and moſt illuſtrious figure during two *female* reigns; and therefore it is naturally to be preſumed, that a *female miniſtry* may reſtore our decayed conſtitution, and enable it to exert its priſtine vigour.

I foreſee many good conſequences reſulting from this ſcheme; one of which is, that it will infallibly put a ſtop to thoſe political bickerings which, to the diſgrace of the preſent age, have been carried on with a virulence and malignity unknown to former times.

I take it for granted, Sir, that moſt of the preſent writers againſt the miniſtry conſiſt of diſcarded courtiers, or military gentlemen, diſappointed of preferment. Now, all theſe perſonages being remarkable for their complaiſance to the fair ſex, can't in honour draw their pens againſt a female adminiſtration; ſo that we ſhall no longer be diſtracted with reading the *ſeveral* ſides of political controverſy; the wheels of government will be unclogged, the buſineſs of the ſtate will go ſmoothly on, commerce will flouriſh anew, and the weavers inſtead of idly parading in Bloomſbury-Square, will find ſufficient employment in Spital-fields.

The *real* ſtrength and riches of a ſtate conſiſt in the number and induſtry of its enhabitants. To increaſe the number of people, and to find them ſufficient employment, will *naturally* be the great objects of a female adminiſtration. All ſine-cure places will be aboliſhed, all unneceſſary reſtrictions and bars on the matrimonial road will be removed; the marriage-act will be repealed, with ſome other acts, which moſtly affect the poor; and the deficiency in the funds made up, by a heavy tax on bachelors; as alſo on dogs and horſes for ſport, which would contribute more to the *preſervation of the game*, than any method our *male* adminiſtrators have yet diſcovered, though they ſeem to have conſidered this point of greater national importance than the *increaſe of popularity*.

I am very ſenſible that many objections may be brought againſt every ſcheme that is offered for the public good. As to this my ſcheme, I ſhall be told, that women in general want learning, and have no heads for buſineſs. In anſwer to the firſt, I have never heard much of the learning of any one of our miniſters, during three adminiſtrations.

The ſecond objection is, that women have no heads for buſineſs. We all know (whatever the *men* may pretend) it requires "no conjuration, or mighty magic" to go through the common *routine* buſineſs of office. 'Tis true, that difficult negotiations may ſometimes occur, in the conduct of which *fineſſe* and *intrigue* are neceſſary. But ſurely the men will not pretend to excel in either of thoſe arts.

It may be urged, perhaps, in behalf of ſome veteran miniſters and placemen, that having ſpent the greateſt part of their lives in ſome office or other about the court, they have contracted certain habits, which had become as it were ſecond nature; and therefore it would be cruel at *their* years, to ſend them back into the wide world. In anſwer to which, let theſe veterans ſtill continue about the court; and have places! there will be openings enow for 'em, and it will make no material alteration in my plan. As for example: They can very *properly* ſucceed to thoſe *ladies* of the bed-chamber, maids of honour, houſe-keepers, neceſſary women, or *dry* nurſes, who ſhall vacate their places, by accepting any of the great offices of ſtate.

I do not mean, Sir, that this my offered ſcheme ſhould take immediate effect. I have no objection to our preſent miniſters, whom our amiable S——n has entruſted with the reins of government. But from the natural fickleneſs of our tempers, and the inſtability of human affairs, a change of miniſters *muſt* happen ſome time or other. Whenever through theſe, or *any other* cauſes, a change ſhall be judged neceſſary, then would I humbly propoſe to make trial of a *female adminiſtration*, and ſubmit to the judgment of the public whether the ſeveral departments and offices of the ſtate would not be very ably and properly filled, in the following manner:

First Lady of the Treaſury,
Lady N—th—mb——nd.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Miſs Ch—dl—gh.
Preſident of the Council,
Lady T—nſh—nd.
Secretaries of State,
Northern department, Ducheſs of G—n.
Southern department, Mrs. Geo. P—tt.
Lady High Chancellor,
Ducheſs of Q—nſb—y.
Lady Privy Seal,
Lady Ayl—b—ry.
Steward of the Houſhold,
Ducheſs of B—df—d.
Chamberlain,
Ducheſs of An—ſt—r.
Miſtreſs of the Horſe,
Lady Sa—h B—nb—y.
Firſt Lady of the Admiralty,
Lady P—c—ck.
Firſt Lady of Trade,
Lady H—ld—ſſe.
Secretary at War,
Lady H—rr—t—n—
Pay Miſtreſs General of the Forces,
Lady D—lk—th.
Captain of the Band of Penſioners,
Lady Ch—t—m.
Miſtreſs of the Stag Hounds,
Mrs. F—tt—pl—e.
Miſtreſs of the Wardrobe,
Lady Dowager W—ld—ve.
Miniſter for Scotch affairs,
Ducheſs of D—gl—s.
Lady Lieutenant of Ireland,
Marchioneſs of K—ld—e.

As to any places about court, which require particular talents in the perſons who holds them, I ſhould be at no loſs to find *females* of adequate abilities, and only deſire they may be fairly compared with the *males* who at preſent enjoy thoſe places:

Poet Laureat,	Miſs Carter.
Hiſtoriographer,	Mrs Macaulay.
King's Painter,	Miſs Read &c.

The commiſſioners places at the ſeveral Boards of Treaſury, Admiralty, Trade, Cuſtoms, and Exciſe, might be occupied by the wives and daughters of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. The other inferior offices of buſineſs might be *filled* by the wives and daughters of the common council; which would be ſuch a happy eſtabliſhment of public meaſures, as would infallibly keep the great corporation in good humour; a point of the utmoſt importance, and to which no adminiſtration, male or female, can be too attentive.

And now, Sir, having ſketched out a rough draught of my plan, I appeal to every impartial Engliſhman, whether the miniſtry, as here named, is not in point of real abilities confeſſedly ſuperior to any adminiſtration he has ſeen or read of in this country ſince the days of Queen Anne or Queen Elizabeth.

JACOBINA HENRIQUES.

The following ſhort account of a late ſhort adminiſtration, having produced the very humorous anſwer which ſucceeds it, we ſhall inſert them both for the amuſement of our readers.

THE late adminiſtration came into employment, under the mediation of the Duke of Cumberland, on the tenth day of July 1765; and was removed, upon a plan ſettled by the Earl of Chatham, on the thirtieth day of July 1766, having laſted juſt one year and twenty days.

In that ſpace of time

The diſtractions of the Britiſh Empire were compoſed, by *the repeal of the American ſtamp act*;

But the conſtitutional ſeperiority of Great Britain was preſerved, by *the act for ſecuring the dependence of the colonies.*

Private houſes were relieved from the juriſdiction of the exciſe, by *the repeal of the cyder-tax.*

The perſonal liberty of the ſubject was confirmed, by *the reſolution againſt general warrants.*

The lawful ſecrets of buſineſs and friendſhip were rendered inviolable, by *the reſolution for condemning the ſeizure of papers.*

The trade of America was ſet free from injudicious and ruinous impoſitions—its revenue was improved, and ſettled upon a rational foundation—its commerce extended with foreign countries; while all the advantages were ſecured to great Britain, by *the act for repealing certain duties, and encouraging, regulating, and ſecuring the trade of this kingdom, and the Britiſh dominions in America.*

Materials were provided and inſured to our manufactures—the ſale of theſe manufactures was encreaſed—the African trade preſerved and extended—the principles of the act of navigation purſued, and the plan improved—and the trade for bullion rendered free, ſecure, and permanent, by *the act for opening certain ports in Dominica and Jamaica.*

That adminiſtration was the firſt which propoſed and encouraged public meetings and free conſultations of merchants from all parts of the kingdom; by which means the trueſt lights have been received; great benefits have been already derived to manufactures and commerce; and the moſt extenſive proſpects are opened for further improvement.

Under them, the intereſts of our northern and ſouthern colonies, before that time jarring and diſſonant, were underſtood, compared, adjuſted, and perfectly reconciled. The paſſions and animoſities of the colonies, by judicious and lenient meaſures, were allayed and compoſed, and the foundation laid for a laſting agreement amongſt them.

Whilſt that adminiſtration provided for the liberty and commerce of their country, as the true baſis of its power, they conſulted its intereſts, they aſſerted its honour abroad, with temper and with firmneſs; by making an advantageous treaty of commerce with Ruſſia; by obtaining a liquidation of the Canada bills, to the ſatisfaction of the proprietors; by reviving and raiſing from its aſhes the negotiation for the Manilla ranſom, which had been extinguiſhed and abandoned by their predeceſſors.

They treated their ſovereign with decency; with reverence. They diſcountenanced, and, it is hoped, for ever aboliſhed the dangerous and unconſtitutional practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament. They firmly adhered to thoſe friends of liberty, who had run all hazards in its cauſe, and provided for them in preference to every other claim.

With the Earl of Bute they had no perſonal connection; no correſpondence of councils. They neither courted him nor perſecuted him. They practiſed no corruption; nor were they even ſuſpected of it. They ſold no offices. They obtained no reverſions or penſions, either coming in or going out, for themſelves, their families, or their dependents.

In the proſecution of their meaſures they were traverſed by an oppoſition of a new and ſingular character; an oppoſition of placemen and penſioners. They were ſupported by the confidence of the nation. And having held their offices under many difficulties and diſcouragements, they left them at the expreſs command, as they had accepted them at the earneſt requeſt of their royal maſter.

Theſe are plain facts; of a clear and public nature; neither extended by elaborate reaſoning, or heightened by the colouring of eloquence. They are the ſervices of a ſingle year.

The removal of that adminiſtration from power, is not to them premature; ſince they were in office long enough to accompliſh many plans of public utility; and, by their perſeverance and reſolution, rendered the way ſmooth and eaſy to their ſucceſſors; having left their king and their country in a much better condition than they found them. By the temper they manifeſt, they ſeem to have now no other wiſh, than that their ſucceſſors may do the public as real and as faithful ſervice as they have done.

Anſwer to the foregoing; from the Public Advertiſer.

IN the multitude of counſellors there is ſafety, ſays the wiſe man. If Solomon means privy-counſellors, this nation ought to be ſafe beyond all others, ſince none can boaſt ſuch a variety of miniſters, and none can ſuch a multitude of privy-counſellors.

Miniſters, now-a-days, are pricked down for the year like ſheriffs; and if none were to make more of their offices than the laſt did, I fancy we ſhould ſee them *fine off*, or demand a poll, before they conſented to ſerve. In my younger days, Chamberlayn's preſent ſtate of England would laſt you ſeven years, and needed no more to be renewed annually, than a family-bible or a whole duty of man; but now you can no more gueſs who is in office to-day, by the court-kalendar of laſt year, than you can tell the preſent price of ſtocks by Lloyd's liſt of Chriſtmas 1745.

But the main deſign of my taking pen in hand, was to refute the ſilly author of a late ſilly publication, called, "A ſhort account of a late ſhort adminiſtration."

This half-ſheet accomptant ſhows his ill humour in the very title: he calls one year and twenty days a *ſhort* adminiſtration; whereas I can prove, by the rule of three direct, that it is as much as any miniſtry in theſe times has a right to expect.

Since the happy acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, to this day, we have worn out no leſs than five complete ſets of honeſt, able, upright miniſters; not to ſpeak of the preſent, whom G—d long preſerve.

First, we had Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration;
Next, the Duke of Newcaſtle's;
Then Lord Bute's;
Then Mr. Grenville's;
And, laſtly, my Lord Rockingham's.

Now, Sir, if you will take a bit of chalk, and reckon from the 7th of October, 1760, to the 30th of July, 1766, you will find five years, nine months, and thirty days; which, divided by five, the total of adminiſtrations, gives exactly one year and ſixty days each, on an average, as we ſay in the city;—and one day more, if they have the good fortune to ſerve in leap-year.

How ſpiteful then to cavil about a few days? for you ſee, by this calculation, the accomptant's friends were, at moſt, only forty days ſhort of their allowance; beſides, I am told, by a beef-eater at court, that, from their *kiſſing in*, to their being *kicked out*, was really one morning, or ſix hours, more than one year and twenty days; a circumſtance which he has maliciouſly ſuppreſſed.

To proceed in my criticiſms on this author, I muſt take notice of the compliments he pays his friends, at the expence of the D— of C——. He ſays, "they came into employment under that prince's *mediation*;" when the fact is, they came in by his poſitive commands. He conjur'd them, requir'd them, on their allegiance, to accept: ſo that they have only the merit of preſſed men; and like them too, though they are liable to be ſhot for deſertion as well as volunteers: yet, according to every rule of military juſtice, they may be whipt out of the ſervice at any time, and have no title to the king's bounty for inliſting.

The author's ſpite againſt the Right Hon. William Earl of Chatham, in the county of Kent, Viſcount Pynſent, in the county of Somerſet, appears in the ſame paragraph. He ſays, "they (the late miniſters) were removed by a plan *ſettled* by that nobleman."

How little expreſſive of his operations is the word *ſettled*; when we know, full well, that, when *only* a great commoner, he refuſed to be reſponſible for any meaſures which he did not abſolutely *guide*. The accomptant, therefore, ſhould have ſaid *dictated* by the Earl of Chatham, as more ſuitable to his character, and to real fact, as is confirmed by the Enquiry juſt publiſhed, as, 'tis ſaid, by his quondam friend E. T.

Theſe two cronies, it ſeems, quarrelled about *dictation*; and the very man who a few years ago was glad to play Bowman to the great commoner at a city-feaſt, ſtooping and raiſing for half an hour together, like the Chelſea water-works, on this occaſion ſtood ſtraight as a maypole, and refuſed bowing either to him, or for him, in the front of the ſtage, while he ſat ſkulking in a ſide-box.

On the whole, it is next to *ſcandalum magnatum*, to allege that the Earl of Chatham did any thing leſs than dictate the late changes. He has, once more, deigned to take the reins of government in his own hand, and will, no doubt, drive with his wonted ſpeed, and raiſe a deal of duſt around him. His horſes are all matched to his mind; but as ſome of them are young and ſkittiſh, it is ſaid he has adopted the new contrivance lately exhibited by Sir Francis Delaval on Weſtminſter-bridge: whenever they begin to ſnort, and toſs up their heads, he touches the ſpring, throws them looſe, and away they go; leaving his Lordſhip ſafe and ſnug, and as much at eaſe, as if he ſat on a woolpack.

In the long bead-roll of ſervices done by the late miniſtry, which the author preſents to our belief, one after the other, like the thirty-nine articles, there is one I cannot avoid laughing at, *the refuſing to grant patents and reverſions*. Their friends ſay, they had the power, and would not; the more fools they: their enemies ſay, they had the inclination, and could not, *tant pis pour eux*. But my Lord Chatham has already ſhowed, that he had both inclination and power, by granting patents, in the firſt week of his adminiſtration, to Lord N——n, Lord C——n, and the hon. Mr. S——t M'K———e, brother-german to the E. of Bute, and brother in office to himſelf, *par nobile fratrum*, which ever way you take it. Reverſions were unemployed ſtocks, which the new miniſtry found cut and dry, ready to begin trade upon; and this is, as I take it, what our author alludes to by the late adminiſtration's "rendering the ways ſmooth and eaſy to their ſucceſſors;" to be ſure it was rendering the way eaſy, to leave wherewithal to greaſe them; but why they did not employ theſe helps to ſmooth the way for themſelves, is indeed ſurpriſing. It may be ſaid, before they came in they always declaimed againſt reverſions; but that is a poor excuſe: every body knows that profeſſions of patriotiſm are like treaties of peace; they only bind till we are ſtrong enough to break them.

I finiſh my criticiſms on this *ſhort* performance, with an obſervation on the harſh and unwarranted word the accomptant employs in relating the diſmiſſion of his friends: he ſays, "they left their offices at the expreſs command of their royal maſter;" thereby inſinuating, that his

M——y diſmiſſed them ſpontaneouſly, and from a diſlike to their meaſures. If their meaſures were good and popular (as he pretends), it is unjuſt to his M——y to ſay he diſliked them. The truth is, that no letters of diſmiſſion were ſent to thoſe that attended court; and the countenance and behaviour of his M———y to the late firſt lord of the treaſury, marked the higheſt degree of eſteem and perſonal favour; therefore we may judge they were ſet aſide at the never-ceaſing importunities of an all-powerful thane, to whom they never bended the knee; and for the conveniency of a new adminiſtration, from whom (perhaps vainly) he expected more complaiſance.

This is the firſt time I troubled you or the public with my politics, though I have been thirty years in London in the tallow-chandling way, and twelve a common-council-man; and if the bell rings true, ſhall be lord mayor before I die. Therefore pray inſert my letter directly, as you would oblige,

S I R,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Cateaton-ſtreet, WHITINGTON.
Aug. 1766.

Original letter ſaid to be wrote by L—y M—y W—t—y M—t—ge, from Conſtantinople, to a Venetian nobleman; tranſlated from the French.

I AM charm'd, Sir, with your obliging letter; and you may perceive, by the largeneſs of my paper, that I intend to give punctual anſwers to all your queſtions, at leaſt if my *French* will permit me; for as it is a language I do not underſtand to perfection, ſo I much fear, that, for want of expreſſions, I ſhall be quickly obliged to finiſh. Keep in mind, therefore, that I am writing in a foreign language; and be ſure to attribute all the impertinences and triflings dropping from my pen, to the want of proper words for declaring my thoughts, but by no means to dulneſs, or natural levity.

Theſe conditions being thus agreed and ſettled, I begin with telling you, that you have a true notion of the *Alcoran*, concerning which the *Greek* prieſts (who are the greateſt ſcoundrels in the univerſe) have invented out of their own heads a thouſand ridiculous ſtories, in order to decry the law of *Mahomet*; to run it down, I ſay, without any examination, or ſo much as letting the people read it: being afraid, that if once they begun to ſift the defects of the *Alcoran*, they might not ſtop there, but proceed to make uſe of their judgment, about their own legends and fictions. In effect, there is nothing ſo like as the fables of the *Greeks* and of the *Mahometans*; and the laſt have multitudes of ſaints, at whoſe tombs miracles are by them ſaid to be daily performed; nor are the accounts of the lives of thoſe bleſſed *Muſſulmans* much leſs ſtuffed with extravagancies, than the ſpiritual romances of the *Greek Papas*.

As to your next inquiry, I aſſure you 'tis certainly falſe, though commonly believed in our parts of the world, that *Mahomet* excludes women from any ſhare in a future happy ſtate. He was too much a gentleman, and loved the fair ſex too well, to uſe them ſo barbarouſly. On the contrary, he promiſes a very fine paradiſe to the *Turkiſh* women. He ſays, indeed, that this paradiſe will be a ſeparate place from that of their huſbands; but I fancy the moſt part of them won't like it the worſe for that; and that the regret of this ſeparation will not render their paradiſe the leſs agreeable. It remains to tell you, that the virtues which *Mahomet* requires of the women, to merit the enjoyment of future happineſs, are, not to live in ſuch a manner as to become uſeleſs to the world; but to employ themſelves, as much as poſſible, in making little *Muſſulmans*. The virgins who die virgins, and the widows who marry not again, dying in mortal ſin, are excluded out of paradiſe: For women, ſays he, not being capable to manage affairs of ſtate, nor to ſupport the fatigues of war, God has not ordered them to govern or reform the world; but he has entruſted them with an office which is not leſs honourable, even that of multiplying the human race: And ſuch as, out of malice or lazineſs, do not make it their buſineſs to bear or to breed children, fulfil not the duty of their vocation, and rebel againſt the commands of God. Here are maxims for you, prodigiouſly contrary to thoſe of your *Convents*. What will become of your St. *Catharines*, your St. *Thereſas*, your St. *Claras*, and the whole bead-roll of your *holy virgins and widows?* who, if they are to be judged by this ſyſtem of virtue, will be found to have been infamous creatures that paſſed their whole lives in a moſt abominable libertiniſm.

I know not what your thoughts may be concerning a doctrine ſo extraordinary with reſpect to us; but I can truly inform you, Sir, that the *Turks* are not ſo ignorant as we fancy them to be, in matters of politics, or philoſophy, or even of gallantry. 'Tis true, that military diſcipline, ſuch as is now practiſed in *Chriſtendom*, does not mightily ſuit them. A long peace has plunged them into an univerſal ſloth. Content with their condition, and accuſtomed to boundleſs luxury, they are become great enemies to all manner of fatigues. But, to make amends, the ſciences flouriſh among them. The *Effendis* (that is to ſay, the learned) do very well deſerve this name: They have no more faith in the inſpiration of *Mahomet*, than in the infallibility of the *Pope*. They make a frank profeſſion of *Deiſm* among themſelves, or to thoſe they can truſt; and never ſpeak of their law but as of a politic inſtitution, fit now to be obſerved by wiſe men, however at firſt introduced by politicians and enthuſiaſts.

If I remember right, I think I have told you in ſome former letter, that at *Belgrade* we lodged with a great and rich *Effendi*, a man of wit and learning, and of a very agreeable humour. We were in his houſe about a month, and he did conſtantly eat with us, drinking wine without any ſcruple. As I rally'd him a little on this ſubject, he anſwered me, ſmiling, that all the creatures in the world were made for the pleaſure of man; and that God would not have let the vine grow, were it a ſin to taſte of its juice: but that nevertheleſs the law, which forbids the uſe of it to the vulgar, was very wiſe, becauſe ſuch ſort of folks have not ſenſe enough to take it with moderation. This *Effendi* appeared no ſtranger to the parties that prevail among us: nay, he ſeemed to have ſome knowledge of our religious diſputes, and even of our writers;

and I was ſurpriſed to hear him aſk, among other things, *How Mr.* Toland *did?*

My paper, large as it is, draws towards an end. That I may not go beyond its limits, I muſt leap from religions to tulips, concerning which you alſo aſk me news. Their mixture produces ſurpriſing effects. But what is to be obſerved moſt ſurprſiing, is, the experiments of which you ſpeak concerning animals, and which is tried here every day. The ſuburbs of *Pera*, *Jophana*, and *Galata*, are collections of ſtrangers from all countries of the univerſe. They have ſo often intermarry'd, that this forms ſeveral races of people, the oddeſt imaginable. There is not one ſingle family of natives that can value itſelf on being unmix'd. You frequently ſee a perſon, whoſe father was born a *Grecian*, the mother an *Italian*, the grandfather a *Frenchman*, the grandmother an *Armenian*, and their anceſtors *Engliſh*, *Muſcovites*, *Aſiatics*, &c.

This mixture produces creatures more extraordinary than you can imagine: Nor could I ever doubt but there were ſeveral different ſpecies of men; ſince the *Whites*, the woolly and the long-hair'd *Blacks*, the ſmall-eyed *Tartars* and *Chineſe*, the beardleſs *Braſilians*, and (to name no more) the oily-ſkinn'd yellow *Nova Zemblians*, have as ſpecific differences under the ſame general kind, as greyhounds, maſtiffs, ſpaniels, bull-dogs, or the race of my little *Diana*, if no body is offended at the compariſon. Now, as the various intermixing of theſe latter animals cauſes mungrels, ſo mankind have their mungrels too, divided and ſub-divided into endleſs ſorts. We have daily proofs of it here, as I told you before. In the ſame animal is not ſeldom remarked the *Greek* perfidiouſneſs, the *Italian* diffidence, the *Spaniſh* arrogance, the *French* loquacity, and all of a ſudden he is ſeized with a fit of *Engliſh* thoughtfulneſs, bordering a little upon dulneſs, which many of us have inherited from the ſtupidity of our *Saxon* progenitors.

But the family which charms me moſt, is that which proceeds from the fantaſtical conjunction of a *Dutch* male with a *Greek* female. As theſe are natures oppoſite in extremes, 'tis a pleaſure to obſerve how the different atoms are perpetually jarring together in the children, even ſo as to produce effects viſible in their external form. They have the large black eyes of the country, with the fat, white, fiſhy fleſh of *Holland*, and a lively air ſtreaked with dulneſs. At one and the ſame time they ſhew that love of expenſiveneſs, ſo univerſal among the *Greeks*, and an inclination to the *Dutch* frugality. To give an example of this, young women ruin themſelves to purchaſe jewels for adorning their heads, while they have not the heart to buy new ſhoes, or rather ſlippers, for their feet, which are commonly in a tatter'd condition; a thing ſo contrary to the taſte of our *Engliſh women*, that it is for ſhewing how neatly their feet are dreſs'd, and for ſhewing this only, they are ſo paſſionately enamoured with their hoop-petticoats. I have abundance of other ſingularities to communicate to you, but I am at the end of both my *French* and my paper.

A traveller's opinion of the Engliſh in general.

IT is no unpleaſing contemplation to conſider the influence which ſoil and climate have upon the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, the animals and vegetables of diffent countries. That among the brute creation is much more viſible than in man, and that in vegetables more than either. In ſome places thoſe plants which are entirely poiſonous at home, loſe their deleterious quality by being carried abroad; there are ſerpents in Macedonia ſo harmleſs as to be uſed as playthings for children; and we are told, that in ſome parts of Fez there are lions ſo very timorous as to be ſcared away, though coming in herds, by the cries of women.

I know of no country where the influence of climate and ſoil is more viſible than in England; the ſame hidden cauſe which gives courage to their dogs and cocks, gives alſo fierceneſs to their men. But chiefly this ferocity appears among the vulgar. The polite of every country pretty nearly reſemble each other. But as in ſimpling, it is among the uncultivated productions of nature, we are to examine the characteriſtic differences of climate and ſoil, ſo in an eſtimate of the genius of the people, we muſt look among the ſons of unpoliſhed ruſticity. The vulgar Engliſh, therefore, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all the reſt of the world, by ſuperior pride, impatience, and a peculiar hardineſs of ſoul.

Perhaps no qualities in the world are more ſuſceptible of a fine poliſh than theſe; artificial complaiſance and eaſy deference being ſuperinduced over theſe, generally form a great character; ſomething at once elegant and majeſtic, affable, yet ſincere. Such, in general, are the better ſort; but they who are left in primitive rudeneſs are the leaſt diſpoſed for ſociety with others, or comfort internally, of any people under the ſun.

The poor indeed of every country are but little prone to treat each other with tenderneſs; their own miſeries are too apt to ingroſs all their pity; and perhaps too they give but little commiſeration, as they find but little from others. But in England, the poor treat each other, upon every occaſion, with more than ſavage animoſity, and as if they were in a ſtate of open war by nature. In China, if two porters ſhould meet in a narrow ſtreet, they would lay down their burthens, make a thouſand excuſes to each other for the accidental interruption, and beg pardon on their knees; if two men of the ſame occupation ſhould meet here, they would firſt begin to ſcold, and at laſt to beat each other. One would think they had miſeries enough reſulting from penury and labour, not to increaſe them by ill nature among themſelves, and ſubjection to new penalties; but ſuch conſiderations never weigh with them.

But to recompenſe this ſtrange abſurdity, they are, in the main, generous, brave, and enterpriſing. They feel the ſlighteſt injuries with a degree of ungoverned impatience, but reſiſt the greateſt calamities with ſurpriſing fortitude.

Thoſe miſeries under which any other people in the world would ſink, they have often ſhewed they were capable of enduring; if accidentally caſt upon ſome deſolate coaſt, their perſeverance is beyond what any other nation is capable of ſuſtaining; if impriſoned for crimes, their efforts to eſcape are greater than among others. The peculiar ſtrength of their priſons, when compared to thoſe elſewhere, argues their hardineſs; even the ſtrongeſt priſons I have ever ſeen in other countries, would be very inſufficient to confine the untameable ſpirit of an Engliſhman. In ſhort, what man dares do in circumſtances of danger, an Engliſhman will. His virtues ſeem to ſleep in the calm, and are called out only to combat the kindred ſtorm.

But the greateſt eulogy of this people is the generoſity of their miſcreants, the tenderneſs in general of their robbers and highwaymen. Perhaps no people can produce inſtances of the ſame kind, where the deſperate mix pity with injuſtice; ſtill ſhew that they underſtand a diſtinction in crimes, and even in acts of violence have ſtill ſome tincture of remaining virtue. In every other country robbery and murder go almoſt always together; here it ſeldom happens, except upon ill-judged reſiſtance or purſuit. The banditti of other countries are unmerciful to a ſupreme degree; the highwayman and robber here are generous at leaſt to the public, and pretend even to virtues in their intercourſe among each other. Taking therefore my opinion of the Engliſh from the virtues and vices practiſed among the vulgar, they at once preſent to a ſtranger all their faults, and keep their virtues up only for the inquiring eye of a philoſopher.

Foreigners are generally ſhocked at their inſolence upon firſt coming among them; they find themſelves ridiculed and inſulted in every ſtreet; they meet with none of thoſe trifling civilities, ſo frequent elſewhere, which are inſtances of mutual good-will, without previous acquaintance; they travel through the country, either too ignorant or too obſtinate to cultivate a cloſer acquaintance, meet every moment ſomething to excite their diſguſt, and return home to characteriſe this as the region of ſpleen, inſolence, and ill-nature. In ſhort, England would be the laſt place in the world I would travel to by way of amuſement; but the firſt for inſtruction. I would chuſe to have others for my acquaintance, but Engliſhmen for my friends.

Humorous method of reading the News-papers; from the Public Advertiſer.

FOR ſeveral months paſt I have reſided in the country, with a very agreeable family, about forty miles from London. The *environs* were moſt delightful, and we had plenty of ſhooting, fiſhing, walking, and riding. But as the weather was frequently ſuch as obliged us to keep within doors, we then endeavoured to amuſe ourſelves with cards and news-papers. Cards to thoſe who love play, are a vaſt fund of amuſement. Every time the ſpots and pictures are ſhuffled, they afford freſh entertainment; but this is by no means the caſe with regard to news-papers; for when you have once peruſed the four pages of unconnected occurrences, and miſcellaneous advertiſements, the abrupt tranſitions from article to article, without the ſmalleſt connection between one paragraph and another, overload and confuſe the memory ſo much, that, when you are queſtioned, you can never give a tolerable account of what you have been reading. Hence it is, that one ſo often ſees people peruſe two or three news-papers, and throw them down, one after another, with the conſtant complaint of, *Not a ſyllable of news—Nothing at all in the papers*, to the great diſcredit of thoſe daily vehicles of intelligence, and the great detriment of you, Sir, and the reſt of your brethren. Now, this is extremely unjuſt; for the fault (as already hinted) is not in the news-papers, but in the readers having taken too copious a doſe, conſiſting of an olio, or mixt compoſition of politics, religion, picking of pockets, puffs, caſualties, deaths, marriages, bankruptcies, preferments, reſignations, executions, lottery-tickets, India bonds, Scotch pebbles, Canada bills, French chicken-gloves, auctioneers, and quack-doctors. What a curious jumble is this, and what wonder is it, that four folio pages of it, conſiſting of four columns each, ſhould prove too potent a doſe for the memory of moſt readers? But in purſuing this matter, I had almoſt loſt ſight of the point I had originally in view, when I began this letter; which was to ſhew, that *news-papers*, as well as *cards*, were capable of affording a *variety* of entertainment. At preſent I ſhall only mention one improvement in reading the papers, which we practiſed in the country with great ſucceſs; and that was, after we had read the Public Advertiſer in the old trite vulgar way, i. e. each column by itſelf *downwards*, we next read two columns together *onwards*; and by this *new* method found much more entertainment than in the *common* way of reading, with a greater variety of articles curiouſly blended, or ſtrikingly contraſted. In ſhort, *blind chance* brought about the ſtrangeſt connections, and frequently coupled perſons and things the moſt heterogeneous, things ſo oppoſite in their nature and qualities, that no man alive would ever have thought of joining them together.

> ——*placidis coeunt immitia,*——
> *Serpentes avibus geminantur, tigribus agni.*

As I always carry a pencil in my pocket, Mr. Printer, I uſed to ſet down thoſe that were moſt remarkable; and now ſend you a collection of them, to be inſerted in your paper. I hope my very good friend and patron the public will receive this attempt with his uſual candour and indulgence, as it tends to promote the practice of reading, and to enlarge the circle of innocent amuſement.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

Yeſterday Dr. Jones preached at St. James's,
and performed it with eaſe in leſs than ſixteen minutes.

The ſword of ſtate was carried ——
before Sir John Fielding, and committed to Newgate.

There was a numerous and brilliant court;
a down-look, and caſt with one eye.

Laſt night, the Princeſs royal was baptized;
Mary, alias Moll Hacket, alias Black Moll.

This morning the Right Hon. the Speaker——
was convicted of keeping a diſorderly houſe.

This day his Majeſty will go in ſtate to
fifteen notorious common proſtitutes.

Their R. H. the dukes of York and Glouceſter
were bound over to their good behaviour.

At noon her R. H. the Princeſs Dowger was
married to Mr. Jenkins, an eminent tailor.

Lord Chatham took his ſeat in the houſe of
And was ſeverely handled by the populace.

Several changes are talked of at court;
conſiſting of 9040 triple bob-majors.

Friday a poor blind man fell into a ſaw-pit,
to which he was conducted by Sir Clement Cottrel——

'Tis ſaid that a great oppoſition is intended:
———Pray ſtop it, and the party——

A certain commoner will be created a peer.
☞ No greater reward will be offered.

John Wilkes, Eſq; ſet out for France,
being charged with returning from tranſportation.

Laſt night a moſt terrible fire broke out,
and the evening concluded with the utmoſt feſtivity.

At a very full meeting of common council
the greateſt ſhew of horned cattle this ſeaſon.

An indictment for murder is preferred againſt
The worſhipful company of Apothecaries.

removed to Mary'bone, for the benefit of the air,
The city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

Lately come out of the country,
the Middleſex hoſpital, enlarged with a new Wing.

ſet out on his travels to foreign parts.
Beware of counterfeits, for ſuch are abroad.

The Free-Maſons will hold their annual grand lodge
N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy may be depended on.

Yeſterday the new Lord Mayor was ſwore in,
and afterwards toſſed and gored ſeveral perſons.

On Tueſday laſt an addreſs was preſented
it happily miſſed fire, and the villain made off.

when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him,
to the great joy of that noble family.

A fine turtle, weighing upwards of eighty pounds,
was carried before the ſitting alderman.

Sunday a poor woman was ſuddenly taken in labour,
the contents whereof have not yet tranſpired.

Whereas the ſaid barn was ſet on fire by
an incendiary letter dropped early in the morning.

The King of Pruſſia has wrote to our court,
" If yow dant pote fife powns in a ſartin plaſe"

A number of 5 s. 3 d. pieces are now coining,
To be ſold to the poor at 5 s. a buſhel.

This morning will be married the Lord Viſcount
and afterwards hung in chains purſuant to his ſentence.

Eſcaped from the New-gaol, Terence M‘Dermot,
If he will return, he will be kindly received.

He was examined before the ſitting alderman,
And no queſtions aſked.

To the public; a caution from the police,
There is more reaſon for this caution, than good

The executors of the late Dr. Ward continue
At the horſe infirmary near Knightſbridge.

By order of the commiſſioners for paving
An infallible remedy for the ſtone and gravel.

By the King's patent, Britiſh herb-tobacco,
cureth ſmoky chimnies. No cure, no pay.

To be diſpoſed of, greatly under prime coſt,
Nothing under full price will be taken.

The creditors of Mary Jones are deſired to meet
I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Any lady deſirous of lying in privately
will be delivered at any part of the town.

Colds caught at this ſeaſon are
The companions to the playhouſe.

Wants a place of all work
A ſtrong-bodied mare, miſtreſs of 16 ſtone,

Wanted an houſe-keeper to an elderly gentleman,
warranted ſound, wind and limb, free from blemiſh.

Wanted, to take care of an elderly gentlewoman,
An active young man, juſt come out of the country.

To be let, and entered on immediately,
A young woman, that will put her hand to any thing.

Horſes to let, or ſtand at livery,
Now lying at Horſlydown.

Ready to ſail for the Weſt Indies,
The Canterbury flying machine in one day.

To be ſold to the beſt bidder,
My ſeat in parliament being vacated,

I have long laboured under a complaint
For ready money only.

The Turk's-head bagnio is now opened,
Where may be had, price 5s. in ſheets

To the curious in perukes,
The college of phyſicians will hold their anniverſary

Notice is hereby given,
and no notice taken.

Remarks on ſome paſſages in Mr. Webb's Enquiry into the beauties of painting, &c.

THE author of the following Remarks has been ſo highly delighted in the peruſal of Mr. Webb's book, in which there appears ſo much learning, ſo much good ſenſe, ſo fine a taſte, and ſo many excellent obſervations, that it is not without ſome reluctance that he finds himſelf obliged to differ, in ſome few particulars, from this ingenious writer; but the opinion he has of Rubens (perhaps partiality for him) is ſuch, that he hopes to be excuſed in endeavouring to vindicate that painter's character.

Pag. 13, 14. "The firſt affec-"tions of the eye are always ill "placed; it is enamoured with "the ſplendid impoſitions of Ru-"bens," &c.—Why impoſitions, by way of reproach? when, in a proper ſenſe, it would be the higheſt praiſe; for the very buſineſs of painting is to impoſe; and he who does it moſt effectually is the greateſt artiſt.

It may juſtly be ſaid of Rubens, that in many reſpects he has had no equal; and particularly in colouring, not only as to the truth of the local colours, but in all the effects produced by colours; in the *chiaro oſcuro*, or general light and ſhadow, in the keeping or degradation, in the arrangement or diſtribution of the parts, ſo as to produce a great and beautiful whole, or *tout enſemble*, as the French expreſs it. And as to the drawing, in which he has been thought by ſome to be deficient, who have dwelt too much on a few negligences, owing merely to the rapidity of his pencil; in drawing, or deſigning, he ſeems as much ſuperior as in any of the other eſſentials, eſpecially after ſome allowance made for the ſtyle of his firſt manner, which kind of allowance, or indulgence, is never refuſed to any other maſter, not even Raphael, who ſtands in as much need of it to the full, as Rubens. His beſt works diſcover great knowledge of anatomy, a correctneſs of outline, a certain truth of character, an eaſe of action or motion, a force and ſpirit beyond what is to be ſeen in any other pictures whatſoever; and ſuch an apparent facility in the execution, as at once convinces the ſpectator of the readineſs of his apprehenſion, and the certainty of his principles.

When his anatomical knowledge is mentioned, he will probably be compared with Michael Angelo, who is generally allowed the moſt knowing of all in this part. Michael Angelo, it is true, has marked the muſcles in their places, perhaps, with the greateſt juſtneſs; but Rubens, only, ſeems to have known their uſe, and the different appearances they exhibit in action and at reſt; in ſo much that one ſees their energy collected (as it were) to a point, in certain movements; and hence it follows, that his figures appear more animated than thoſe of other painters. Many of their laboured figures ſeem motionleſs, though intended to repreſent immediate action.

To confirm and corroborate theſe obſervations on the genius, penetration, and ſpirit of Rubens, it may be added, that he alone has ſucceeded in ſubjects that require the moſt quick and lively conceptions, and where nothing more could be obtained of the originals than what could be caught by the glance of an eye; ſuch as animals of every kind, and particularly the moſt ſavage, wild, and indocile. He alone has repreſented lions, tygers, *&c.* in all their various paſſions and actions, and as correctly as if they had waited the execution of his pencil, ſo perfectly has he been able to ſeize and to retain the idea; whereas, with many other painters of no ſmall note, the repreſentations of animals, compared with his, appear little better than ſuch as are to be ſeen in the compartments of heraldry.

It has been objected, that his figures are too ſhort and too fleſhy, that is, too much of the Flemiſh caſt. This is juſtly obſerved with reſpect to many of his pictures, eſpecially of his firſt manner, as above obſerved; but then it muſt alſo be acknowledged, that, in many others, his latter pictures, he has avoided this fault, and produced as elegant and delicate figures as any painter whatever. His ſkill and judgment ought to be rated by his beſt productions; and, if ſo, perhaps upon the whole, when all his talents are taken into the account, he may, at leaſt, be ſaid to be one of the greateſt painters whoſe works remain.

Pag. 23. Mr. Webb ſays, "I "ſhould not be ſo particular in tra"cing the origin of ſculpture, "and, conſequently, of painting, "to this æra, were it not that Pliny "confidently affirms, that the lat"ter did not exiſt in thoſe times," &c. which is very probable. *See the third paragraph of the remark on* p. 158.

Page 51, 52. "There is no one "excellence of deſign," &c.— What follows, to the end of this paragraph, is very judicious, particularly where the author remarks "that careleſs decency, and unaffected grace, which ever attends the motions and geſtures of men unconſcious of obſervation."

Page 86. "Can paint expreſs "a quickening perſpiration? The "melloweſt tints of the Venetian "ſchool furniſh no ſuch ideas."— No—but the ſpectator furniſhes them to himſelf. How often have we heard a man of a warm imagination, though of ſenſe and genius, pretend to ſee excellencies in pictures which the painter never intended? Nothing is more common than for ſuch to find all the delicacies of expreſſion which they conceive ſhould be attempted, and impute to an artiſt (eſpecially if otherwiſe celebrated) not only the utmoſt perfection, but often what is not within the compaſs of the art? Many reflections of this kind may be made in reading Pliny, who, at other times alſo, diſcovers great ignorance in the obſervations that eſcape him, particularly where he remarks of a certain painter, that he was the firſt who, in a portrait, drew the eyes with ſo peculiar a ſkill, that they ſeemed to follow the ſpectator as he changed his place, and ſtill to look at him; whereas this effect is conſtant, and impoſſible to be otherwiſe. The moſt ignorant painter does the ſame thing without intention; and the moſt ſkilful can never repreſent the eyes looking at the ſpectator ſtanding in one place, but they will alſo appear to have the ſame direction to him ſtanding in any other. The cauſe of this effect it is plain he did not know.

It is, that the direction of the eye towards the ſpectator, remains the ſame in whatſoever place he ſtands; for that direction, or turn of the pupil, bears ſtill the ſame relation to the poſition of each feature, and to all the parts of the face, which being on a plane, ſuffer no apparent change; and it is on this relation that the whole depends: Whereas, in a living face, or ſtatue, that relation is continually changing with every change of place of the ſpectator.

Pag. 94. "Rubens has painted "in imitation of the rainbow; "all the colours co-operate; the "effect is good, but accidental; "but in Titian and Corregio this "arrangement is the reſult of ſci"ence; it is a harmony which "ſprings from a judicious and "happy union of conſenting co"lours."—It ſeems very unjuſt, when the effect is allowed to be produced, to call in queſtion the judgment that produced it. Why muſt that be pronounced accidental in Rubens, which is eſteemed the reſult of ſcience in Titian and Corregio? As no diſtinction is made, no reaſon given, none can be ſurmiſed but the prejudice of connoiſſeurſhip, ſince the author ſeems determined to depretiate Rubens, and the Flemiſh ſchool, in order to exalt Corregio, Titian, and other Italians *.—*Can any good thing come out of Galilee?*

Pag. 151. Speaking of Raphael, Mr. Webb ſays, "The moſt un"pictureſque action compoſed by "him, ſeems to have been deſtined "for paint," &c.—Here and elſewhere, ſuch laviſh encomiums ſeem without reaſon or truth. How contradictory to the above obſervation are ſeveral repreſentations of this painter! particularly that in which Joſeph is relating his dreams to his brethren. This picture would exhibit nothing more than a youth ſpeaking to a number of auditors, the ſubject remaining utterly unknown, had he not, to explain it, drawn two circles in the ſky, in one of which eleven ſheaves are bowing to a twelfth in the midſt; and in the other circle, the ſun and moon making obeiſance, &c. Without this expedient, which is ſurely very unpictureſque, the ſtory could not have been told. Surely the author will not ſay, that this action "ſeems to have been deſtin"ed for paint." Theſe are ſubjects not fit for the pencil, and which only can be related, particularly where there is a ſucceſſion of circumſtances. On the contrary, where the principal incidents are crowded into a moment, and are, as it were, inſtantaneous, there is room for the diſplay of the painter's ſkill.

Such, for inſtance, as Alexander taking the potion from the hand of his ſuſpected phyſician Philip, who knows not that he is ſuſpected; Alexander giving to Philip the letter of accuſation at the ſame time that he is ſwallowing the draught; the aſtoniſhment and indignation of Philip at reading it; his admiration of the generoſity and confidence of Alexander; and the amazement of the attendants, &c. All theſe circumcumſtances ſubſiſt in the ſame moment.

The choice of ſubject is of as much conſequence in painting, as the choice of fable in an Epic poem. Such a ſtory is better and more emphatically told in picture than

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* This remark is by a Lady.

than in in words, becauſe the circumſtances that happen at the ſame time, muſt, in narration, be ſucceſſive.

Pag. 158. Of the *Laocoon* he ſays admirably, "We trace in it the "labour of years, we feel from it "the impreſſion of a minute." His whole deſcription is judicious, ſtriking, and expreſſive, and he had one of the fineſt productions of antiquity to deſcribe. But he adds, *p.* 159. "It is not pro"bable that men of taſte and let"ters, while they were eye-wit"neſſes, &c. ſhould celebrate thoſe "very qualities in the works of "their painters, were they not "eminently poſſeſſed of them." Here, however, is great room for diſtinction. Statuary is a much more obvious art than painting, and roſe much earlier to perfection, though if it be allowed that the painters drew as correctly, and expreſſed the paſſions as juſtly as the ſculptors, by lines only, (which, it is ſuppoſed, was the practice for a long time, before the effects of light and ſhadow were known) this will be but a ſmall advance in the art of painting. The famous ſtory of Apelles and Protogenes, as related by Pliny, gives no very advantageous idea of the progreſs they had made; the moſt that can be drawn from it is, that Apelles excelled in the correctneſs or in the beauty of the outline, and by that Protogenes is ſaid to have diſcovered him. Now, every ſtep beyond this, in the infancy of an art ſo complicated, muſt ſurpriſe; and the encomiums beſtowed on thoſe who introduced ſhadowing and colouring, eſpecially with any degree of roundneſs or projection, may be admitted as juſt for the time; but to produce all the effects of colouring, as deſcribed under the article of Rubens, required the experience of more than an age. Rubens, it is true, had all the materials before him, beſides the works of his predeceſſors, without which the progreſs he made would have been impoſſible, even with his genius.

And, indeed, it appears from Pliny, that many of thoſe circumſtances related as wonderful effects of this art, muſt have been then new to the beholders (by their admiration), though they are generally very trifling, and ſuch as modern artiſts eaſily execute. But this is ſaid not to depretiate the genius or ſkill of the ancient artiſts, (who might, notwithſtanding, be equal or ſuperior to any moderns), but merely to ſhew the ſmall advance this ſlow-paced art then made.

It is not at all improbable, that among the moſt unlettered and barbarous people, attempts may have been made in ſtatuary, either by cutting in wood, or forming in clay, or wax, or otherwiſe, where, perhaps, it has never entered their heads to attempt raiſing the image of any object, on a flat ſuperficies by means of light, and ſhade, and colour. The one preſents itſelf readily to the imagination, while the other is never thought of, or thought impracticable.

But if, beſides the knowledge of the effects of light in all poſſible directions, of ſhadows, and reflections, of both light and ſhadow, in the ſeveral degrees of diſtance (which may be called the aerial perſpective) of preſerving the ſame tints of colouring in all theſe degrees of light, ſhade, and reflection;

tion; if to theſe be added the true linear perſpective, all which are eſſentials of the art, and with which ſtatuary has nothing to do, if theſe things are conſidered, it will not be thought ſtrange that painting ſhould require much more time, ſtudy, and experience to arrive at perfection, than ſo ſimple and uncomplicated an art as ſtatuary; and that a ſmall progreſs in the one, ſhould excite an equal admiration and praiſe with the greateſt in the other (eſpecially if at the ſame time the outline of the picture be as correct as that of the ſtatue); and though theſe circumſtances ſuperadded in painting, be but in a moderate degree of perfection, they might, at that time, ſeem to be all that art was capable of producing, to thoſe who had never yet ſeen more produced. And thus we may, in ſome meaſure, account for the teſtimonies tranſmitted down to us of the works of the ancient painters, who might, notwithſtanding, be far inferior to many modern artiſts, though with equal, or perhaps ſuperior natural talents.

As a caſe in point, we ſee what painting the Chineſe produce, though eſteemed a learned and polite people; and who have long cultivated this and other arts; at the ſame time that they are no bad ſtatuaries, at leaſt in portraits, ſeveral of which we have ſeen that were modelled from the life, as like as could be done by any European ſtatuary; which is an ocular proof how much more eaſy one is than the other.

Pag. 180. the author's encomium on Raphael, in relation to the cripple healed by Paul and Barnabas, is very judicious. He ſays truly, "That the wit of man "could not deviſe means more "certain of the end propoſed: "Such a chain of circumſtances is "equal to a narration:" and that "he cannot but think that "the whole would have been an "example of invention and con"duct even in the happieſt age of "antiquity." This whole paragraph is admirable.

The well-known ſtory of the conteſt between Zeuxis and Parrhaſius, furniſhes another argument of the moderate progreſs of this art, at that time. It is recorded, that the birds were deceived by the painted grapes of the one, and that the competitor was himſelf deceived by the painted curtain of the other. Now, that the birds were deceived (if they really were), muſt be owing to the perfection of the repreſented grapes; but it is no difficult matter to repreſent fruit or flowers ſo perfectly as to deceive even men.

It is a thouſand times more difficult to repreſent truly the human figure: And we find, by the ſame ſtory, that theſe grapes were in the hand of a boy, whom if the painter had repreſented as well as he had the fruit, the birds would ſcarce have ventured to peck at it. And the curtain of the other painter being in a place where a curtain might probably hang, if it were not very perfectly repreſented, (though ſuch repreſentation is by no means difficult), might eaſily deceive a perſon who expected no ſuch thing, and therefore did not ſcrupulouſly examine it.. And, indeed, very indifferent repreſentations, even of human figures, do ſometimes deceive, in places where the originals might probably be; as centinels, and other figures in gardens, painted in wood, and cut out at all the extremities; and figures painted in ſham windows. Theſe and ſuch like have often deceived the ſpectators, tho' not well executed, becauſe, as was ſaid, originals might probably be in theſe places. But the beſt portrait that ever Titian drew, if hung up in a frame, on the ſide of a room, would not deceive; that is, would not be taken for the perſon repreſented, which, however, it infallibly would, if placed where that perſon might be expected. And, on the contrary, were a living face to appear through a canvaſs incloſed in a frame, and mounted up as high as pictures are generally hung, it would very probably be taken for a picture. An inſtance of which is recounted of the famous Marſhal Luxembourg, who, having had his picture drawn by one of the beſt painters in Paris, carried his miſtreſs to ſee it, in hopes of prevailing on her to ſit for her own. She immediately condemned it, and aſſerting at the ſame time that ſhe never ſaw any picture like a human face; he, knowing that this was mere prejudice, perſuaded the lady to call once more at the painter's houſe, after the laſt ſitting, and aſſured her, that if ſhe ſhould not be then perfectly ſatisfied, he would never more importune her. He had contrived, with the painter's aſſiſtance, (juſt at the time the lady was appointed), to thruſt his own face through a canvaſs hung where the picture had before been placed. She, on viewing it, perſiſted in aſſerting, that it was no more like than before. Upon this he could not keep his countenance, but, by laughing out, diſcovered his own ſtratagem, and her obſtinacy.

This ſtory is introduced, to ſhew how neceſſary the concomitant circumſtances either of a picture, or of nature are, in order to produce the proper effects of the one, or the other, on the ſpectator.

A deſcription of two curious clocks, intended as a preſent from the Eaſt-India company to the Emperor of China; made by Engliſh artiſts.

THESE clocks are in form of chariots, in which are placed, in a fine attitude, a lady, leaning her right hand upon a part of the chariot, under which is a clock of curious workmanſhip, little larger than a ſhilling, that ſtrikes and repeats, and goes eight days. Upon her finger ſits a bird, finely modelled, and ſet with diamonds and rubies, with its wings expanded in a flying poſture, and actually flutters for a conſiderable time, on touching a diamond button below it; the body of the bird (which contains part of the wheels that in a manner give life to it) is not the bigneſs of the ſixteenth part of an inch.

The lady holds in her left hand a gold tube, not much thicker than a large pin, on the top of which is a ſmall round box, to which a circular ornament ſet with diamonds, not larger than a ſixpence, is fixed, which goes round near three hours in a conſtant regular motion, Over the lady's head, ſupported by a ſmall fluted pillar, no bigger than a quill) is a double umbrella, under the largeſt of which a bell is fixed, at a conſiderable diſtance from the clock, and ſeems to have no connection with it, but from which a communication is ſecretly conveyed to a hammer, that regularly ſtrikes the hour, and repeats the ſame at pleaſure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At the feet of the lady is a gold dog; before which, from the point of the chariot, are two birds fixed on ſpiral ſprings; the wings and feathers of which are ſet with ſtones of various colours, and appear as if flying away with the chariot, which, from another ſecret motion, is contrived to run in a ſtrait, circular, or any other direction; a boy that lays hold of the chariot behind, ſeems alſo to puſh it forward.——Above the umbrella are flowers, and ornaments of pearls, rubies, and other ſtones, and it terminates with a flying dragon, ſet in the ſame manner. The whole is of gold, moſt curiouſly executed, and embelliſhed with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

POETRY.

An EPISTLE *from the celebrated* ABBE DE RANCE *to a friend: written at the Abbey of* LA TRAPPE.

Paraphraſed from MONSIEUR BARTHE, *by* DANIEL HAYES, *Eſq;*

ARGUMENT.

THE converſion of the celebrated Abbé de Rancé, is attributed to the death of the Ducheſs of M—— whom he tenderly loved. He had been abſent from her ſome time, and was quite ignorant of her death; having got into the houſe under cover of the night, he went into her apartment by a back ſtair-caſe. The firſt object that appeared to his view was a coffin, which contained the body of his miſtreſs: ſhe had died after three days violent illneſs. As ſhe was to be interred in the family-vault, a leaden coffin was prepared; but it was too ſhort, and with unheard-of brutality they ſevered the head from the body. Struck with ſo ſhocking an event, from that inſtant the Abbé de Rancé renounced all commerce with the world. He retired to the monaſtery of la Trappe, where he became a moſt rigid penitent. It is from thence he writes to a friend who had long been upon his travels, and is ignorant of this tragical adventure. Some works having lately appeared relating to the monaſtery of la Trappe, the author thought this a favourable occaſion to produce his own, written long ſince.

Warm from the heart, and true to all its fires.

I Know too well thy heart will overflow,
To think thy friend is doom'd to ling'ring wo,
To think the vigour of his age is loſt,
And all the hopes his earthly days could boaſt.
Yet ceaſe to grieve——Whate'er ſeems good or great
In courts, I find in this ſequeſter'd ſeat.
Beneath an awful oak I ſit reſign'd,
I bleſs the rains, and welcome in the wind;
With my lone ſtate thoſe deſerts beſt agree,
And nature's rudeſt form moſt pleaſes me:
Here frequent pray'rs my doubts and fears diſpel,
I ſpurn the earth, and triumph over hell;
And here at dawn my oriſons begin
For Laura——if ſo pure a form could ſin.

O name for ever lov'd, for ever bleſt!
For ever treaſur'd in this faithful breaſt!
Tho' long, long ſince the flame of youth is fled,
And heaven now warns me to my neighb'ring dead;
Thy dear remembrance rouſes mad deſire,
And for a moment all my ſoul's on fire.

My deareſt friend, to thee her charms were known,
Ere yet ſhe knew to call thoſe charms her own;
The poliſh'd form, the dignity of mien,
So oft affected, yet ſo rarely ſeen;
The eaſy wit, the animating grace,
And guiltleſs ſmile that revel'd on her face.
Yet, at thoſe years when pleaſure gives the rein,
And love and riot dance in every vein,
Her ſpeaking eye each rude attempt ſuppreſt,
Nor heav'n itſelf was chaſter than her breaſt.

I ſaw, I lov'd, and oft in ſighs convey'd
My fears and wiſhes to the bluſhing maid;
Each dawning bluſh my raging paſſion fed,
And more and more to ſweet deſtruction led;
Till bolder grown the happieſt hour I ſtole,
And ſpoke the ſecret of my panting ſoul.
Tho' low my ſtate, no ſtern diſdain depreſt
My ſuit, (ſhe ſaw my heart, and judg'd the reſt),
But glances, ſuch as pitying angels give
To dying ſinners, bade me hope and live.

Her parents ſaw; and rigidly ſevere,
Convey'd from Paris all my ſoul held dear;
Rack'd for a moon I liv'd a plague to earth,
And curs'd th'ill-boding ſtar that rul'd my birth.
When, loſt in grief no language can expreſs,
A tender line diſclos'd her lone receſs;
I look'd and read, again I look'd and read,
And ſwift as lightning to th'appointment ſped.
'Twas night, dead night, I ſcal'd the ſilent wall,
I gain'd her chamber: love conducted all.

I thought to preſs my lovely Laura's charms,
And melt tranſported in her glowing arms:
When (hold my heart) a lonely coffin ſtood;
The floor, the marble ſtain'd with recent blood;
A feeble taper ſtream'd a twinkling light,
And barely ſerv'd to prove the hideous ſight;
I rais'd a veil; the taper juſt betray'd
A headleſs corpſe; yet ſtill I knew the maid;

Her poliſh'd form th'unrival'd fair expreſt,
And well, too well, I knew her ſnowy breaſt.

A marble vaſe ſtood near, I turn'd around,
I rais'd another veil—her head I found;
O killing ſight! thoſe once-commanding eyes,
Thoſe lips once ting'd with nature's richeſt dyes,
That cheek, that boaſted ſpring's delightful bloom,
That breath, more ſweet than ſummer's rich perfume;
That general grace, that ſtruck the wondering ſight,
All, all oppreſt by long and joyleſs night.

I ſcarce believ'd my ſenſe, I gaz'd around,
While horror fix'd me torpid to the ground;
I graſp'd my ſword, reſolv'd to end my wo,
But gracious heav'n reſtrain'd th' impious blow;
Then from the ſcene, with tottering ſteps I fled,
And gain'd my dwelling leſs alive than dead.

If there exiſts ſome far ſequeſter'd ſphere,
(I madly ſpoke), ſome dæmon whirl me there;
Where ne'er the bell of pale Religion rung,
No gift was offer'd, and no anthem ſung;
No friendly talk to cheer the heavy hours,
Nor hope to ſpread her gay deluſive pow'rs;
O bear me quickly to the welcome den,
Alike forlorn by providence and men.

God of my life! on that diſaſtrous day
I felt, I own'd thy animating ray,
Thy hand paternal gave my pangs to reſt,
And kindled nobler viſions in my breaſt;
I ſaw myſelf corrupted all within,
And gaz'd with horror on my daring ſin;
I paus'd on Death, on Hell's tremendous gloom,
And vaſt Eternity's unbounded womb;
I ſaw the truly good were only bleſt,
And all this world groſs vanity at beſt;
I ſaw injuſtice every law controul,
And luſt and rapine 'ſnare th' unwary ſoul;
I ſaw each paſſion tend to certain wo,
And (worſe) that human pride diſdain'd to know;
Scar'd at the view, I fled thoſe ſcenes of death,
And gave my ſoul to him who gave me breath.

Reſolv'd, reſign'd, this wild receſs I ſought,
With ſcenes for holy contemplation fraught;
The rude, rough rocks, remind me to obey,
The doddering oaks forewarn me of decay;
And I, who firſt by fierce ambition fir'd,
Blind youth impell'd, and vanity inſpir'd,
The ſober charms of ſolitude deſpis'd,
Nor aught but ſin, and fulſome pleaſure priz'd,
The lewd appointment, and the midnight-ball,
At length find reſt, and find within this wall.

Here flock the train, to whom indulgent heav'n
The precious gift of penitence has given;
Thoſe who, with vows, in early youth, betray'd
To ſin or death, the fond believing maid,
Allur'd the eaſy matron's nuptial flame,
Then ſpread the tale, and triumph'd in her ſhame;
Oppreſs'd the weak, carous'd in orphans tears,
And doom'd to friendleſs want, their helpleſs years;
Sapp'd private peace, engender'd public ſtrife,
And arm'd the hand againſt a brother's life;
Bore down each virtue, marr'd each ſocial end,
And e'en the wretch who wrong'd a truſting friend,
When cloyſter'd here, feel heav'n's inſpiring breath,
Nor fear to triumph o'er eternal death.

For this we ſtrive: long, long ere morn appears,
We riſe, we pray, we bathe the ground with tears,
Then haſte to labour, drain the putrid fen,
Or break th' ungrateful grounds of other men;
Th' unheeded roots we gather, yield us bread,
The ſpring our beverage, and the earth our bed:
When midnight hour to new devotion calls,
We riſe with awe, and bleſs thoſe reverend walls,
Where ſaints and martyrs kiſs'd the chaſtening rod,
Deſpis'd the world, and reſted on their God.
No gilded roofs, no ſilver lamps appear,
But one poor torch, yet God himſelf is here.
Let pride unlock ambition's ſanguine ſprings,
And waſted nations curſe deſpotic kings;
No ſtern alarms this lone retreat infeſt,
We live in peace, and peaceful ſink to reſt.

In peace!—Who lov'd like me, and lov'd in vain,
Muſt ne'er enjoy that virgin's golden reign;
O no—ſhe flies Corruption's tainted den,
And ſheds her bleſſed balm on guiltleſs men.—

When ſpent with toil, our midnight pray'r I cloſe,
And for an hour indulge in frail repoſe,
Inſidious dreams my former years renew,
And all the Louvre ruſhes to my view;
My Laura comes, ſhe leads the regal ball,
Ador'd by thouſands, and admir'd by all;
A hundred ſighing nobles bend the knee;
In vain they bend, her eyes are fixt on me;
I graſp her hand, we fly to myrtle groves,
She ſmiles, ſhe yields, ſhe anſwers all my loves;
I throw my eager arms—ſhe's gone, ſhe's fled,
And lo! once more the coffin ſtrikes me dead.

I ſtart, I ſhriek, I call on heav'n to bleſs,
And plunge within our foreſt's laſt receſs;
My aged head receives the dripping ſleet;
The ſavage brier wounds my naked feet,
Unuſual horror chills the ſacred grove,
The ſprings, the earth, the foreſt ſeem to move;
My ſpirits faint, my haggard eye-balls ſwim,
And cold convulſions rack each tottering limb,
When lo! ſhe paſſes in a flaming cloud,
A headleſs form, and ſhews the bloody ſhroud!

God of my ſoul! without thy ſtrength'ning grace,
How weak, how poor, how blind is human race!
To ſound thy praiſe ten thouſand worlds agree,
And nature lifts the grateful ſong to thee.

To thee with awe, the brute creation bends,
When thunder burſts or ſickly rain deſcends.
Obedient to thy will, the rocks and trees,
Now reſt in ſnow, now bleſs the vernal breeze;
Yet man, preſuming on his glimmering ſenſe,
Raſh man alone diſclaims thy providence;
The truth he dare not controvert, denies,
And 'gainſt conviction ſhuts his ears and eyes.

O fatal error! heav'n alone beſtows,
Joy free from pain, and undiſturb'd repoſe.
In thy vain world our beſt enjoyment's groſs,
Allay'd and ſtain'd by ſin's offenſive droſs:
Howe'er diſguis'd, rank paſſion rules us ſtill,
And each, in fact, indulges but his will;
That will, as changeful as an infant's mind,
Shifts there, now here, and veers with every wind.

One wiſh indulg'd, another frenzy leads,
Another and another yet ſucceeds.
Till injur'd reaſon abdicates her poſt,
And in the monſter all the man is loſt.

Not ſo, my friend, we paſs the ſilent hours
In thoſe ſecluded woods and moſſy tow'rs.
Here pure religion tolls our only bell,
Here true devotion warms each humble cell;
Here contemplation clears the clouded eye,
Expands the ſoul and lifts it to the ſky,
Propitious angels bleſs our frequent calls,
And ſaints who reſt retir'd within thoſe walls.
Theſe, theſe alone our tottering ſteps attend,
Confirm our faith, and hell's dark wiles forefend:
On that curs'd night how black th' infernal ſcene,
When fiends uſurp'd my Laura's heavenly mien:
They broke the clouds, they bade the ſtorm retire,
And all my boſom own'd celeſtial fire.
Ill-fated Laura, had I never known
Thy matchleſs form, I then had ſinn'd alone,
A length of years ſevereſt penitence,
And hourly pray'rs might expiate my offence.

But you, alas! you ſaw the early tomb,
Unvers'd in heav'n, in youth's intemperate bloom:
When flattering tongues impart deſtructive fires,
And melt the yielding ſoul to looſe deſires;
Theſe warp the ſoul from virtue's awful ſhrine,
And well I know that heavy guilt was mine.
On that curs'd pride which obſtinately blind
Seduces man, and rules the ſofter kind,
Inflam'd by love, with guileful art I wrought,
And ſhut thy mind againſt each ſober thought;
O dire reflection! flattery ſuppreſt
The holy flame that ſhould have fir'd thy breaſt;
Religion elſe had lent her heav'nly grace,
And ſtampt thy mind as beauteous as thy face;
Indulgent ſaints thy lovely eyes had clos'd
In bliſs, and all thy ſoul with God repos'd.

"Thou traitor, falſeſt of thy perjur'd race!
"(She ſternly cries) haſt ſtol'n my ſoul from grace;
"For thee I'm doom'd to bear an age of pain,
"To call on heaven, and yet to call in vain;
"Confin'd in night, I feel the ſcorching flame,
"Or bitter froſts congeal my tender frame;

" Or yok'd with dæmons, cleave the murky air,
" To baniſh reſt, and ſcatter wild deſpair:
" And doſt thou, monſter, doſt thou hope to win
" Eternal bliſs, and leave me drown'd in ſin?
" Forbid it truth, my ghoſt ſhall meet thy eyes,
" And heav'n, juſt heav'n will liſten to my cries."

Ye hoary woods, and deſolated cells,
Ye barren rocks, where ſavage horror dwells,
I'll brave your rage, if mercy can be wrought,
And tenfold penitence eraſe her fault.
Let ſpring produce nor herbage, fruit, nor flow'r,
Let haggard winter all the year devour
Where I ſhall roam; let rains and tempeſts blow,
And owls and ravens ſend the ſcream of wo:
Let thunders burſt, let mountain torrents roar,
And wolves ſurround me on ſome deſert ſhore:
Let curſes, plagues, diſtempers on me fall,—
Forgive but Laura, and I'll bear them all.

Mean while, dear friend, my ſimple ſhroud I ſpread,
And now prepare my laſt, and welcome bed;
Yon funeral torch, and ſlowly moving bier,
Remind my ſoul that Death is ever near;
But Death to us no palled terror brings,
We court his ſithe, and brave his feeble ſtings;
Rejoice to ſee a brother gain the ſkies,
The man we pitied, but the ſaint we prize.

Here, here, my friend, my plain rough coffin ſtands,
Prepar'd and wrought by theſe laborious hands;
It calms my ſpirit, drives vain thoughts away,
And reconciles me to my kindred clay;
I ſleep in hope, I ſpurn my follies paſt,
And fondly wiſh each ſleep may prove my laſt;
Reſign'd devotion o'er my cavern reigns,
And peace——except poor Laura intervenes.

But you, my friend, whom mortal paſſion warms,
To whom fair Italy expands her charms,
Who rove enamour'd thro' the fragrant woods,
Or hang in raptures o'er the limpid floods;
Where ſoft Tibullus kindled looſe deſire,
And lofty Maro ſtrung the epic lyre;
Immers'd in vain delights, perchance may deem
Thoſe lines a frantic bigot's ſickly dream:—

Alas! thou'rt wrong: correct thy fond miſtake,
And, ere too late, my ſober counſel take;
Diſmiſs thy follies, ſet thy ſpirit free
From ſin and death, and taſte pure joys with me:
With thee in youth the paths of vice I trod,
Indulg'd each appetite, nor thought of God;
For me its charms that flattering region ſpread,
And pleaſure courted to her luſcious bed;
Where nature, rob'd, in conſtant beauty ſhines,
And ſtill on nature poliſh'd art refines;
Where cluſtering vines adorn the fruitful hills,
Ten thouſand flowrets deck the cryſtal rills;
Sweet groves of myrtle ſhade the blooming vale,
And loved rapture ſwells each balmy gale;
Where beauty ſpreads her heart-ſeducing ſmiles,
And all the magic of Circean wiles;
The practis'd glance, the modulated lay,
That melts the ſoul, and charms the ſenſe away,
Where arts on arts enormous vice diſguiſe,
And ſhew her pleaſing e'en to ſober eyes;
Till late remorſe in ſqualid weeds appears,
His lean, wan viſage, drown'd in uſeleſs tears;
Reflection wakes, diſtracted conſcience wounds,
And grim deſpair the proſtrate wretch confounds.

Alas! my friend, how happier our repoſe,
We feel the comforts peace with hope beſtows,
Surrounding ſaints our humble cells defend,
And holy viſions on our ſleep deſcend,
Repeated prayers ſin by ſin deface,
And every hour we gain a ſtep to grace;
Our only emulation to excel
In works of faith—But hold—I hear our bell—
Some friend I ween, who flies this mortal ſtrife,
And bends his courſe to everlaſting life.

O matchleſs pow'r of unaffected grace,
E'en now a ſaint has clos'd his tedious race;
Celeſtial raptures ſparkled in his eyes,
And ſmiling angels bore him to the ſkies:
My brother once, together oft we pray'd,
And oft conſorted in the holy ſhade,
Reſembling fortune bade our ſouls agree
In ſtricter bonds, for he had lov'd like me;
Like me in vain; like me in youth retir'd:
All-pitying heaven, had Laura thus expir'd!

And what avails this tenement of clay!
Death hourly ſaps the baſe, and melts away;
All nature yields to his deſpotic will,
And all the elements conſpire to kill:
E'en whilſt I write, a hecatomb expires,
All young, all vain, all forming new deſires;
And now the ſun emits a feeble ray
On yonder grove, and ſhuns the parting day,
The world around an awful ſilence keeps,
And, as if dead, the whole creation ſleeps.

I pant for heaven—avaunt my former fears!
When worlds are wreckt, and ſpheres encounter ſpheres,
When death reſigns her empire o'er the ball,
All nature ſinks, and time itſelf muſt fall;
And ſoon, full ſoon, that awful day may come,
I'll burſt my ſhroud, and fly to Laura's tomb:
Then ſhall that face, which baſely rent away,
Alas! now lies with undiſtinguiſh'd clay,
Join'd to her form in primal beauty riſe,
We'll ſoar to bliſs, we'll ſeek the opening ſkies,
There ſtrong in hope our mutual paſſions own,
And plead our loves at God's indulgent throne.

And if, my friend, you ſought this bleſs'd retreat,
And ſcorn'd the world, my tranſports were compleat;
O hear the call, reject the vale of ſin,
Collect thy ſoul, the glorious work begin,
I'll guide thy ſteps, immortal truths impart,
And next to Laura place thee in my heart.

The HERMIT, a BALLAD, ſuppoſed to be written by Dr. GOLDSMITH.

" TURN, gentle hermit of the dale,
" And guide my lonely way,
" To where yon taper cheers the vale,
" With hoſpitable ray.

" For here forlorn, and loſt, I tread,
" With fainting ſteps, and ſlow;
" Where wilds, immeaſureably ſpread,
" Seem lengthening as I go."

" Forbear, my ſon," the hermit cries,
" To tempt the dangerous gloom;
" For yonder phantom only flies
" To lure thee to thy doom.

" Here to the houſeleſs child of want,
" My door is open ſtill;
" And, tho' my portion is but ſcant,
" I give it with good will.

" Then turn to-night, and freely ſhare
" Whate'er my cell beſtows;
" My ruſhy couch, and frugal fare,
" My bleſſing and repoſe.

" No flocks that range the valley free,
" To ſlaughter I condemn:
" Taught by that power that pities me,
" I learn to pity them.

" But from the mountain's graſſy ſide,
" A guiltleſs feaſt I bring;
" A ſcrip with herbs and fruits ſupply'd,
" And water from the ſpring.

" Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego;
" For earth-born cares are wrong:
" Man wants but little here below,
" Nor wants that little long."

Soft as the dew from heav'n deſcends,
His gentle accents fell;
The grateful ſtranger lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.

Far ſhelter'd in a glade obſcure
The modeſt manſion lay;
A refuge to the neighbouring poor,
And ſtrangers led aſtray.

No ſtores beneath its humble thatch
Requir'd a maſter's care;
The door, juſt open'd with a latch,
Receiv'd the harmleſs pair.

And now, when worldly crowds retire
    To revels or to reſt,
The hermit trimm'd his little fire,
    And cheer'd his penſive gueſt:

And ſpread his vegetable ſtore,
    And gayly preſs'd and ſmil'd;
And ſkill'd in legendary lore,
    The ling'ring hours beguil'd.

Around in ſympathetic mirth
    Its tricks the kitten tries,
The cricket chirrups in the hearth;
    The crackling faggot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart
    To ſooth the ſtranger's wo;
For grief was heavy at his heart,
    And tears began to flow.

His riſing cares the Hermit ſpy'd,
    With anſwering care oppreſt:
" And whence, unhappy youth," he cry'd,
    " The ſorrows of thy breaſt?

" From better habitations ſpurn'd,
    " Reluctant doſt thou rove;
" Or grieve for friendſhip unreturn'd,
    " Or unregarded love?

" Alas! the joys that fortune brings,
    " Are trifling, and decay;
" And thoſe who prize the paltry things,
    " More trifling ſtill than they.

" And what is friendſhip but a name,
    " A charm that lulls to ſleep;
" A ſhade that follows wealth or fame,
    " But leaves the wretch to weep?

" And love is ſtill an emptier ſound,
    " The haughty fair one's jeſt:
" On earth unſeen, or only found
    To warm the turtle's neſt.

"For ſhame, fond youth, thy ſorrows huſh,
"And ſpurn the ſex," he ſaid:
But while he ſpoke, a riſing bluſh
The baſhful gueſt betray'd.

He ſees unnumber'd beauties riſe,
Expanded to the view;
Like clouds that deck the morning-ſkies,
As bright, as tranſient too.

Her looks, her lips, her panting breaſt,
Alternate ſpread alarms:
The lovely ſtranger ſtands confeſt
A maid in all her charms.

"And, ah, forgive a ſtranger rude,
"A wretch forlorn," ſhe cry'd;
"Whoſe feet unhallow'd thus intrude
"Where heaven and you reſide.

"But let a maid thy pity ſhare,
"Whom love has taught to ſtray;
"Who ſeeks for reſt, but finds deſpair
"Companion of her way.

"My father liv'd beſide the Tyne,
"A wealthy lord was he:
"And all his wealth was mark'd as mine;
"He had but only me.

"To win me from his tender arms,
"Unnumber'd ſuitors came;
"Who prais'd me for imputed charms,
"And felt, or feign'd a flame.

"Each morn the gay fantaſtic crowd
"With richeſt proffers ſtrove:
"Among the reſt young Edwin bow'd,
"But never talk'd of love.

"In humbleſt, ſimpleſt habit clad,
"No wealth nor power had he;
"A conſtant heart was all he had,
"But that was all to me.

" The bloſſom opening to the day,
" The dews of heaven refin'd,
" Could nought of purity diſplay,
" To emulate his mind.

" The dew, the bloſſom on the tree,
" With charms inconſtant ſhine,
" Their charms were his, but wo to me,
" Their conſtancy was mine.

" For ſtill I try'd each fickle art,
" Importunate and vain;
" And while his paſſion touch'd my heart,
" I triumph'd in his pain.

" Till quite dejected with my ſcorn,
" He left me to my pride;
" And ſought a ſolitude forlorn,
" In ſecret, where he died.

" But mine the ſorrow, mine the fault,
" And well my life ſhall pay;
" I'll ſeek the ſolitude he ſought,
" And ſtretch me where he lay.

" And there forlorn, deſpairing, hid,
" I'll lay me down and die:
" 'Twas ſo for me that Edwin did,
" And ſo for him will I."

" Thou ſhalt not thus," the hermit cryd,
And claſp'd her to his breaſt:
The wandering fair one turn'd to chide——
'Twas Edwin's ſelf that preſs'd.

" Turn, Angelina, ever dear,
" My charmer, turn to ſee,
" Thy own, thy long-loſt Edwin here,
" Reſtor'd to love and thee.

" Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
" And ev'ry care reſign:
" And ſhall we never, never part,
" O thou——my all that's mine?

“ No, never, from this hour to part,
“ We'll live and love ſo true;
“ The ſigh that rends thy conſtant heart,
“ Shall break thy Edwin's too.”

The BIRTH *of* FASHION,

A SPECIMEN *of a* Modern ODE.

From the new BATH-GUIDE, *lately publiſhed.*

SURE there are charms by Heav'n aſſign'd
To modiſh life alone,
A grace, an air, a taſte refin'd
To vulgar ſouls unknown.

Nature, my friend, profuſe in vain
May ev'ry gift impart,
If unimprov'd, they ne'er can gain
An empire o'er the heart.

Dreſs be your care, in this gay ſcene
Of pleaſure's bleſs'd abode,
Enchanting dreſs! if well I ween,
Fit ſubject for an ode.

Come then, nymph of various mien,
Vot'ry true of beauty's queen,
Whom the young and ag'd adore,
And thy diff'rent arts explore,

Faſhion, come.—On me a while
Deign, fantaſtic nymph, to ſmile.
MORIA † thee in times of yore,
To the motly PROTEUS bore:
He, in biſhop's robes array'd,
Went one night to maſquerade,
Where thy ſimple mother ſtray'd.
She was clad like harmleſs Quaker,
And was pleas'd my lord ſhould take her
By the waiſt, and kindly ſhake her;
And, with look demure, ſaid ſhe,
‘ Pray, my Lord,— do you know me?’

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† The Goddeſs of FOLLY.

He with ſoothing flatt'ring arts,
Such as win all female hearts,
Much extoll'd her wit and beauty,
And declar'd it was his duty,
As ſhe was a maid of honour,
To confer his bleſſing on her.
There mid dreſs of various hue,
Crimſon, yellow, green, and blue,
All on furbelows and laces,
Slipt into her chaſte embraces;
Then, like ſainted rogue, cry'd he,
"Little Quaker,—you know me."

Fill'd with thee ſhe went to France,
Land renown'd for complaiſance,
Vers'd in ſcience debonnair,
Bowing, dancing, dreſſing hair;
There ſhe choſe her habitation,
Fix'd thy place of education.
Nymph, at thy auſpicious birth
HEBE ſtrew'd with flow'rs the earth;
Thee to welcome, all the graces,
Deck'd in ruffles, deck'd in laces,
With the god of love attended,
And the CYPRIAN queen deſcended.
Now you trip it o'er the globe,
Clad in party-colour'd robe,
And, with all thy mother's ſenſe,
Virtues of your ſire diſpenſe.

Goddeſs, if from hand like mine
Ought be worthy of thy ſhrine,
Take the flow'ry wreath I twine.
Lead, oh! lead me by the hand,
Guide me with thy magic wand;
Whether thou in lace and ribbons,
Chuſe the form of Mrs. GIBBONS,
Or the nymph of ſmiling look,
At Bath yclept JANETTA COOK.
Bring, O bring thy eſſence pot,
Amber, muſk, and bergamot,
Eau de Chipre, eau de Luce,
Sans pareil, and citron juice,
Nor thy band-box leave behind,
Fill'd with ſtores of ev'ry kind;
All th' enraptur'd bard ſuppoſes,
Who to FANCY odes compoſes;

All that FANCY's ſelf has feign'd,
In a band-box is contain'd:
Painted lawns, and chequer'd ſhades,
Crape that's worn by love-lorn maids,
Water'd tabbies, flower'd brocades;
Vi'lets, pinks, Italian poſies,
Myrtles, jeſſamine, and roſes,
Aprons, caps, and 'kerchiefs clean,
Straw-built hats, and bonnets green,
Catgut gauzes, tippets, ruffs,
Fans and hoods, and feather'd muffs,
Stomachers and Paris-nets,
Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets,
Fringes, blonds, and mignionets,
Fine vermilion for the cheek,
Velvet patches à la Grecque.
Come, but don't forget the gloves,
Which, with all the ſmiling loves,
VENUS caught young CUPID picking
From the tender breaſt of chicken;
Little chicken, worthier far
Than the birds of JUNO's car,
Soft as CYTHEREA's dove,
Let thy ſkin my ſkin improve;
Thou by night ſhalt grace my arm,
And by day ſhalt teach to charm.

Then, O ſweet Goddeſs, bring with thee
Thy boon attendant Gaiety,
Laughter, Freedom, Mirth, and Eaſe,
And all the ſmiling deities;
Fancy ſpreading painted ſails,
Loves that fan with gentle gales.—
But hark—methinks I hear a voice,
My organs all at once rejoice;
A voice that ſays or ſeems to ſay,
'Siſter, haſten, ſiſter gay,
"Come to the pump-room,—come away.

PROLOGUE

To the Clandeſtine Marriage, *written by Mr.* GARRICK, *and ſpoken by Mr.* HOLLAND.

POETS and painters, who from nature draw
Their beſt and richeſt ſtores, have made this law:
That each ſhould neighbourly aſſiſt his brother,
And ſteal with decency from one another.

To-night your matchleſs Hogarth gives the thought,
Which from his canvaſs to the ſtage is brought.
And who ſo fit to warm the poet's mind,
As he who pictur'd morals and mankind?
But not the ſame the characters and ſcenes;
Both labour for one end, by different means:
Each, as it ſuits him, takes a ſeparate road,
Their one great object, Marriage-ala-mode:
Where titles deign with cits to have and hold,
And change their blood for more ſubſtantial gold!
And honour'd trade from intereſt turns aſide,
To hazard happineſs for titled pride.
The painter's dead, yet ſtill he charms the eye;
While England lives, his fame can never die:
But he who ſtruts his hour upon the ſtage,
Can ſcarce extend his fame for half an age;
Nor pen nor pencil can the actor ſave,
The art, and artiſt, ſhare one common grave.
O let me drop one tributary tear
On poor Jack Falſtaff's grave, and Juliet's bier!
You to their worth muſt teſtimony give;
'Tis in your hearts alone their fame can live.
Still as the ſcenes of life will ſhift away,
The ſtrong impreſſions of their art decay.
Your children cannot feel what you have known,
They'll boaſt of Quins and Cibbers of their own;
The greateſt glory of our happy few,
Is to be felt, and be approv'd by you.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Characters of the EPILOGUE.

Lord Minum,	Mr. Dodd.
Colonel Trill,	Mr. Vernon.
Sir Patrick Mahony,	Mr. Moody.
Miſs Crotchet,	Mrs. Abington.
Mrs. Quaver,	Mrs. Lee.
1ſt Lady,	Mrs. Bradſhaw.
2d Lady,	Miſs Mills.
3d Lady,	Mrs. Dorman.

SCENE, an Aſſembly.

Several perſons at cards, at different tables; among the reſt Col. Trill, *Lord* Minum, *Mrs.* Quaver, *Sir* Patrick Mahony.

At the quadrille table.

Col. T. LADIES, with leave—
2d Lady. Paſs!
3d Lady. Paſs!
Mrs. Qu. You muſt do more.
Col. T. Indeed I can't.
Mrs. Qu. I play in hearts.
Col. T. Encore!
2d Lady. What luck!
Col. T. To-night at Drury-Lane is play'd
A Comedy, *toute nouvelle*—a ſpade!
Is not Miſs Crotchet at the play?
Mrs. Qu. My niece
Has made a party, Sir, to damn the piece.

At the whiſt table.

Ld. Min. I hate a play-houſe—trump!—It makes me ſick.
1ſt Lady. We're two by honours, Ma'am.
Ld. Min. And we the odd trick.
Pray do you know the author, Colonel Trill?
Col. T. I know no poets, heaven be prais'd!—Spadille!
1ſt Lady. I'll tell you who, my Lord!
(whiſpers my Lord)
Ld. Min. What, he again?
" And dwell ſuch daring ſouls in little men?"
Be whoſe it will, they down our throats will cram it!
Col. T. O, no,—I have a club—the beſt.—We'll damn it.
Mrs. Qu. O bravo, Colonel! muſic is my flame.
Ld. Min. And mine, by Jupiter—We've won the game.
Col. T. What, do you all love muſic?
Mrs. Qu. No, not Handel's.
And naſty plays.
Ld. Min. Are fit for Goths and Vandals.
(Riſe from the table, and pay.)

From the Picquett table.

Sir Pat. Well faith, and troth!—that Shakeſpear was no fool.
Col. T. I'm glad you like him, Sir!—ſo ends the Pool!
(Pay, and riſe from table.)

SONG *by the Colonel.*

I hate all their nonſenſe,
Their Shakeſpears and Johnſons,
Their plays, and their playhouſe, and bards:

'Tis ſinging, not ſaying,
A fig for all playing,
But playing as we do at cards!
I love to ſee Jonas,
Am pleas'd too with Comus;
Each well the ſpectator rewards.
So clever, ſo neat in
Their tricks, and their cheating!
Like them we would fain deal our cards.

Sir Pat. King Lear is touching!—And how fine to ſee
Ould Hamlet's ghoſt!—"To be or not to be."
What are your op'ras to Othello's roar?
Oh, he's an angel of a blackamoor!
Ld. Min. What when he chokes his wife?—
Col. T. And calls her whore?
Sir Pat. King Richard calls his horſe—and then Macbeth,
Whene'er he murders—takes away the breath.
My blood runs cold at ev'ry ſyllable,
To ſee the dagger—that's inviſible. *(All laugh)*
Sir Pat. Laugh if you pleaſe, a pretty play—
Ld. Min. Is pretty.
Sir Pat. And when there's wit in't—
Col. T. To be ſure 'tis witty.
Sir Pat. I love the playhouſe—now ſo light and gay,
With all thoſe candles they have ta'en away! (*All laugh*)
For all your game, what makes it ſo much brighter?
Col. T. Put out the light, and then—
Ld. Min. 'Tis ſo much lighter.
Sir Pat. Pray do you mane, Sirs, more than you expreſs?
Col. T. Juſt as it happens.
Ld. Min. Either more or leſs.
Mrs. Qu. An't you aſham'd, Sir? (*to Sir Pat.*)
Sir Pat. Me!—I ſeldom bluſh.—
For little Shakeſpeare, faith! I'll take a puſh.
Ld. Min. News! news!—here comes Miſs Crotchet from the play.
Enter Miſs Crotchet.
Mrs. Qu. Well, Crotchet, what's the news?
Miſs Cro. We have loſt the day.
Col. T. Tell us, dear Miſs, all you have heard and ſeen.
Miſs Cro. I'm tir'd—a chair—here, take my capuchin!
Ld. Min. And is'nt damn'd, Miſs!
Miſs Cro. No, my Lord, not quite:
But we ſhall damn it.
Col. T. When?
Miſs Cro. To-morrow night.
There is a party of us, all of faſhion,
Reſolv'd t'exterminate this vulgar paſſion:

A play-houſe, what a place!—I muſt foreſwear it;
A little miſchief only makes one bear it.
Such crowds of city-folks! ſo rude and preſſing!
And their horſe-laugh, ſo hideouſly diſtreſſing.
Whene'er we hiſs'd, they frown'd and fell a-ſwearing,
Like their own Guildhall giants—fierce and ſtaring!
Col. T. What ſaid the folks of faſhion? were they croſs?
Ld. Min. The reſt have no more judgment than my horſe.
Miſs Cro. Lord Grimly ſwore 'twas execrable ſtuff.
Says one, Why ſo, my Lord?—My Lord took ſnuff.
In the firſt act Lord George began to doze,
And criticis'd the author—through his noſe;
So loud indeed, that, as his Lordſhip ſnor'd,
The Pit turn'd round, and all the brutes encor'd.
Some Lords, indeed, approv'd the author's jokes.
Ld. Min. We have among us, Miſs, ſome fooliſh folks.
Miſs Cro. Says poor Lord Simper—Well, now to my mind
The piece is good;—but he's both deaf and blind.
Sir Pat. Upon my ſoul a very pretty ſtory!
And quality appears in all its glory!
There was ſome merit in the piece no doubt.
Miſs Cro. O, to be ſure! if one could find it out.
Col. T. But tell us, Miſs, the ſubject of the play.
Miſs Cro. It was a marriage—yes, a marriage—ſtay!
A Lord, an aunt, two ſiſters and a merchant,
A baronet—ten lawyers—a fat ſerjeant—
All are produc'd—to talk with one another;
And about ſomething make a mighty pother.
They all go in and out, and to and fro;
And talk, and quarrel—as they come and go—
Then go to bed, and then get up—and then—
Scream, faint, ſcold, kiſs,—and go to bed again. (*All laugh*)
Such is the play—your judgment! never ſham it.
Col. Oh damn it!
Mrs Qu. Damn it!
1ſt Lady Damn it!
Miſs Cro. Damn it!
Ld. Min. Damn it.
Sir Pat. Well faith, you ſpeak your minds, and I'll be free—
Good night! this company's too good for me. [*Going.*
Col. T. Your judgment, dear Sir Patrick makes us proud.
Sir Pat. Laugh if you pleaſe, but pray don't laugh too loud.
[*Exit.*

RECITATIVE.

Col. T. Now the barbarian's gone, Miſs, tune your tongue,
And let us raiſe our ſpirits high with ſong!

RE-

RECITATIVE.

Miſs Cro. Colonel, *de tout mon cœur* — I've one in *petto*
Which you ſhall join, and make it a *Duetto.*

RECITATIVE.

Ld. Min. Bella Signora, et Amico mio!
I too will join, and then we'll make a *Trio.*
Col. T. Come all, and join the full mouth'd Chorus,
And drive all Tragedy and Comedy before us!

All the Company riſe and advance to the front of the Stage.

Col. T. Would you ever go to ſee a Tragedy?
Miſs Cro. Never, never.
Col. T. A Comedy?
Ld. M. Never, never,
Live forever!
Tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.
Col. T. Ld. M. and Miſs Cro.
Live for ever
Tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

CHORUS.

Wold you ever go to ſee, *&c.*

PROLOGUE *to the* DOUBLE MISTAKE.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

TO lead attention thro' five acts of proſe,
Where to ſoft notes no tuneful couplet flows,
To pleaſe each heart, each judgment, eye and ear,
The attempt how bold! the labour how ſevere!
Thus I addreſs'd our Bard, who quick reply'd,
With honeſt diffidence and modeſt pride:
" If I ſhould fail, I ſhall not think it ſhame
" To miſs, what few have gain'd, the wreath of Fame.
" This ſpot I deem the public treaſury,
" Where wits, rare coins, for general ſervice lie;
" Where Critics, ſtrict examiners, are plac'd
" To try each piece by that nice ſtandard, Taſte;
" And what to public uſe may be apply'd,
" Is juſtly ſav'd, what faulty thrown aſide.

“ Hence, 'tis the Poet's duty to diſpenſe
“ Each various vein of humour, wit, or ſenſe;
“ Not miſer-like, to his own hoard confine
“ The ſmalleſt ſpark of Nature's genuine mine;
“ But to the muſe his grateful tribute pay,
“ And in the common mint his quota lay.”
On this reſolve, he to your ſterling ſtore
Preſents a ſpecimen of untry'd ore;
If any worth it bears, aſſay'd by you,
His private talent is the public due;
And ſhould it not diſgrace your brilliant ms,
Give it your ſtamp and let the metal paſs.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Miſs* WILFORD, *in the character of Lady* LOUISA.

I Had an Epilogue to ſpeak to-night;
But I'm ſo hurried, put in ſuch a fright,
Deuce take me!——if I han't forgot it quite.
To ſee my name in firſt night's play-bill printed,
A character quite new, in time quite ſtinted;
An Epilogue, beſides, to get by heart,
'Tis moſt unmerciful, too long a part—
But they ſo coax'd and wheedled me to duty,
Leſt I ſhould fret—for fretting ſpoils one's beauty,—
That, in obedience to the kind command,
A ſuppliant to your favour here I ſtand;
And hope, inſtead of what had been prepar'd,
Some nonſenſe of my own may now be heard.
Well! I have had a great eſcape, I own,
From being made the jeſt of all the town;
For from the court-end I could claim no pity,
Nor had I more to hope for from the city;
Such matches rarely anſwer either ſide,
For induſtry is ſuited ill with pride.
But, to divert your cenſure, let me ſhew
A folly more complete, a city beau!
What contraſt can there be ſo ſtrong in nature,
As Engliſh plainneſs apeing *Petit-maitre!*
And yet poor I, by miſſing ſuch a lover,
May wait, till all my dancing days are over!
Next ſhift the ſcene—behold a Virtuoſo!
An old, illiterate, feeble Amoroſo!
What weakneſs can the human heart diſcover,
More ſhameful than a climacteric lover?

Men, who have turn'd the period of three-ſcore,
Become mere Virtuoſo's—in amour.
   Nor does aunt Bridget merit better quarter,
Who, ſcorning to abide by female charter,
Invades a province to our ſex deny'd,
Aiming at knowledge with a pedant's pride;
When, after all our boaſt, we find, at length,
To know our weakneſs is our ſureſt ſtrength.
One path of ſcience only, wiſe men ſay,
Is left for female learning—to obey. [*Curtſying.*

   If characters like theſe your mirth excite,
And furniſh ſome amuſement for the night,
If nought offend the maxims of the ſtage,
Or ſhock the nicer morals of the age,
If only venial errors here you find,
Critics, be dumb—ye men of candour, kind.

The HAWTHORN BOWER. *A* SONG.

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

PALEMON, in the hawthorn bower,
   With fond impatience lay,
He counted every anxious hour
   That ſtretch'd the tedious day.

The roſy dawn, Paſtora nam'd,
   And vow'd that ſhe'd be kind;
But ah! the ſetting ſun proclaim'd
   That woman's vows are—wind,

The fickle ſex, the boy defy'd!
   And ſwore, in terms profane,
That Beauty in her brighteſt pride
   Might ſue to him in vain.

When Delia from the neighb'ring glade
   Appear'd in all her charms,
Each angry vow Palemon made
   Was loſt in Delia's arms.

The lovers had not long reclin'd
   Before Paſtora came;
Inconſtancy, ſhe cry'd, I find
   In every heart's the ſame.

For young Alexis ſigh'd and preſt,
With ſuch bewitching power,
I quite forgot the wiſhing gueſt
That waited in the bower.

The ANT and CATERPILLAR:

A FABLE.

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

AS an ant, of his talents ſuperiorly vain,
Was trotting with conſequence over the plain,
A worm, in his progreſs, remarkably ſlow,
Cry'd, "Bleſs your good worſhip, where-ever you go!
"I hope your great mightineſs won't take it ill,
"I pay my reſpects from an hearty good will."

With a look of contempt, and ineffable pride,
"Begone, you vile reptile, his antſhip reply'd:
"Go, go, and lament your contemptible ſtate:
"But firſt—look at me—ſee— my limbs how complete.
"I guide all my motions with freedom and eaſe;
"I run back and forward, and turn when I pleaſe.
"Of nature (grown weary) thou ſhocking eſſay!
"I ſpurn you thus from me;—crawl out of my way."

The reptile inſulted, and vex'd to the ſoul
Crept onwards, and hid himſelf cloſe in his hole;
But nature determin'd to end his diſtreſs,
Soon ſent him abroad in a butterfly dreſs.

Ere long the proud ant was repaſſing the road,
(Fatigu'd from the harveſt, and tugging his load)
The beau on a violet bank he beheld,
Whoſe veſture, in glory, a monarch's excell'd;
His plumage expanded!—'twas rare to behold
So lovely a mixture of purple and gold!
The ant, quite amaz'd at a figure ſo gay,
Bow'd low with reſpect, and was trudging away:

"Stop friend," ſays the butterfly, "don't be ſurpris'd;
"I once was the reptile you ſpurn'd and deſpis'd;
"But now I can mount —in the ſun-beams I play,
"While you muſt, forever, drudge on in your way."

MORAL.

A wretch that to-day is o'erloaded with ſorrow,
May ſoar above thoſe that oppreſs'd him to-morrow.

CONTENT: *A* PASTORAL.

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

O'ER moorlands and mountains, rude, barren, and bare,
As wilder'd and weary'd I roam,
A gentle young ſhepherdeſs ſees my deſpair,
And leads me— o'er lawns—to her home,
Yellow ſheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,
Green ruſhes were ſtrew'd on her floor,
Her caſement ſweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the ſod ſeats at her door.

II.

We ſat ourſelves down to a cooling repaſt:
Freſh fruits! and ſhe cull'd me the beſt:
While, thrown from my guard by ſome glances ſhe caſt
Love ſlily ſtole into my breaſt!
I told my ſoft wiſhes; ſhe ſweetly reply'd,
(Ye virgins, her voice was divine!)
I've rich ones rejected, and great ones deny'd,
But take me, fond ſhepherd—I'm thine.

III.

Her air was ſo modeſt, her aſpect ſo meek!
So ſimple, yet ſweet, were her charms!
I kiſs'd the ripe roſes that glow'd on her cheek,
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.
Now jocund together we tend a few ſheep,
And if, by yon prattler, the ſtream,
Reclin'd on her boſom, I ſink into ſleep,
Her image ſtill ſoftens my dream.

IV.

Together we range o'er the ſlow riſing hills,
Delighted with paſtoral views,
Or reſt on the rock whence the ſtreamlet diſtils,
And point out new themes for my muſe.
To pomp or proud titles ſhe ne'er did aſpire,
The damſel's of humble deſcent;
The cottager, Peace, is well known for her ſire,
And ſhepherds have nam'd her Content.

To Mr. DERRICK,

Upon his recalling his Orders againſt dancing Minuets in Sacks.

By DAVID GARRICK, Eſq;

LYCURGUS of Bath,
Be not given to wrath,
Thy rigours the fair ſhould not feel:
Still fix them your debtors,
Make laws like your betters,
And as faſt as you make them—REPEAL.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's Birth-day, *June* 4, 1766.

HAIL to the man, ſo ſings the Hebrew bard,
Whoſe numerous offspring grace his genial board:
Heaven's faireſt gift, Heaven's beſt reward,
To thoſe who honour, who obey his word.
What ſhall he fear tho' drooping age
Unnerve his ſtrength, and pointleſs ſinks his ſpear;
In vain the proud, in vain the mad ſhall rage;
He fears his God, and knows no other fear.
Lo! at his call a duteous race
Spring eager from his lov'd embrace,
To ſhield the ſire from whom their virtues roſe;
And fly at each rever'd command,
Like arrows from the giant's hand,
In vengeance on his foes.
So Edward fought on Creſſy's bleeding plain,
A blooming hero, great beyond his years.
So William fought—but ceaſe the ſtrain,
A loſs ſo recent bathes the muſe in tears.
So ſhall hereafter every ſon,—
Who now with prattling infancy relieves
Thoſe anxious cares which wait upon a throne,
Where, ah too oft, amidſt the myrtles, weaves
The thorn its pointed anguiſh——So
Shall every youth his duty know
To guard the Monarch's right, and people's weal;
And thou, great George, with juſt regard
To Heaven, ſhalt own the Hebrew bard
But ſung the truths you feel.

Bleſs'd

Bleſt be the day which gave thee birth!
Let others tear the ravag'd earth,
And fell Ambition's powers appear
In ſtorms, which deſolate the year.
Confeſs'd thy milder virtues ſhine,
Thou rul'ſt indeed, our hearts are thine.
By ſlender ties our kings of old
Their fabled right divine would vainly hold.
Thy juſter claim ev'n Freedom's ſons can love,
The King who bends to Heaven, muſt Heaven itſelf approve.

ODE for His MAJESTY's Birth-Day.

Performed at the Caſtle of Dublin, *on the fourth of* June.

RECITATIVE.

WHere-e'er Hibernia's tuneful lyre is ſtrung,
Let Royal GEORGE's birth be ſung;
By honeſt gratitude inſpir'd,
Let every loyal heart be fir'd,
And with an undiſſembling voice,
Awak'd by duty and by choice,
Let all the ſons of Liberty rejoice.

AIR.

Heav'nly muſes, tune your lyres,
Let each loyal heart be gay;
The pleaſing theme new life inſpires,
To joy and pleaſure give the day. Da Capo.

RECITATIVE.

The happy MONARCH, truly wiſe,
Our welfare makes his own,
Juſtice, and courage, awful riſe
The columns of his throne.

AIR.

Fond to ſwell the public voice,
Proud with nations to rejoice;
Warbling to the vocal ſtrings;
Lo! the muſe delighted ſings:
Sings her Sov'reign good and great,
Sings the guardian of the ſtate,
Chanting loud in ev'ry ſtrain
All the glories of his reign. Da Capo.

RECITATIVE.

But ſee, that name immortal to adorn,
What future crowds ſhall yearly tribute pay:
Think, mighty PRINCE, what numbers yet unborn
Shall bleſs the dawn of this auſpicious day.

AIR.

Fir'd with the thought, the muſe, tranſported, flies,
Thro' the bright ſcenes of ages yet to riſe,
In ev'ry region charm'd to find
Her King inroll'd
With chiefs of old,
The great deliv'rers of mankind. Da Capo.

RECITATIVE.

Hear, gracious Heav'n, our pious pray'r,
Long be our Monarch's life thy care.

DUET and CHORUS.

Prais'd for ever be the day
Which, propitious
To our wiſhes,
Calls forth the tributary lay.
Heav'n preſerve to our poſſeſſing
Still ſecure the mighty bleſſing.
Happy thus beyond expreſſing,
Ever let us hail the day. Da Capo.

The SHEPHERD'S LIFE *preferred.*

Imitated from the Greek of Moſchus.

WHEN weſtern breezes fan the ſhore,
And gently ſwell the azure wave;
I yield unto the ſoft'ning pow'r:
(The muſe's tranſports then would grieve).

When loud the thick'ning tempeſts fly,
Enrage, and daſh the foaming floods;
From the rude ſcene I trembling hie,
And plunge into the ſafer woods.

Nor ſea, nor deaf'ning din, is there,
The ſtormy fury ſtraight does pleaſe;
I hear it ſounding from afar;
It ſings or murmurs through the trees.

A fiſherman I would not live,
  Who labours in the pathleſs deep;
Whoſe cruel art is to deceive,
  Whoſe dwelling is a brittle ſhip.

Let me my bleating ewes attend,
  (Harmleſs myſelf, and bleſs'd as they);
With them my morning-ſteps I'll bend,
  With them I'll wait the cloſing day.

Now, underneath a plane-tree laid,
  Or careleſs by a lulling ſtream,
Let me enjoy the cooling ſhade,
  Or ſweetly ſink into a dream.

ELEGY to a PINE-TREE.

NOW to the roſy-finger'd train of May,
  At length the dreary hours of winter yield:
No more the hoar-froſt chills the new-born day,
  No more the wild winds blaſt the flow'ry field.

Now from yon orchard, lovely to the ſight!
  A balmy fragrance breathe the zephyrs bland!
While in luxuriant foliage, proudly dight,
  The ſacred fathers of the foreſt ſtand.

Behold yon pine, that lifts its ſilver head,
  Deep in the boſom of the pathleſs glade:
Who now, to wander where its branches ſpread,
  Will quit the fragrance of the vernal ſhade.

Yet when the blooming beauties of the wood,
  By winter chill'd their leafy glories yield,
Thy boughs ſuperior to the ſtorm have ſtood,
  And flouriſh'd, verdant 'midſt the ruſſet field.

Mindful of this, my votive hands ſhall cull
  Each product fair of April's fruitful ſhow'rs,
From each gay ſhrub its bluſhing honours pull,
  And on thy branches hang the various flow'rs.

And here, when Phœbus gilds the riſing day,
  I'll often ſtrike with grateful hand the lyre;
And thou, 'midſt vernal groves, ſhalt hear a lay,
  Which friendſhip, faith, and conſtancy inſpire.

H. P.

PROLOGUE ſpoken by Mr. Powell, and ſaid to be written by Mr. G——, on the opening of the Briſtol Theatre.

BEFORE you ſee, one of your ſtage-directors;
Or, if you pleaſe, one of thoſe ſtrange projectors,
Whoſe heated brain, in fatal magic bound,
Seeks for that ſtone which never can be found:
But in projection comes the dreadful ſtroke,
The glaſſes burſt, and all is bounce and ſmoke!
Though doubtful ſtill our fate—I bite my thumbs,
And my heart fails me—for projection comes;
Your ſmiles would chaſe our fears—ſtill I could dream,
Rich as a Nabob, with my golden ſcheme!
That all the world's a ſtage, you can't deny;
And what's our ſtage?—a ſhop—I'll tell you why:
You are the cuſtomers, the tradeſmen we;
And well for us, you pay before you ſee:
We give no truſt, a ready money trade;
Should you ſtop payment, we are bankrupts made.
To feaſt your minds, and ſooth each worldly care,
We'll LARGELY traffic in dramatic ware;
Then ſwells our ſhop, a warehouſe to your eyes,
And we, from ſmall retailers, merchants riſe!
From Shakeſpear's golden mines we'll fetch the ore,
And land his riches on this happy ſhore!
For we, theatric merchants, never quit
His boundleſs ſtores of univerſal wit!
But we, in vain, ſhall richly-laden come,
Unleſs deep water brings us ſafely home;
Unleſs your favour in full tides will flow,
Ship, crew, and cargo, to the bottom go!
Indulge us then, and from our hearts receive
Our warmeſt wiſhes;—all we have to give.
May honour'd commerce, with her ſails unfurl'd,
Still bring you treaſures from each diſtant world;
From Eaſt to Weſt, extend this city's name,
Still to her ſons increaſing wealth with fame.
And may this merit be our honeſt boaſt,
To give you pleaſure, and no virtue loſt.

EPILOGUE.

IN days of yore, it was a conſtant rule,
That ev'ry Knight ſhould have his 'Squire and Fool:
When forth the Hero went, they follow'd after—
One bore his ſhield; the other rais'd his laughter;

The ſtage ſhould have'em all—but prudent we
Join Squire and Fool in one—and I am he!
Our Hero in the prologue took his rank,
Don Quixote he, and I his Sancho Panc'.
If ours ſhould prove a windmill ſcheme!—alas,
I know, and I will tell you, what will paſs;
We all—each ſon of Theſpis, and each daughter,
Muſt, for ſweet * Briſtol milk, drink Briſtol water;
Which, tho' a cure for ſome, who fall away;
Yet we, poor ſouls! ſhall feel a quick decay;
The wiſeſt face amongſt us will look ſilly;
And mine may change its roſes for the lily.
But how prevent this terrible condition?
There is one way—be you our kind phyſician:
For you, with other doctors, diſagree,
And, when you make your viſits, give a fee.
Hold, cries a prude (thus riſing from her ſtays)
' I hate a play-houſe, and their wicked plays:
' O 'tis a ſhame to ſuffer ſuch an evil!
' For ſeeing plays is dealing with the Devil!'
I beg your pardon, Madam—'tis not true;
We play'rs are moral folks—I'll prove it too.
Man is a froward child—naughty and croſs,
Without its rattle, and its hobby-horſe:
We players are little maſter's bells and coral,
To keep the child from miſchief—a'nt we moral?
In ſuch a happy, rich, and crowded place,
What would become of the ſweet babe of grace,
Should not you act unkindly to refuſe it,
This little harmleſs play-thing to amuſe it?
Good plays are uſeful toys—as ſuch enjoy 'em—
Whene'er they make you naughty, then deſtroy 'em.

The Sheep *and the* Bramble-Buſh:

From Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S *Poems.*

A Thick-twiſted brake, in the time of a ſtorm,
  Seem'd kindly to cover a ſheep:
So ſnug, for a while, he lay ſhelter'd and warm,
  It quietly ſooth'd him aſleep.

The clouds are now ſcatter'd—the winds are at peace,
  The ſheep to his paſture inclin'd;
But ah! the fell thicket lays hold of his fleece,
  His coat is left forfeit behind.

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* A wine ſo called.

My friend, who the thicket of law never try'd,
Conſider before you get in;
Tho' judgment and ſentence are paſs'd on your ſide,
By Jove, you'll be fleec'd to your ſkin.

A Receipt how to make L'eau de Vie. *By the late Mr.* CHARLES KING.

Written at the deſire of a Lady.

GROWN old, and grown ſtupid, you juſt think me fit,
To tranſcribe from my grandmother's book a receipt;
And a comfort it is to a wight in diſtreſs,
He's of ſome little uſe—but he can't be of leſs.
Were greater his talents,—you might ever command
His head, —("that's worth nought")— then, his heart and his hand.

So your mandate obeying, he ſends you, d'ye ſee,
The genuine receipt to make L'eau de la vie.

Take ſeven large lemons, and pare them as thin
As a wafer, or, what is yet thinner, your ſkin;
A quart of French brandy, or rum is ſtill better;
(For you ne'er in receipts ſhould ſtick cloſe to the letter):
Six ounces of ſugar next take, and pray mind
The ſugar muſt be the beſt double refin'd;
Boil the ſugar in near half a pint of ſpring water,
In the neat ſilver ſauce-pan you bought for your daughter;
But be ſure that the ſyrup you carefully ſkim,
While the ſcum, as 'tis call'd, riſes up to the brim;
The fourth part of a pint you next muſt allow
Of new milk, made as warm as it comes from the cow.
Put the rinds of the lemons, the milk and the ſyrup,
With the rum, in a jar, and give 'em a ſtir up:
And, if you approve it, you may add ſome perfume;
Goa-ſtone, or whatever you like in its room.
Let it ſtand thus three days,—but remember to ſhake it;
And the cloſer you ſtop it, the richer you make it.
Then filter'd through paper, 'twill ſparkle and riſe,
Be as ſoft as your lips, and as bright as your eyes.
Laſt, bottle it up; and believe me the vicar
Of E—— himſelf ne'er drank better liquor:
In a word, it excels, by a million of odds,
The nectar your ſiſter preſents to the Gods.

PROLOGUE *to the* Earl of Warwick.

Written by Mr. COLMAN. *Spoken by* Mr. BENSLY.

SEVERE each Poet's lot: but ſure moſt hard
Is the condition of the Play-houſe bard:
Doom'd to hear all that wou'd-be Critics talk,
And in the go-cart of dull rules to walk!
"Yet authors multiply," you ſay. 'Tis true,
But what a numerous crop of Critics too!
Scholars alone of old durſt judge and write;
But now each Journaliſt turns ſtagyrite.
Quintilians in each coffee houſe you meet,
And many a Longinus walks the ſtreet.
In Shakeſpeare's days, when his advent'rous muſe,
A muſe of fire! durſt each bold licence uſe,
Her noble ardour met no Critic's phlegm,
To check wild fancy, or her flights condemn:
Ariels and Calibans unblam'd ſhe drew,
Or goblins, ghoſts, and witches, brought to view.
If to hiſtoric truth ſhe ſhap'd her verſe,
A nation's annals freely ſhe'd rehearſe;
Bring Rome's or England's ſtory on the ſtage,
And run, in three ſhort hours, thro' half an age.
Our Bard, all terror-ſtruck, and fill'd with dread,
In Shakeſpeare's awful footſteps dares not tread;
Thro' the wide field of hiſt'ry fears to ſtray,
And builds, upon one narrow ſpot, his play;
Steps not from realm to realm, whole ſeas between,
But barely changes twice or thrice his ſcene.
While Shakeſpeare vaults on the poetic wire,
And pleas'd ſpectators fearfully admire,
Our Bard, a critic pole between his hands,
On the tight rope, ſcarce balanc'd, trembling ſtands;
Slowly and cautiouſly his way he makes,
And fears to fall at ev'ry ſtep he takes:
While then fierce Warwick he before you brings,
That ſetter-up and puller-down of Kings,
With Britiſh candour diſſipate his fear!
An Engliſh ſtory fits an Engliſh ear.
Though harſh and crude you deem his firſt eſſay,
A ſecond may your favours well repay;
Applauſe may nerve his verſe, and cheer his heart,
And teach this practice of this dangerous art.

EPILOGUE. *Written by Mr.* GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

EXhauſted quite with priſons, racks, and death,
Permit me here to take a little breath!
You who have ſeen my actions, known their ſprings,
Say, are we Women ſuch inſipid things?
Say, Lords of the creation, mighty men!
In what have you ſurpaſs'd us, *where?* and *when?*
I come to know to *whom* the palm is due;
To us weak veſſels, or to ſtronger you?
Againſt your conqu'ring ſwords I draw—my fan,
Come on! now parry Marg'ret, if you can.
[*Sets herſelf in a poſture of defence.*
Stand up ye boaſters! [*to the Pit*] don't there ſneaking ſit:
Are you for *pleaſure*, *politics*, or *wit?*
The boxes ſmile to ſee me ſcold the pit.
Their turn is next,—and though I will not wrong 'em,
A woful havock there will be among 'em.
You, our beſt friends, love, cheriſh, and reſpect us,
Not take our fortunes, marry, and neglect us.
You think indeed, that as you pleaſe, you rule us,
And with a ſtrange importance often ſchool us!
Yet let each Citizen deſcribe a brother,
I'll tell you what you ſay of one another.
My neighbour leads, poor ſoul, a woful life,
A worthy man—but govern'd by his wife!
How ſay you!—what, all ſilent! then 'tis true,
We rule the City—Now, great Sirs, to *you.*
[*To the Boxes.*
What is your boaſt? Wou'd you like me have done,
To free a captive wife, or ſave a ſon?
Rather than run ſuch dangers of your lives,
You'd leave your children, and lock up your wives.
When with your nobleſt deeds a nation rings,
You are but puppets, and we play the ſtrings—
We plan no battles—true—but out of ſight,
Crack goes the fan, and armies halt or fight!
You have th' advantage, Ladies! wiſely reap it,
And let me hint the only way to keep it.
Let men of vain ideas have their fill,
Frown, bounce, ſtride, ſtrut, while you with happy ſkill,
Like anglers, uſe the fineſt ſilken thread;
Give line enough, nor check a tugging head;

The fiſh will flounder, you with gentle hand,
And ſoft degrees, muſt bring the trout to land:
A more ſpecific noſtrum cannot be,
Probatum eſt—and never fails with me.

Verſes on a PEN; *from a* POEM *lately publiſhed.*

LIGHT toy!—but in a ſkilful hand,
More potent than a ſor'crer's wand!
Nor taliſman, nor charm, nor ſpell,
Nor all the witching tricks of hell,
Can with ſuch potency controul,
And in enchantment hold the ſoul!
Its touches can create, transform,
Rouſe ſleeping Neptune with a ſtorm;
Or bid the howling tempeſt ceaſe,
And rock old Ocean into peace:
Can ſnatch from Time his ſithe at will,
And make his glowing wheels ſtand ſtill;
Pluck from Decay its cank'ring tooth,
And give to Nature conſtant youth.
Drawn by old Homer's hand, the roſe
Still on the cheek of Helen blows,
Her beauty ſuffers no decay,
Nor moulders for the worm a prey;
Time's chiſſel cuts no wrinkles in
The velvet ſmoothneſs of her ſkin:
Nor can the thirſt of old Age ſip
The dewy moiſture of her lip;
And now her eyes as brilliant ſhew,
As Paris ſaw them long ago.
For tho' her beauteous body muſt
Have crumbled into native duſt,
Yet ſtill her features live in ſong,
Like Hebe, ever fair and young.
Fades the thick leafy grove? the Pen
Can bid its verdure live again,
Can with Imagination's dew
Cheriſh each leaf to bloom anew,
And call forth greeneſt wreaths t'endow
The Patriot's and the Poet's brow.
In a fine phrenſy of the ſoul
When poets glance from pole to pole,

Bearing on viſionary wings
The ſhadowy forms of real things;
When eagle-plum'd they ſoar on high
To bring down virtue from the ſky;
Or cowring low upon the wing,
Vice's grim form from Hell they bring.
The Pen each phantom which they bear,
Embodies, ere it melts to air;
To each fugacious image gives
A fixedneſs, and while it lives
Arreſts the fleeting thought, before
It vaniſhes, and is no more—
  Uſeleſs were ſtudy, vain the toil
Of ſages o'er the midnight oil,
Fruitleſs their labours to mankind,
The harveſt to themſelves confin'd,
If Cadmus' art did not tranſmit
Their knowledge, and enbalm their wit.

Verſes found hanging upon a tablet in the temple of *Venus*, in Lord *Jerſey*'s wood, at *Middleton Stoney*; by Mr. *Whitehead.*

QUiſquis es, O juvenis, noſtro vagus advena luco,
  Cui cor eſt tenerum, cuique puella comes;
Quiſquis es, ah fugias; hic ſuadent omnia amorem,
  Inque cauſa latitans omnia ſuadet amor.
Aſpice flore capri quam circum aſtringitur ilex
  Hærenti amplexu, et luxuriante comâ:
Sylva tegit tacitum, ſternit tibi lana cubile;
  Aut tumet in vivos mollior herba toros.
Si quis adeſt, ſubitum dant tintinnabula ſignum,
  Et ſtrepit in primo limine porta loquax.
Nec rigidum oſtendit noſtro de parjete vultum
  Actæuſve ſenex, dimidiuſque Cato:
At nuda aſpirat dulces Cytherea furores,
  Atque ſuos ritus conſecrat ipſa Venus.

TRANSLATION.

WHoe'er thou art whom chance ordains to rove,
  A youthful ſtranger to this fatal grove.
Oh! if thy breaſt can feel too ſoft a flame,
And with thee wanders ſome unguarded dame,

Fly, fly the place—each object thro' the ſhade
Perſuades to love, and in this cottage laid,
What cannot, may not, will not love perſuade?
See to yon oak how cloſe the woodbine cleaves,
And twines around its luxury of leaves.
Above, the boughs a pleaſing darkneſs ſhed,
Beneath, a downy couch ſoft fleeces ſpread,
Or ſofter herbage forms a living bed.
Do ſpies approach? ſhrill bells the ſound repeat,
And from the entrance ſcreams the conſcious gate.
Nor from theſe walls do rigid buſto's frown,
Or philoſophic cenſors threat in ſtone:
But Venus ſelf does her own rites approve
In naked ſtate, and thro' the raptur'd grove
Breathes the ſweet madneſs of exceſſive love.

The INVITATION.

TO my beſt my friends are free,
Free with that and free with me;
Free to paſs the comic joke,
Or the tube ſedately ſmoke;
Free to drink juſt what they pleaſe,
As at home, and at their eaſe;
Free to ſpeak, as free to think,
No informers with me drink;
Free to ſtay a night or ſo,
When uneaſy, free to go.

An

An Account of BOOKS for 1766.

THE Hiſtory of Greenland, containing a deſcription of the country and its inhabitants, and of the miſſion carried on for above thirty years by the Unitas Fratrum at New Herrnhuth in that country. By David Crantz. [Tranſlated from the High Dutch, in 2 volumes 8vo.]

DAvid Crantz, the author of this work, is a Moravian or *Herrnhuther*, and was deputed by the ſociety in 1759, to go to Greenland and ſtay there a year, that he might be able to give a hiſtory of the miſſion, and a deſcription of the country and its inhabitants.

He ſet out from Neuwied on the Rhine in March 1761, took ſhipping at Copenhagen for Davis's Straits on the 17th of May, and arrived at New *Herrnhuth* in Greenland on the 1ſt of Auguſt following.

It is neceſſary that the word *Herrnhuth* ſhould be explained. Nicholas Lewis Count of Zinzendorf, having, while he was yet a lad, conceived a deſign of forming a new religious ſect, put his project in execution as ſoon as he came of age, which was in the year 1721.

He purchaſed an eſtate in Berthelſdorf in Upper Luſatia, where he ſettled himſelf with ſome perſons whom he had made proſelytes to his opinions, and ſent out one Chriſtian David, a carpenter to propagate the new faith: David in a ſhort time returned with ſome obſcure Moravians whom he had converted from Popery, and they were directed to build a houſe in a wood about half a league from the village. In this houſe their firſt religious aſſembly was held on Saint Martin's day, 1722; and other perſons from Moravia continually taking ſhelter under the protection of the Count, the houſe in the wood was quickly ſurrounded by others, and the inhabitants in a few years amounted to near one thouſand. Between this wood and the town or village, is an hill called *Huthberg*, that is, *Town-guard-hill*; this gave occaſion to the coloniſts to call themſelves *Huth des Herrn*, and afterwards *Hurrnhuth*, that is the guard or protection of the Lord.

Encouraged by the ſucceſs of David the carpenter, the Count himſelf travelled over all Europe, and was twice in America; he alſo ſent out fellow labourers throughout the world, who have planted *Hernnhuthers* in Penſylvania, at the Cape of Good Hope, at China, in Denmark, the United Provinces, Weſtervia, all parts of the Britiſh dominions, and in Greenland.

The *Herrnhuth* miſſion to Greenland was firſt ſet on foot in the year 1733, and the firſt miſſionaries were Chriſtian David, and Matthew and Chriſtian Slack, two brothers. An hiſtorical account of the ſucceſs of theſe people, and others who followed them from time to time on the ſame errand will afford but little entertainment to our readers; many journals of the ſame kind have been publiſhed among us, and he that has read one, may be ſaid to have read all, for they differ little from each other except in names and dates. It muſt however, in juſtice to theſe poor people, be obſerved, that there can be no reaſon to doubt the piety or ſincerity of a man who goes to propagate Chriſtianity in Greenland, a region of cold, gloom, and deſolation, where nature has ſcattered no herbage, and art can produce no grain; where there are neither flocks nor herds, nor woods nor fields; where almoſt the whole country is a naked rock of ice or ſnow, and the inhabitants are ſavages, deplorably wretched, and groſsly ignorant, living in hovels no better than the dens of wild beaſts, and ſubſiſting upon the oil and fleſh of whales and ſeals, frequently in a ſtate of putrefaction.

The ſincerity that makes a miſſionary to ſuch a country, certainly gives authority to his relation, with reſpect to thoſe objects at leaſt, concerning which enthuſiaſm will not render him liable to error.

Mr. Crantz has conſulted all the accounts of Greenland that he could procure, particularly Anderſon's relation of Iceland and Greenland, and a natural hiſtory of Greenland by biſhop Egede, who was ſent thither as a miſſionary by the court of Denmark, before there were any *Herrnhuthers* in the world; he has ſupplied defects, retrenched ſuperfluities, and corrected miſtakes.

Greenland is the remoteſt tract of land in the north. It lies between Europe and America, and is commonly ranked by geographers among the northern countries that are ſtill unknown. It reaches from the ſouthernmoſt point of Cape-Farewell, and Statenhook, in the 59th degree, on the right ſide north-eaſtward, towards Spitzberg, to the 80th degree; and on the left ſide oppoſite to North America, north-weſt and north, till about the 78th degree. So far the coaſts have been diſcovered.

Whether it is an iſland, or contiguous with ſome other land, has not yet been decided, as no ſhip has yet penetrated to the uttermoſt end towards the north, on account of the ice. The conjecture of its joining on the eaſt with Spitzberg, Nova-Zembla, and Tartary, is pretty well, if not entirely confuted by the new diſcoveries of the Dutch and Ruſſians. It might be ſuppoſed with more probability, that the north weſt ſide borders on America; becauſe, in the firſt place, Davis's ſtraits, or rather Baffin's Bay, grows narrower and narrower towards the 78th degree north. Secondly, becauſe the coaſt, which in other places is very high towards the ſea, grows lower and lower northward. Thirdly, The tide, which at Statenhook, nay even as far up as Cockin's Sound, in the 65th deg. riſes 18 feet at the new and full moon, ſo decreaſes in the north above Diſko, that in the 70th deg. it does not riſe much above 8 feet, and probably loſes itſelf entirely at laſt *. To this may be ſubjoined, Fourthly, The relation of the Greenlanders (which, however, cannot be much depended upon), namely, that the Strait contracts itſelf ſo narrow at laſt, that they can go on the ice ſo near to the other ſide, as to be able to call over to the inhabitants, and that they can ſtrike a fiſh from both ſides at once; but that there runs ſuch a ſtrong current from the north into the ſtrait, that they cannot come to one another.

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* See Ellis's voyages to Hudſon's Bay, for the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage, p. 50 to 54. For this reaſon the Engliſh capt. Baffin gave up all hopes of finding a paſſage into the ſouth ſea thro' Davis's Straits, and conſequently concluded that Greenland joins with America.

The name *Greenland* was given to the eaſt ſide of this land ſeveral hundred years ago, by the Norway-men and Icelanders, who firſt diſcovered it; and the reaſon of the appellation or epithet *Greenland* was, becauſe that it looked greener than Iceland. But this eaſt-ſide, which is commonly called *Old* or *Loſt* Greenland, is now almoſt totally unknown, becauſe ſhips cannot navigate this coaſt, on account of the great quantities of floating ice.

Some are of opinion, that Old Greenland ſo pompouſly deſcribed by the Iceland authors as adorned with churches and villages, is not now to be found; and therefore are curious to know if we cannot gather ſome account of it from the Greenlanders. But the weſt ſide may with the ſame propriety be called old Greenland, for the old Norwegians had houſes and churches there too, plain traces of which are ſtill to be found; and the ſoil produces, now at leaſt, as much as the eaſt ſide, which was ſo famous, and is ſo much ſought for.

When ſailors ſpeak of Greenland, they generally mean the Spitzberg iſlands above Lapland, between the 75th and 80th deg. together with the eaſt coaſt of Greenland, lying oppoſite to them; and if they were told of a miſſion in Greenland, they would look upon it as a fiction, becauſe they know that no men live in thoſe countries. They call the weſt ſide, which is now again inhabited by Europeans from the 62d to the 71ſt degree Davis's Straits, from that great gulf which ſeparates Greenland from America. Theſe Straits were firſt diſcovered by an Engliſhman, John Davis, in the year 1585, in his attempt to find a north-weſt paſſage; they have ſince been frequently traverſed for the ſake of the whale-fiſhery by ſeveral nations, particularly by the Dutch, who have alſo given us the beſt charts of them. What is properly called Davis's Straits, is only the ſpace which reaches between Cape Walſingham on James's iſland in North America, and the South-bay in Greenland, from the 67th to the 71ſt deg. above Diſko iſland, and is about 60 leagues broad; for lower ſouth there is a wide ſea between Greenland and Terra Labrador. But the ſailors chuſe to call the whole compaſs of water on the weſt ſide by this name.

The weſt ſide is high, rocky, barren land, which rears its head, in moſt places, cloſe to the ſea, in lofty mountains, and inacceſſible cliffs, and is ſeen 40 leagues at ſea. All theſe, except ſome exceſſive ſteep and ſlippery rocks, are conſtantly covered with ice and ſnow, which has alſo in length of time filled all the elevated plains, and many vallies, and probably increaſes from year to year. Thoſe rocks and cliffs that are bare of ſnow, look at a diſtance of a dark brown colour, and appear to be quite naked; but, when approached, are found to be interſperſed with many veins of variegated coloured ſtone, here and there ſpread over with a little earth and turf, and a ſcanty portion of graſs and heath; and in the valleys, where there are many little brooks and ponds, ſome ſmall ſhrubs are alſo found.

The coaſt is dented with many bays and creeks, that enter far into the land; and it is lined with innumerable great and ſmall iſlands, and both viſible and ſunken rocks.

Within land there are no inhabitants, and on the coaſt, but very few; moſt of the Greenlanders live from Statenhook to the 62d degree; or, as the inhabitants ſay, in the ſouth: but no Europeans live there, and therefore theſe parts are but little known to us.

In the year 1730, the inhabitants of Greenland were computed to be 30,000, in 1746, 20,000, and are now ſuppoſed to be reduced to 10,000.

The Greenlanders in Diſko ſay, that the country is inhabited for 200 leagues upward, that is, as far as the 78th deg. yet very thinly; for tho' there is plenty of eider-fowls, white bears, ſeals, and whales, yet nobody likes to live there long, becauſe of the tedious melancholy winter-nights. They had alſo a want of wood and iron, which they procured in barter from the ſouthlanders for unicorn horn. The land was nothing but dreary rock and ice, and did not produce ſo much graſs as they uſed in their ſhoes, therefore they bartered for graſs too. Inſtead of making their houſes with wood-work and turf, they make them with the horn of unicorn-fiſh, clay, and ſeal-ſkins. The land ſtretches north-weſt towards America, and is fenced with many iſlands. Here and there, they ſay, are ſtones ſtanding erect, with arms extended, like the guide poſts in our country. Fear has alſo perſuaded them, that there ſtands a great Kablunak, or European, on a certain hill, to whom they offer a piece of whale-bone when they paſs by.

In the Dutch maps of Davis's ſtraits, there are three places marked as paſſages to the eaſt, Forbiſher's Straits, the Straits of Bearſound, and Icebay in Diſko: but the place pretended by Forbiſher to have been a ſtrait, is now a bay, wholly blockaded with ice, and is called Sermeliarſoh, the great ice bay; and as ſeveral northern navigators have ſought Forbiſher's Straits in vain ſo long ago as the year 1723, and as no mention is made of them by the Icelanders in their deſcription of old Greenland, there is great reaſon to ſuſpect that Forbiſher never diſcovered or ſailed through any ſuch ſtrait *.

The ſea about this dreary country is filled with floating mountains of ice of monſtruous magnitude and form: ſome look like a church, or a caſtle with ſquare or pointed turrets, others like ſhips in full ſail, and others like iſlands with plains, valleys, and hills, which often riſe more than 200 yards above the level of the ſea.

This ice is for the moſt part clear and tranſparent as glaſs, of a pale, green colour, and in ſome places of a ſky-blue; ſome appear grey, and ſome black; but if theſe are examined, they are found to

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* Martin Forbiſher was ſent out to make diſcoveries by Queen Elizabeth in 1576.

contain earth-ſtones and bruſhwood. It is remarkable alſo that this ice is not ſalt, but freſh; it is therefore conjectured to be formed on the ſhores and promontories of Tartary, Nova Zembla, and Spitzberg, of ſprings and ſnow, and to crumble away at the bottom, and grow ſtill heavier at the top, till at length it falls into the ſea; ſome of it may alſo come from the many large rivers which flow out of Great Tartary into the frozen ſea.

To the ſame cauſe that brings this ice, the Greenlanders are indebted for all the wood they have, for their whole country does not produce a tree. The drift wood that comes with this floating ice conſiſts of willow, alder, birch, larch, and fir: it is ſuppoſed to come from Siberia, or Aſiatic Tartary, where trees are waſhed from the mountains, by rains and floods, which frequently carry away conſiderable pieces of land with the trees growing upon them; theſe falling into the rivers are carried out to ſea, and driven by the eaſterly current with the floating ice towards the pole, where the northerly current from Spitzberg meets it, and conducts it between Iceland and Greenland, to the eaſt ſide round Statenhook, into Davis's Straits, and up to the 65th degree of north latitude.

In latitude 61 or 62, the variation of the needle is 28 degrees weſt, and in Baffin's Bay it is 56, the greateſt variation that has been obſerved any where.

It is remarkable that the wells or ſprings in the land riſe and fall in proportion to the wax and wane of the moon; and in winter when all is covered with ice and ſnow, new unknown fountains of water riſe at ſpring-tide, and diſappear again in places where there is commonly no water, and which are elevated far above the level of the ſea.

As this country is covered in moſt places with everlaſting ice and ſnow, it is eaſy to imagine, that it muſt be very cold. In thoſe places where the inhabitants enjoy the viſits of the ſun, for an hour or two in a day, in winter, the cold is bearable; though even there ſtrong liquors will freeze out of the warm rooms, nay ſometimes in them. But where the ſun entirely forſakes the horizon, while people are drinking tea, the emptied cup, when depoſited, will freeze to the table. Mr. Paul Egede in his journal of Jan. 1738, records the following amazing effects of the cold at Diſko. "The ice and "hoar-froſt reach thro' the chim-"ney to the ſtove's mouth, with-"out being thawed by the fire in "the day-time. Over the chim-"ney is an arch of froſt with little "holes, through which the ſmoke "diſcharges itſelf. The door and "walls are as if they were plaiſt-"ered over with the froſt, and, "which is ſcarce credible, beds "are often frozen to the bed-ſtead. "The linen is frozen in the draw-"ers. The upper eider-down-"bed and the pillows are quite "ſtiff with froſt an inch thick "from the breath. The fleſh-"barrels muſt be hewn in pieces "to get out the meat; when it is "thawed in ſnow-water, and ſet "over the fire, the outſide is boil-"ed ſufficiently before the inſide "can be pierced with a knife."

The moſt ſevere cold ſets in, as every where, after the new year, and is ſo piercing in February and

March, that the ſtones ſplit in twain, and the ſea reeks like an oven, eſpecially in the bays. When one boils water, it firſt freezes over the fire, till at length the heat gains the maſtery. The froſt then proceeds and paves a path of ice over the fluid ſea between the iſlands, and in the confined coves and inlets. At ſuch times the Greenlanders are almoſt ſtarved with hunger, as the cold and ice lay an embargo on their excurſions for food.

We may fix the limits of their ſummer from the beginning of May to the end of September: for during theſe five months the natives encamp in tents. Yet the ground is not mellowed by a thorough thaw till June, and then only on the ſurface; and till then it does not quite leave off ſnowing. In Auguſt it begins to ſnow again; but it ſeldom laſts on the ground for a winter carpet till October. In many years the ſnow lies from September to June, blows in drifts in ſome places ſeveral fathoms high, and ſoon freezes ſo hard that people can walk over it in ſnow-ſhoes; and then it muſt continue raining for ſeveral days before it melts.

In the longeſt ſummer-days it is ſo hot, ſays Mr. Crantz, that we are obliged to throw off the warmer garments, eſpecially in the bays and valleys, where the ſun-beams concentre, and the fogs and winds from the ſea are excluded. The ſea-water, that remains behind in the baſons of the rocks at the receſs of the tide, coagulates by the power of the ſun to a beautiful white ſalt. Nay it is ſometimes ſo hot, in ſerene weather and clear ſun-ſhine, upon the open ſea, that the pitch melts on the ſhips ſides. Yet we can never have a perfect enjoyment of the Greenland warmth, partly on account of the chilling air emitted from the iſlands of ice, which is ſo penetrating in the evening, that we are glad to creep into our furs again, and can often bear them double; and partly on account of the fogs that prevail on the coaſt almoſt every day from April to Auguſt, and are frequently ſo thick that we cannot ſee a ſhip's length before us. Sometimes the fog is ſo low that it can ſcarce be diſtinguiſhed from the water, but then the mountains and upper regions are ſeen ſo much the clearer. The moſt agreeable and ſettled weather is in autumn, but then its duration muſt be tranſient, and it is interrupted with ſharp night-froſts.

When the miſt in the cold air congeals to hoar-froſt, the ſubtile icy *ſpicula* may be diſcerned like fine needles or glittering atoms, and they overſpread the water with a concretion that appears like that of a ſpider's web.

In general there is a wholeſome pure, light air here, in which a perſon may remain briſk and healthy, if he has but warm garments, eats moderately, and has ſufficient bodily exerciſe. Therefore we ſeldom hear of the diſeaſes common in Europe, except the ſcurvy, or boils, and ſome diſorders in the breaſt and eyes, which may proceed partly from the unwholeſome Greenland diet, and partly from the cold and the dazzling of the ſnow; but even theſe are not very common.

In ſummer there is no night at all in this country; for above the 66th deg. the ſun does not ſet in the longeſt days; and at Good-

Hope, which is in the 64th deg. it does not go down till 10 minutes after ten o'clock, and 50 minutes after one it riſes again, ſo that it only ſtays three hours and 40 minutes beneath the horizon. In June and July it is ſo light here all night long, that a perſon may read or write the ſmalleſt characters in a room without a candle, and in June one may ſee the tops of the mountains painted with the rays of the ſun all the night. This is of great benefit to the Greenlanders, who, in their ſhort ſummer, can hunt and fiſh all the night through; and alſo to the ſailors, who would otherwiſe run great hazard from the quantities of ice. Where the ſun never ſets in the midſt of the ſummer, it, however, does not ſhine with ſuch luſtre at night as at noon, but loſes its ſplendor, and ſhines like a very bright moon, which a perſon may look at without being dazzled. On the other hand, the winter-nights are ſo much the longer, and in Diſko-creek the face of the ſun is never ſeen above the horizon from Nov. 30. to Jan. 12. During that period the inhabitants enjoy but a moderate twilight, which ariſes from the repercuſſion of the ſun-beams on the ſummits of the higheſt hills, and on the cold damps in the atmoſphere. And yet there are never ſuch quite dark nights here, as there are in other countries. For the moon and the ſtars yield ſuch a bright repercuſſion in the clear, cold air from the quantities of ſnow and ice, that people can do very well out of doors without a lantern, and can ſee plainly to read print of a middle ſize. And in the ſhorteſt days ſometimes the moon never goes down, as on the other hand we ſee little of it in ſummer, and never ſee the ſtars from May to Auguſt. And even if the moon does not ſhine in the winter, the northern lights, with their ſportive ſtreams of variegated colours, often ſupply its place ſtill better. Of late years, people have ſeen balls of fire in the winter falling down the ſky. On my voyage back, ſays Mr. Crantz, I ſaw a rainbow, which, inſtead of its uſual variegated gaiety, was only white with a pale grey ſtripe. But nothing more ſurpriſed me, or entertained my fancy more, than the appearance of ſome iſlands that lie four leagues weſt of Good Hope, called Kookoernen, which preſented a quite different form than what they have naturally. We not only ſaw them far greater, as through a magnifying, perſpective glaſs, and plainly deſcried all the ſtones, and the furrows filled with ice, as if we ſtood cloſe by; but when that had laſted a while, they all looked as if they were but one contiguous land, and repreſented a wood or tall cut hedge. Then the ſcene ſhifts, and ſhows the appearance of all ſorts of curious figures, as ſhips with ſails, ſtreamers and flags, antique, elevated caſtles, with decayed turrets, ſtorks neſts, and a hundred ſuch things, which at length retire aloft or diſtant, and then vaniſh.

At ſuch times the air is quite ſerene and clear, but yet compreſſed with ſubtile vapours, as it is in very hot weather; and according to my opinion, when thoſe vapours are ranged at a proper diſtance between the eye and the iſlands, the object appears much larger, as it would through a convex glaſs; and commonly a couple of hours afterwards a gentle weſt-wind and a viſible miſt follows, which puts an end to this *luſus naturæ* *.

It is remarkable, that, although no trees grow in this country, yet turf is found in ſome fenny places that contains rotten wood, interſperſed with roots, graſs, moſs, and bones.

The valleys produce no herbage but moſs and ſour moor graſs. The Europeans have often ſown barley and oats, but tho' the ſtalk ſhoots, they never ear. A few hardy ſhrubs are thinly ſcattered here and there, and three ſorts of willow, but they creep upon the ground like broom-buſhes. The Greenlanders report as a wonder not haſtily to be credited, that in the ſouthern parts of their country, there are willows, birches, and alders, twice as high as a man, and as thick as a man's leg.

The quadrupeds of this country are hares, rain-deers, foxes, bears, and dogs; the birds are, the great dark-brown eagle, which, when its wings are extended, meaſures 8 feet from point to point, grey and ſpotted falcons, owls, ravens, rypons or northern partridges, which in ſummer are grey, and in winter white, a kind of ſnipe, linnets, and a few other ſmall birds. Europeans have from time to time brought poultry and pigeons, but they are too expenſive in this country to be kept. Of ſea-fowl the Greenlanders have great variety, the wild-grey gooſe, the wild duck, the ſoland gooſe, the ſea pheaſant, a kind of coot, the edder fowl or black duck, which yields the fine down called edder-down, the penguin, the diver, the gull, and many others.

The ſea affords whales and ſeals in great plenty, with ſome other fiſh, particularly a ſmall herring called *Angmarſet*, the toad-fiſh, cod, and halibut. There are many relations extant of monſters of an aſtoniſhing magnitude in theſe ſeas, particularly the ſea ſerpent and kraken; but none are credibly atteſted, except the following, by Capt. Paul Egede, probably brother to the Daniſh miſſionary, who would ſcarcely have publiſhed a falſhood, in which the whole ſhip's crew could have detected him. In the continuation of his account of Greenland is the following paragraph. "On the 6th of July, "1734, as I was proceeding on "my ſecond voyage to Greenland, "in the latitude of Good Hope, "a hideous ſea-monſter was ſeen "to raiſe the forepart of its body "ſo high above the water, that "its head over-topped our main-"ſail. It had a long pointed noſe, "and ſpouted out water like a "whale; inſtead of fins it had "great broad flaps like wings, its "body ſeemed to be grown over "with ſhell-work, and its ſkin "was very rugged and uneven: "when it dived into the water a-"gain, it threw up its tail, which "was like that of a ſerpent, and

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* I have obſerved ſomething like this at Bern and Neufchatel, of the Glaetſhers, lying towards the ſouth. When theſe mountains appear nearer, plainer, and larger than uſual, the countryman looks for rain to follow, which commonly makes good his expectation the next day. And the Tartars at the mouth of the river Jeniſei, in Siberia, look upon a magnified appearance of the iſlands as the preſage of a ſtorm. Gmelin's Journey, P. III. p. 129.

" was, at leaſt, a whole ſhip's " length above the water; we " judged the body to be equal in " bulk to our ſhip, and to be three " or four times as long." Of this wonderful creature, Capt. Egede made a drawing, and the circumſtances of his account ſeem to render it worthy of credit. To the Greenlander ſeals are more needful than ſheep are to us, though they furniſh us with food and raiment, or than the cocoa-tree is to the Indians, although that preſents them not only with food to eat, and cloaths to cover them, but alſo houſes to dwell in, and boats to ſail in. The ſeals fleſh (together with the rein deer, which is already grown ſcarce) ſupplies the natives with their moſt palatable and ſubſtantial food. Their fat furniſhes them with oil for lamp-light, chamber and kitchen fire; and whoever ſees their habitations, preſently finds, that if they had wood, they could not burn it. They alſo ſoften their dry food, moſtly fiſh, in the train; and finally they barter it for all kinds of neceſſaries with the factor. They can ſew better with fibres of the ſeals ſinews, than with thread or ſilk. Of the ſkins of the entrails they make their windows, curtains for their tents, ſhirts, and part of the bladders they uſe at their harpoons; and they make train-bottles of the maw. Formerly, for want of iron, they made all manner of inſtruments, and working tools of their bones. Neither is the blood waſted, but boiled with other ingredients, and eaten as ſoup. Of the ſkin of the ſeal they ſtand in the greateſt need; for ſuppoſing the ſkins of rein-deer and birds would furniſh them with competent clothing for their bodies, and coverings for their beds; and their fleſh, together with fiſh, with ſufficient food; and provided they could dreſs their meat with wood, and alſo new model their houſes, ſo as to have light, and keep themſelves warm with it too; yet without the ſeals ſkins they would not be in a capacity of acquiring theſe ſame rein-deer, fowls, fiſhes, and wood, becauſe they muſt cover over with ſeal-ſkin both their large and ſmall boats, in which they travel and ſeek their proviſion. They muſt alſo cut their thongs or ſtraps out of them, make the bladders for their harpoons, and cover their tents with them, without which they could not ſubſiſt in ſummer.

Therefore no man can paſs for a right Greenlander, who cannot catch ſeals. This is the ultimate end they aſpire at, in all their device and labour from their childhood up. It is the only art (and in truth a difficult and dangerous one it is) to which they are trained from their infancy, by which they maintain themſelves, make themſelves agreeable to others, and become beneficial members of the community.

The firſt inhabitants of Greenland are ſuppoſed to have been Norwegians, and to have been long totally extinct. The ſavages that now people it are thought to have come thither firſt in the 14th century from North America, after having been driven to that continent from the north eaſt regions of

Great Tartary between the ice ſea and Mungalia; * they greatly reſemble the Kalmucks in their ſtature and manners, and likewiſe in ſeveral ſurnames which the Greenlanders have preſerved without knowing their meaning. If this renders it probable that they came originally from Tartary, the following fact makes it certain that they came immediately from America. A Herrnhuth miſſionary to Greenland, who underſtands the language of the country, made a voyage to Labrador in America, in 1764, by the conſent and aſſiſtance of Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; then governor of Newfoundland: on the 4th of September he met with about two hundred ſavages; the firſt that he ſpoke to was very reſerved, but ſeeing him in his own dreſs, and hearing him ſpeak his own language, he called out to the others with ſhouts of joy, "Our friend "is come." It was found that the difference between the language of the Greenlanders, and the inhabitants of Labrador, was not greater than between the dialects of the northern and ſouthern Greenlanders, which is leſs than the difference between high and low Dutch. Their ſtature, features, way of living, and manners, dreſs, tents, darts, and boats, are alſo the ſame.

None of the Greenlanders are more than five feet high, but are well ſhaped: their face is commonly broad and flat, their cheek-bones high, but their cheeks round and plump: their eyes are ſmall and black, but without fire; their noſe is ſmall, and projects but little; their mouth is commonly ſmall and round, and the underlip ſomewhat thicker than the upper. Their natural complexion is brown, or olive, but dirt and train-oil have rendered the reſt of their bodies of a dark grey: they have all coal-black, ſtraight, ſtrong, and long hair on their heads, but the men have ſcarce any beard, becauſe they conſtantly root it out.

They have high breaſts, and broad ſhoulders, eſpecially the women; the whole body is fleſhy and plump, and their conſtitution ſo hot that in their houſes they commonly ſit naked, except their breeches.

They are very nimble and light of foot, and remarkable for manual dexterity: there are but few maimed or infirm people among them, and fewer miſhapen births. They are hardy and ſtrong; for a man that has eaten nothing, at leaſt nothing but ſea-graſs for three days, can manage his boat in the moſt tempeſtuous weather, and the women will carry a whole rein deer four leagues, or a piece of timber or ſtone twice the weight that an European could lift.

Their diſpoſition ſeems to be a compound of the ſanguine and phlegmatic; they are not lively, yet are good humoured, ſocial, and unconcerned about the future; they are patient, even when injured, and when any one incroaches upon them, they recede; they may, however, be puſhed beyond their forbearance, and then they are furious and implacable. In the ſummer they ſleep 5 or 6 hours, in the winter

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* It is now certainly known that Kamſhatka, the north-eaſt extremity of Tartary, approaches ſo near to America in lat. 66, that, if the two continents do not join, there is but a very narrow ſtrait between them.

winter 8; but if they have worked hard, or been kept long waking, they will ſleep the whole day. In the morning, when they ſtand penſive and ſilent upon ſome eminence, and take a ſurvey of the ocean and the weather, they appear melancholy and dejected, becauſe the labour and the dangers of the day ſtand in proſpect before them; but when they return at night, eſpecially if they have been ſucceſsful, they are chearful and converſable.

They make their cloaths of the ſkins of rein-deer, ſeals, and birds. Their outer garment is ſewed faſt on all ſides like a waggoner's frock, only not ſo long and looſe, ſo that they firſt put in both arms, and draw it over their heads like a ſhirt, but there is no open ſlit before, 'tis ſewed together up to the chin. At the top of it, a cap or hood is faſtened, which they can draw over their heads in cold or wet weather. The man's outer coat reaches only half down his thigh, nor does it fit tight about him; yet it admits no cold air to penetrate, becauſe 'tis cloſe before. They don't ſew with the gut, but with the ſinews of rein-deer and whale, which they ſplit very thin and ſmall, and then twiſt them together double or threefold with their fingers. Formerly they uſed the bones of fiſhes, or the very fine bones of birds inſtead of needles, and their knives were of ſtone. But now they uſe ſteel needles, and we cannot ſufficiently admire the neatneſs and ingenuity of their work. The furriers and workers in fur-cloaths confeſs that they cannot come up to them in that branch. The ſkins of fowl with the feathers inward, are made up into what may be called their ſhirts, tho' they make them of rein-deer-ſkins too. They put another garment of ſkin over this, and ſome of them uſe for that purpoſe a fine-haired rein-deer pelt; but theſe are now grown ſo rare, that none but the wealthy dames can cut a figure with them. The ſeal-pelts are the moſt common, and they generally turn the rough ſide outwards, and the borders and ſeams are ornamented with narrow ſtripes of red leather and white dog-ſkin. But at preſent moſt of the men of ſubſtance wear their upper garment of cloth, ſtriped linen, or cotton, yet made after the Greenland cut. Their breeches are of ſeal's-ſkin, or the thin haired ſkins of rein-deer, and are very ſhort both above and below. Their ſtockings are made of the ſkins of young ſeals found in the dam's body, and their ſhoes of ſmooth, black, dreſſed ſeal's leather. They are tied on the inſtep with a thong drawn through the ſole beneath. The ſoles ſtand out bending upwards for two inches breadth behind and before, and are folded with a great deal of nicety, but they have no heels. Their boots are made juſt the ſame. The Greenlanders that are rich wear now ſometimes woollen ſtockings, breeches, and caps. When they travel by ſea, they put on as a great coat over their common garment, a *tuelik*, i. e. a black, ſmooth's ſeal's hide, that keeps out water; and perhaps underneath too a ſhirt of the inteſtines of ſome creature, in order to keep in their natural heat, and keep off the wet.

The womens cloaths differ from the mens, only in a few things. Their jackets have high ſhoulders and a higher hood; they are not cut all round even at the bottom like the mens, but they round off from the thigh downward, and form both behind and before a long flap, the pointed extremity of which reaches below the knee, and is bordered with red cloth. They alſo wear breeches, with ſhort drawers under them. They are fond of making their ſhoes and boots of white or red leather, and the ſeam which is before is figured and ſewed very neat. The mothers, and children's nurſes or waiters, put on an *amaut*, i. e. a garment that is ſo wide in the back as to hold the child, which generally tumbles in it quite naked, and is accommodated with no other ſwadling cloaths or cradle. To keep the infant from falling through, they bind the garment faſt about their waiſt with a girdle that hath a button or buckle before. Their every day's dreſs drips with greaſe, and ſwarms with lice, which they don't throw away when they catch them, but cruſh between their teeth. But they keep their new and holiday dreſs very neat.

The men wear their hair ſhort, commonly hanging down from the crown of their head on every ſide, and ſquared off at their foreheads. Some cut it off as high as their poll, that their locks may be no impediment to their work. But it would be a reproach to a woman to cut off her hair. They never do it, but in caſes of the deepeſt mourning, or if they reſolve never to marry. They bind their hair in a double ringlet at the top of their head, in ſuch manner that a long broad roll or tuft, and another little one over it, decorate the crown of the head, which they bind with ſome gay bandage, adorned perhaps alſo with glaſs-beads. They wear the ſame kind of gems in their ears, round their neck and arms, and round the borders of their cloaths and ſhoes. They alſo begin to alter one thing or another in the mode of their dreſs, and the rich ones bind a fine figured ſtrip of linen or ſilk round their forehead, yet ſo that the ringlet of hair, as their moſt ſtately ornament, may not be covered and hidden. But if they aim at being very beautiful, they muſt have a thread, blackened with ſoot, drawn through the ſkin of their chin, and alſo their cheeks, hands and feet, which leaves ſuch a black mark behind when the thread is drawn away, as if they had a beard. The mother performs this painful operation on her daughter in her childhood, for fear ſhe might never get a huſband. The Indians in North America, and ſeveral tribes of the Tartars, have the ſame cuſtom, not only the women, but the men alſo, to make themſelves look beautiful or terrible. The baptized Greenlanders have relinquiſhed this practice long ago.

In winter they live in houſes, and in ſummer, in tents. The houſes are two fathoms in breadth, and from 4 to 12 fathom in length, according as more or fewer live in them, and juſt ſo high as a perſon can ſtand erect in. They are not built under ground, as is commonly thought, but on ſome elevated place, and preferably on a ſteep rock, that the melted ſnow water may run off the better. They lay great ſtones upon one another near a fathom broad, and layers of earth and ſods between them. On theſe walls they reſt the beam, the length of the houſe; if one beam is not long enough, they join two three, or even four together, with leather ſtraps, and ſupport them with poſts. They lay rafters acroſs theſe, and ſmall wood again between the rafters. All this they cover with bill-berry-buſhes, then with turf, and laſt of all throw fine earth on the top. As long as it freezes, theſe roofs hold pretty well; but when the ſummer-rains come, they fall moſtly in, and both roof and wall muſt be repaired again the enſuing autumn. They never build far from the water, becauſe the ſea affords them ſubſiſtence, and the entrance is towards the ſea-ſide. Their houſes have neither door nor chimney. The uſe of both is ſupplied by a vaulted paſſage made of ſtone and earth two or three fathom long, entering through the middle of the houſe. It is ſo very low, that 'tis ſcarce ſufficient to ſtoop, but one muſt almoſt creep in on hands and feet, eſpecially where we firſt ſtep down into the paſſage both from within and without. This long entry keeps off the wind and cold excellently, and lets out the thick air, for ſmoke they have none. The walls are hung with old worn tent and boat-ſkins, faſtened with nails made of the ribs of ſeals; this is to keep off the damps; the roof is alſo covered with them on the outſide.

From the middle of the houſe to the wall, the whole length of the houſe, there is a raiſed floor or broad bench a foot high, made of boards and covered with ſkins. This floor is divided into ſeveral apartments reſembling horſes ſtalls, by ſkins reaching from the poſts that ſupport the roof to the wall. Each family has ſuch a ſeparate ſtall, and the number of families occupying one ſuch houſe is from 3 to 10. On theſe floors they ſleep on pelts; they alſo ſit upon them all the day long, the men foremoſt, with their legs hanging down, and the women commonly croſs-legged behind them in the Turkiſh mode. The woman cooks and ſews, and the man carves his tackle and tools. On the front-wall of the houſe where the entry is, are ſeveral ſquare windows, the ſize of two full feet, made of ſeal's guts and halibut's maws, and ſewed ſo neat and tight, that the wind and ſnow is kept out, and the day-light let in. A bench runs along under the windows the whole length of the houſe; on this the ſtrangers ſit and ſleep.

By every poſt is a fire-place. They lay a block of wood upon the ground, and upon that a flat ſtone; on the ſtone, a low three-legged ſtool, and on that the lamp, hewn out of their French-chalk or ſoft baſtard marble, a foot long, and formed almoſt like a half-moon; it ſtands in an oval wooden bowl to receive the train that runs over. In this lamp filled with train of ſeals, they lay on the right ſide ſome moſs rubbed fine inſtead of cotton, which burns ſo bright, that the houſe is not only ſufficiently lighted with ſo many lamps, but warmed too. But the chief article is ſtill behind, viz. that over this lamp a baſtard marble kettle hangs by four ſtrings faſtened to the roof, which kettle is a foot long and half a foot broad, and ſhaped like a longiſh box. In this they boil all their meat. Still over that they faſten a wooden rack, on which they lay their wet cloaths and boots to dry.

As there are as many fire-places as families in every houſe, and as there is more than one lamp burning in each of them day and night, their houſes are more equally and more durably warmed, and yet not ſo hot as the German ſtove-heated rooms. At the ſame time there is no ſenſible exhalation, much leſs ſmoke, neither is there the remoteſt danger of fire. But then the ſtink of ſo many train lamps, the reek of ſo much fleſh and fiſh often half rotten, boiling over theſe lamps, and above all, of their urine-veſſels, ſtanding in the houſe, with their ſkins in them for dreſſing, is extremely offenſive.

On the outſide of the manſion-houſe they have their little ſtore-houſes, in which they lay up their ſtock of fleſh, fiſh, train, and dried herrings. But all that they catch in winter, is preſerved under the ſnow; and the train it produces, is ſtored up in large leather-pouches of ſeal-ſkin. Cloſe by they lay up their boats with the bottom upwards, on ſome raiſed poſts, under which they hang their hunting and fiſhing tackle and their ſkins. In September they build or repair their houſes, for commonly the rains make the roof fall in before the ſummer is over; this maſonry falls to the women's ſhare, for the men never put their hand to any land-labour ſave wood-work. After Michaelmas they move in for the winter, and in March, April, or May, according as the ſnow melts ſooner or later, and threatens to run through the roof, they move out again with rejoicing, and ſpend the ſummer in tents. They lay the foundation of theſe tents with little flat ſtones, in form of an oblong quadrangle; between theſe they faſten from 10 to 40 poles, which lean upon a kind of reſt or door frame about a man's height, and terminate in a ſpire at top. They clothe theſe ribs with a double covering of ſeal-ſkins, and thoſe that are rich hang it with rein-deer ſkins, the hair turned inwards. The bottom of the covering that reaches the ground, is ſtopped cloſe with moſs, and loaded with ſtones, that the wind may not overturn the tent. They hang a curtain before the entrance inſtead of a door; it is made of the tendereſt pellucid entrails of the ſeal, is finely wrought with needle-work, has an edging of blue or red cloth, and ties with white ſtrings. This keeps out the cold air, and yet gives admiſſion to a ſufficient glimmer of light. But the ſkins hang above and on both ſides a good way further than the door, and form a kind of porch, where they can place their ſtores as well as their dirty veſſels.

They do not in common boil their victuals in the tent, but in the open air, for which they then make uſe of a braſs-kettle, and burn wood under it. The miſtreſs of the houſe lays up her furniture in a corner of the tent, (for ſhe lets all her finery be ſeen only in ſummer): ſhe hangs a white leather curtain over it, wrought by the needle, with a variety of figures. On this ſhe faſtens her looking-glaſs, pin-cuſhion, and ribands. Every family has a tent of their own, though ſometimes they take in their relations, or a couple of poor families with them, ſo that frequently 20 people live in one tent. Their ſleeping place and fire place is the ſame as in the winter-houſes, only every thing is more cleanly and orderly, and much more tolerable to an European, both as to the ſmell and warmth.

Their moſt agreeable food is rein-deer fleſh. But as that is now very ſcarce, and even when they get any it is moſtly eaten during the hunt, ſo now their beſt meat is the fleſh of ſeals, fiſhes, and ſea-fowls; for they don't much regard partridges and hares. They don't eat raw fleſh, as ſome think, and much leſs raw fiſh. It is true, as ſoon as they have killed a beaſt, they eat a little bit of the raw fleſh or fat, and alſo drink a little of the warm blood, but perhaps this is more out of ſuperſtition than hunger; and when the woman ſkins the ſeal, ſhe gives each of the female lookers on a couple of bits of the fat to eat. The head and legs of the ſeals are preſerved in ſummer under the graſs, and in the winter the whole ſeal is preſerved under the ſnow, and the Greenlanders feaſt on ſuch half frozen or half rotten ſeal's fleſh, called by them *mikiak*, with the ſame appetite and gout, as other nations do on veniſon, or ham and chickens. The ribs are dried in the air, and laid up in ſtore. The other parts of the beaſts, and eſpecially all their birds and fiſhes, are well boiled or ſtewed, yet without ſalt, but with a little ſea-water; tho' indeed the largeſt fiſhes, as the halibuts, cod, and ſalmon, are cut in long ſlices, wind-dried, and ſo eaten. The little dried capelins are their daily bread. When they have caught a ſeal, they ſtop up the wound directly, that the blood may be kept in till it can afterwards be rolled up in balls like force meat to make ſoup of. The inwards are not thrown away neither. They make windows, tent-curtains, and ſhirts, of part of the ſeal's entrails. Thoſe of the ſmaller creatures are eaten, with no other purgation or preparative, but preſſing out their contents between their fingers. They ſet a great value upon what they find in the maw of a rein-deer, and ſend ſome of it as a preſent to their beſt friends, calling it *nerukak*, that is, to ſay, eatable; this, and what is found in the guts of the partridge, they mix with freſh train and berries, and make a delicacy of it, that reliſhes as high to them as woodcocks, or ſnipes do to others. Again they take freſh, rotten, and half-hatched eggs, ſome crow-berries, and ſome angelica, and throw them all into a ſeal-ſkin ſack filled with train, and this they reſerve for a winter's cordial. Out of the ſkins of ſea-fowl they ſuck the fat with their teeth and lips; and when they come to dreſs the ſeal-ſkins, they take a knife and ſcrape off the fat, which could not be clean ſeparated at the flaying, and make a kind of pancake of it, which they eat very ſavourily.

They don't drink train, as ſome have reported, but uſe it in their lamps, and what they don't want, they barter. Yet they like to eat a bit or two of ſeal-fat with their dry herrings, as alſo to fry their fiſh in it, firſt chewing it well in the mouth, and then throwing it out into the kettle. Their drink is clear water, which ſtands in the houſe, in a great copper veſſel, or in a wooden tub, which is very neatly made by them, ornamented with fiſh-bone diamonds and rings, and provided with a pewter ladle or dipping diſh. They bring in a ſupply of freſh water every day in a pitcher, which is a ſeal-ſkin ſewed very tight, that ſmells like half-tanned ſole leather; and that their water may be cool, they chuſe to lay a piece of ice or a little ſnow in it, which they ſeldom want.

They are very dirty in dreſſing their meat, as well as in every thing elſe. They ſeldom waſh a kettle; the dogs often ſpare them that trouble, and make their tongue the diſhcloth. Yet they like to keep their baſtard-marble veſſels neat. They lay their boiled meat in wooden diſhes, having firſt drunk the ſoup, or eat it with ſpoons made of bone or wood; but their undreſſed meat lies on the bare ground, or on an old ſkin not much cleaner. Fiſh, they take out of the diſh with their hands, pull fowls to pieces with their fingers or their teeth, and fleſh meat they take hold of with their teeth, and bite off the mouthful. When all is over, they make the knife ſerve the office of a napkin, for they give their chops a ſcrape with it, lick the blade, and lick their fingers, and ſo conclude the meal. In like manner when they are covered with ſweat, they ſtroke that too down into their mouths. And when they vouchſafe to treat an European genteelly, they firſt lick the piece of meat he is to eat, clean from the blood and ſcum it had contracted in the kettle, with their tongue; and ſhould any one not kindly accept it, he would be looked upon as an unmannerly man for deſpiſing their civility.

They eat when they are hungry, But in the evening, when the men bring home the ſpoils of the day, they have the principal meal, and are very free in aſking the other families in the houſe that may perhaps have caught nothing, to be their gueſts, or ſend them part of it. The men eat firſt alone by themſelves, but the women don't forget themſelves neither. Nay, as all that the man brings, falls into their hands, they often feaſt themſelves and others, in the abſence of the men, to their detriment. At ſuch times their greateſt joy is to ſee the children ſtuff their paunches ſo full, that they roll about on the floor, in order to be able to make room for more.

If their fire goes out, they can kindle it again by turning round a ſtick very quick with a ſtring through a hole in a piece of wood.

With reſpect to morals, the Greenlanders excel many nations that think much more highly of themſelves: they are chaſte, friendly, and liberal. At twenty they marry; the man looks out for a wife, and when he has made his choice, the match is brought about by the relations on both ſides. Polygamy is allowed among them, yet Crantz ſays it is not reputable. If it happens that a couple are divorced, the children always go with the mother. They are not in general prolific; few women having more than four children, and none more than ſix; they ſuffer little from lying in, and do all their common buſineſs juſt before, and directly after delivery. They are extremely fond of their children, whom they ſuckle till they are three or four years old, and carry about with them where-ever they go in a conveniency made in their dreſs, between the ſhoulders.

As ſoon as a boy can uſe his

hands, he is taught to ſhoot at a target with a bow and arrows: when he is ten years old, he is taught to manage a little boat, and at ſixteen he goes a fiſhing with his father.

The girls do nothing till they are fourteen; when they are women, they divide the labour of life with the men: the men make their hunting and fiſhing tackle, and prepare the wood work of the boat, the women cover it with ſkins: the men hunt and fiſh, the women drag the ſeal up upon the ſhore. The women are butchers, and cooks, and curriers, and tailors, and ſhoemakers. The men ſeldom live to be older than fifty, the women frequently reach ſeventy.

They know nothing of ſalutations, tokens of reſpect, or reverence: they laugh at European compliments, and at a man's ſtanding uncovered before his ſuperiour, and wonder to ſee a maſter ſtrike a ſervant.

They ſometimes viſit, and give entertainments. The following is the bill of fare at a great entertainment, given by ſome principal Greenlanders to a factor. 1. Dried herrings. 2. Dried ſeal fleſh. 3. Boiled ditto. 4. Half-raw and half-rotten ditto called *Mikiak*. 5. Boiled willocks. 6. Piece of half rotten whale's tail, this was the dainty diſh, or haunch of veniſon to which the gueſts were properly invited 7. Dried ſalmon. 8. Dried rein-deer veniſon. 9. A deſſert of crow-berries, mixed with the chile from the maw of a rein-deer. 10. The ſame enriched with train-oil.

The principal articles of their trade are fox, and ſeal-ſkin, and blubber; for theſe they receive iron points to their darts, knives, lock-ſaws, gimlets, chiſſels, and needles; ſtriped linen and cotton, kerſeys, woollen ſtockings and caps, ſome wooden ware, tobacco, guns, powder and ſhot.

The winter ſolſtice is a ſeaſon of univerſal merriment; they then celebrate what they call the ſun-feaſt, and rejoice at the return of that planet, and the approach of good weather, for hunting and fiſhing: at theſe feaſts, they ſing and dance: their only muſic, however, is a drum: the ſubject of their ſongs is the achievement of their heroes, and the return of the ſun. They have ſeveral ſports, among others playing at ball, and ſpinning a round board on an axle which has a finger-piece in the ſide, and he to whom this points, when the board ſtands ſtill, wins the prize.

They have ſome other dancing ſeaſons in the year; and it is very remarkable, that they decide their quarrels by ſinging and dancing in what they call a ſinging combat.

If one Greenlander imagines himſelf injured by another, he betrays not the leaſt trace of vexation or wrath, much leſs revenge, but he compoſes a ſatirical poem; this he repeats ſo often with ſinging and dancing, in the preſence of his domeſtics, and eſpecially the women, till they have all got it in their memory. Then he publiſhes a challenge every where, that he will fight a duel with his antagoniſt, not with a ſword but a ſong. The reſpondent betakes himſelf to the appointed place, and preſents himſelf in the encircled theatre. Then the accuſer begins to ſing his ſatire to the beat of the drum, and his party in the auditory, back every line with a chorus,

rus, and alſo ſing every ſentence with him; and all this while he diſcharges ſo many taunting truths at his adverſary, that the audience have their fill of laughing. When he has ſung out all his gall, the defendant ſteps forth, anſwers the accuſation againſt him, and ridicules his antagoniſt in the ſame manner, all which is corroborated with the united chorus of his party; and ſo the laugh changes ſides. The plaintiff renews the aſſault, and tries to baffle him a ſecond time; in ſhort, he that maintains the laſt word wins the proceſs, and acquires a name. At ſuch opportunities they can tell one another the truth very roundly and cuttingly, only there muſt be no mixture of rudeneſs or paſſion. The whole body of beholders conſtitute the jury, and beſtow the laurel, and afterwards the two parties are the beſt friends.

The Greenlanders, when the miſſionaries firſt came among them, appeared to have no notion of a Deity, nor any religious ceremony among them: yet, upon being better known, they were found to have ſome confuſed notions of a future ſtate, which, in general, they imagined to be better than this, and which, they believed, would never end.

They have conjurers among them, who pretend to converſe with inviſible beings. And in the beginning of their acquaintance with Europeans, when they perceived that they could convey intelligence by writing, they were ſo affrighted at the ſpeaking paper, that they could not be perſuaded to carry a letter, or touch a book, believing that it could only be by conjuration that one man could know the thoughts of another in conſequence of a few black ſcrolls, on a piece of white paper.

They reckon their years by winters, and their days by nights; they can count how many winters a perſon has lived, till they come to twenty, and at twenty their power of numeration is exhauſted.

They gueſs at the winter ſolſtice by the ſun-beams upon the rocks; from this time they reckon three moons in ſpring; in the 4th moon, April, they know that the ſmall birds make their appearance, and the ravens lay eggs: on the fifth, their ſmall herrings, and the ſeals with their young renew their circular viſits; in the ſixth the edder fowls breed; and now they would be quite confounded in their calculations as the moon does not appear in the bright ſummer nights, if they did not carry it on by the growth of the edder fowl, the ſize and ſhape of the ſeals, and the ſhining of the ſun on the rocks and mountains, which by obſervation form a kind of natural dial.

The day is divided by the ebb and flood, notwithſtanding they alter according to the change of the moon; and the night by the riſing and ſetting of certain ſtars.

They think the earth ſtands upon poſts, which are ſo rotten that they often crack; and would have ſunk long ago, if they had not been repaired by their conjurers, who ſometimes bring a piece of rotten wood as a proof of their ſervice. They ſuppoſe the firmament to reſt on a lofty and pointed hill in the north, and to perform its revolution on that centre.

Such is Greenland and ſuch are

the Greenlanders, it is ſome conſolation to a benevolent reader, that

"What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
"The hard inhabitant contends is right."

Pope.

Letters written by the late Jonathan Swift, D. D. *Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and ſeveral of his friends, from the year* 1703, *to* 1740; *publiſhed from the originals, with notes explanatory and hiſtorical, by* John Hawkeſworth, L. L. D.

WE cannot give a better general account of this work, or its uſe, than in the words of the editor.

The letters here offered to the public, ſays he, were a preſent from the late Dr. Swift to Dr. Lyon, a clergyman of Ireland, for whom he had a great regard; they were obtained of Dr. Lyon, by Mr. Thomas Wilkes of Dublin, and of Mr. Wilkes by the bookſellers for whom they are publiſhed.

They are indiſputably genuine; the originals, in the hand writing of the parties, or copies indorſed by the Dean, being depoſited in the *Britiſh Muſeum*; except of thoſe in the appendix mentioned to have come to the proprietors hands after the reſt were printed, the originals of which are in the hands of a gentleman of great eminence in the law in Ireland.

They are all written by perſons eminent for their abilities, many of whom were alſo eminent for their rank; the greater part are the genuine effuſions of the heart, in the full confidence of the moſt intimate friendſhip, without reſerve, and without diſguiſe. Such in particular are the letters between the Dean and Mrs. Johnſon, and Mrs. Dingley, Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Gay.

They relate many particulars, that would not otherwiſe have been known, relative to ſome of the moſt intereſting events that have happened in this century: they abound alſo with ſtrains of humour, turns of wit, and refined ſentiment: they are all ſtrongly characteriſtic, and enable the reader "to catch the manners living as they riſe." Thoſe from the Dean to Mrs. Johnſon and Mrs. Dingley, are part of the journal mentioned in his life *, and from them alone a better notion may be formed of his manner and character than from all that has been written about him.

But this collection muſt not be conſidered as affording only entertainment to the idle, or ſpeculative knowledge to the curious; it moſt forcibly impreſſes a ſenſe of the vanity and the brevity of life, which the moraliſt and the divine have always thought an important purpoſe, but which mere declamation can ſeldom attain.

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* Swift, while he was courted and careſſed by thoſe whom others were making intereſt to approach, ſeems to have enjoyed his diſtinction only in proportion as it was participated with Stella; for amidſt all the buſineſs and all the honours that crowded upon him, he wrote every day an account of whatever occurred, and ſent a journal regularly, dated every fortnight, during the whole time of his connection with Queen Anne's miniſtry.

Hawkeſworth's Life of Swift.

In a ſeries of familiar letters between the ſame friends for thirty years, their whole life, as it were, paſſes in review before us; we live with them, we hear them talk, we mark the vigour of life, the ardour of expectation, the hurry of buſineſs, the jollity of their ſocial meetings, and the ſport of their fancy in the ſweet intervals of leiſure and retirement; we ſee the ſcene gradually change; hope and expectation are at an end; they regret pleaſures that are paſt, and friends that are dead; they complain of diſappointment and infirmity; they are conſcious that the ſands of life which remain are few; and while we hear them regret the approach of the laſt, it falls, and we loſe them in the grave. Such as they were, we feel ourſelves to be; we are conſcious to ſentiments, connections, and ſituations like theirs; we find ourſelves in the ſame path, urged forward by the ſame neceſſity, and the parallel in what has been, is carried on with ſuch force to what ſhall be, that the future almoſt becomes preſent, and we wonder at the new power of thoſe truths, of which we never doubted the reality and importance.

Theſe letters will, therefore, contribute to whatever good may be hoped from a juſt eſtimate of life; and for that reaſon, if for no other, are by no means unworthy the attention of the public.

Among theſe letters are ſome between Dr. Swift and Miſs Vanhomrigh, the lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Vaneſſa. Theſe, it muſt be confeſſed, ſhould have been buried in oblivion, yet for theſe the editor is not anſwerable. "The publication "of them," ſays he, "is not my own "act nor at my own option, but "the act of thoſe to whom they "had been ſold for that purpoſe, "before I knew they had a "being."

Of the collection conſidered as an whole, there can be no epitome, and it is difficult to ſelect an extract: a ſingle letter can no more be conſidered as a ſpecimen, than a ſingle brick can be conſidered as the ſample of an houſe: there is however an event, the publication of Lord Bolingbroke's poſthumous works, that ſuch an extract, as it comes within the bounds of this miſcellany, will perfectly include. It is an event of ſome importance, as by ſhewing that the enemies of Chriſtianity are not honeſt, *upon their own principles*, it will proportionably leſſen their authority, and render their profeſſions ſuſpected. On this conſideration, we have ſelected the following letters and note.

Lord Bolingbroke to D. Swift.

Sept. 12. 1724.

IT is neither ſickneſs, nor journey, nor ill humours, nor age, nor vexation, nor ſtupidity, which has hindered me from anſwering ſooner your letter of the month of June; but a very prudent conſideration, and one of the greateſt ſtrains of policy I ever exerciſed in my life. Should I anſwer you in a month, you might think yourſelf obliged to anſwer me in ſix; and, ſcared at the ſore fatigue of writing twice a year to an abſent friend, you might (for ought either you or I can tell) ſtop ſhort, and not write at all. Now, this would diſappoint all my projects; for, to confeſs the truth, I have been drawing you in theſe ſeveral years, and by my paſt ſucceſs, I begin to hope, that in about ten more, I may eſtabliſh a right of hearing from you once a quarter. The gout neither clears my head, nor warms my imagination, and I am aſhamed to own to you, how near the truth I kept in the deſcription of what paſſed by my bedſide in the reading of your letter. The ſcene was really ſuch as I painted it; and the company was much better than you ſeem to think it. When I, who paſs a great part, very much the greateſt of my life alone, ſally forth into the world, I am very far from expecting to improve myſelf by the converſation I find there; and ſtill farther from caring one jot of what paſſes there. In ſhort, I am no longer the bubble you knew me; and therefore, when I mingle in ſociety, it is purely for my amuſement. If mankind divert me (and I defy them to give me your diſtemper, the ſpleen), it is all I expect or aſk of them. By this ſincere confeſſion you may perceive, that your great maſters of reaſon are not for my turn; their thorough baſs benumbs my faculties. I ſeek the fiddle or the flute, ſomething to raiſe, or ſomething to calm my ſpirits agreeably; gay flights, or ſoothing images. I do not diſlike a fellow, whoſe imagination runs away with him, and who has wit enough to be half mad; nor him, who atones for a ſcanty imagination by an ample fund of oddneſſes and ſingularity. If good ſenſe and great knowledge prevail a little too much in any character, I deſire there may be at leaſt ſome latent ridicule, which may be called forth upon occaſion, and render the perſon a tolerable companion. By this ſketch you may judge of my acquintance. The dead friends, with whom I paſs my time, you know. The living ones are of the ſame ſort, and therefore few.

I paſs over that part of your letter, which is a kind of an elegy on a departed miniſter *; and I promiſe you ſolemnly neither to mention him, nor think of him more, till I come to do him juſtice in an hiſtory of the firſt twenty years of this century, which I believe I ſhall write, if I live three or four years longer. But I muſt take a little more notice of the paragraph which follows. The verſes I ſend you are very bad, becauſe they are not very good: *Mediocribus eſſe poetis non dii, non homines, &c.* I did not ſend them to be admired; and you would do them too much honour, if you criticized them. Pope took the beſt party; for he ſaid not one word to me about them. All I deſire of you is to conſider them as a proof, that you have never been out of my thoughts, though you have been ſo long out of my ſight; and, if I remember you upon paper for the future, it ſhall be in proſe.

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* The Earl of Oxford, who died in June, 1724.

I muſt, on this occaſion, ſet you right, as to an opinion, which I ſhould be very ſorry to have you entertain concerning me. The term *eſprit fort*, in Engliſh free-thinker, is, according to my obſervation, uſually applied to them, whom I look upon to be the peſts of ſociety; becauſe their endeavours are directed to looſen the bands of it; and to take at leaſt one curb out of the mouth of that wild beaſt man, when it would be well if he was checked by half a ſcore others. Nay, they go farther. Revealed religion is a lofty and pompous ſtructure, erected cloſe to the humble and plain building of natural religion. Some have objected to you, who are the architects *et les concierges* (we want that word in Engliſh) of the former, to you who build, or at leaſt repair the houſe, and who ſhew the rooms, that, to ſtrengthen ſome parts of your own building, you ſhake and even ſap the foundation of the other. And between you and I, Mr. Dean, this charge may be juſtified in ſeveral inſtances; but ſtill your intention is not to demoliſh: whereas the *eſprit fort*, or the free-thinker, is ſo ſet upon pulling down your houſe about your ears, that if he was let alone, he would deſtroy the other for being ſo near it, and mingle both in one common ruin. I therefore not only diſown, but deteſt this character. If indeed by *eſpirt fort*, or free-thinker, you only mean a man, who makes a free uſe of his reaſon, who ſearches after truth without paſſion or prejudice, and adheres inviolably to it, you mean a wiſe and honeſt man, and ſuch an one as I labour to be. The faculty of diſtinguiſhing between right and wrong, true and falſe, which we call reaſon, or common ſenſe, which is given to every man by our bountiful Creator, and which moſt men loſe by neglect, is the light of the mind, and ought to guide all operations of it. To abandon this rule, and to guide our thoughts by any other, is full as abſurd, as it would be, if you ſhould put out your eyes, and borrow even the beſt ſtaff, that ever was in the family of the ſtaffs, when you ſet out upon one of your dirty journeys. Such free-thinkers as theſe I am ſure you cannot, even in your apoſtolical capacity, diſapprove: for ſince the truth of the divine revelation of Chriſtianity is as evident, as matters of fact, on the belief of which ſo much depends, ought to be, and agreeable to all our ideas of juſtice, theſe free-thinkers muſt needs be Chriſtians on the beſt foundation; on that which St. Paul himſelf eſtabliſhed, I think it was St. Paul; *Omnia probate; quod bonum eſt, tenete.*

But you have a further ſecurity from theſe free-thinkers, I do not ſay a better, and it is this: the perſons I am deſcribing think for themſelves, and to themſelves. Should they unhappily not be convinced by your arguments, yet they will certainly think it their duty not to diſturb the peace of the world by oppoſing you *. The peace and happineſs of mankind is the great aim of theſe free-thinkers; and, therefore, as thoſe among them, who remain incredulous, will not oppoſe you, ſo thoſe, whom reaſon, enlightened by grace, has made believers, may be ſorry, and may expreſs their ſorrow, as I have done, to ſee religion perverted to purpoſes ſo contrary to her true intention, and firſt deſign. Can a good Chriſtian behold the miniſters of the meek and humble Jeſus exerciſing an inſolent and cruel uſurpation over their brethren? or the meſſengers of peace and good news ſetting all mankind together by the ears? or that religion, which breathes charity and univerſal benevolence, ſpilling more blood, upon reflection and by ſyſtem, than the moſt barbarous heathen ever did in the heat of action, and fury of conqueſt? can he behold all this without an holy indignation, and not be criminal? nay, when he turns his eyes from thoſe tragical ſcenes, and conſiders the ordinary tenour of things, do you not think he will be ſhocked to obſerve metaphyſics ſubſtituted to the theory, and ceremony to the practice of morality?

I make no doubt but you are by this time abundantly convinced of my orthodoxy, and that you will name me no more in the ſame breath with *Spinoſa*, whoſe ſyſtem of one infinite ſubſtance I deſpiſe and abhor, as I have a right to do, becauſe I am able to ſhew why I deſpiſe and abhor it.

You deſire me to return home, and you promiſe me in that caſe, to come to London, loaded with your travels. I am ſorry to tell you, that London is, in my apprehenſion, as little likely as Dublin to be our place of rendezvous. The reaſons for this apprehenſion I paſs over; but I cannot agree to what you advance with the air of a maxim, That exile is the greateſt puniſhment to men of virtue, becauſe virtue conſiſts in loving our country. Examine the nature of this love, from whence it ariſes, how it is nouriſhed, what the bounds and meaſures of it are; and after that, you will diſcover, how far it is virtue, and where it becomes ſimplicity, prejudice, folly, and even enthuſiaſm. A virtuous man in exile may properly enough be ſtyled unfortunate; but he cannot be called unhappy. You remember the reaſon, which Brutus gave, becauſe, where-ever he goes, he carries his virtue with him. There is a certain bulky volume, which grows daily, and the title of which muſt, I think, be *Noctes Gallicæ*. There you may perhaps one day or other ſee a diſſertation upon this ſubject: and to return you threatening for threatening, you ſhall be forced to read it out, though you yawn from the firſt to the laſt page.

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* Notwithſtanding the declarations made by Lord Bolingbroke in this letter, he left his writings againſt religion to Mr. Mallet, with a view to their being publiſhed, as appears by his will; and with a poſitive and direct injunction to publiſh them, as appears by a letter from Mr. Mallet to Lord Hyde, Viſcount Cornbury, now in the Britiſh Muſeum. We have therefore his Lordſhip's own authority to ſay, that he was one of the peſts of ſociety, *even if the opinions, which he has advanced againſt religion, are true*; for his endeavour is certainly directed to looſen the band of it, and to take at leaſt one curb out of the mouth of that wild beaſt man. Expreſsly to direct the publication of writings, which, he believed, would ſubvert the morals and the happineſs of ſociety, at a time when he could derive no private advantage from the miſchief, was perhaps an act of wickedneſs more purely diabolical, than any hitherto upon record in the hiſtory of any age or nation. Mallet had a pecuniary temptation to aſſaſſinate the morals and happineſs of his country at Bolingbroke's inſtigation: his crime therefore is not equally a proof of natural depravity, though it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe he had leſs conviction of the miſchief he was doing; and it is alſo impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that he could ſeriouſly think any obligation to print Bolingbroke's infidelity, in conſequence of his injunction, equivalent to the obligation he was under to ſuppreſs it, ariſing from the duty, which, as a man, he owed to human nature.

The word Ireland was ſtruck out of the paper you mention; that is, to ſatisfy your curioſity, and to kindle it anew, I will tell you, that this anecdote, which I know not how you came by, is neither the only one, nor the moſt conſiderable one of the ſame kind. The perſon you are ſo inquiſitive about returns into England the latter end of October. She has ſo great a mind to ſee you, that I am not ſure ſhe will not undertake a journey to Dublin. It is not ſo far from London to Dublin, as from Spain to Padua; and you are as well worth ſeeing as Livy. But I had much rather you would leave the humid climate, and the dull company, in which, according to your account, a man might grow old between twenty and thirty. Set your foot on the continent; I dare promiſe, that you will, in a fortnight, have gone back the ten years you lament ſo much, and be returned to that age, at which I left you. With what pleaſure ſhould I hear you *inter vina fugam Stellæ mærere protervæ?* Adieu.

Extract from Lord Bolingbroke's will, in which his writings are bequeathed to Mr. Mallet.

AND whereas I am the author of the ſeveral books or tracts following, viz.

Remarks on the hiſtory of England, from the minutes of Humphrey Oldcaſtle. In twenty-four letters.

A diſſertation upon parties. In nineteen letters to Caleb D'Anvers, Eſq.

The occaſional writer. Number 1, 2, 3.

The viſion of Camilik.

An anſwer to the London Journal of December 21. 1728, by John Trot.

An Anſwer to the defence of the enquiry into the reaſons of the conduct of Great Britain.

A final anſwer to the remarks on the Craftſman's Vindication.

All which books or tracts have been printed and publiſhed; and I am alſo the author of

Four letters on hiſtory, &c.

Which have been privately printed, and not publiſhed; but I have not aſſigned to any perſon or perſons whatſoever the copy, or the liberty of printing or reprinting any of the ſaid books, or tracts, or letters. Now I do hereby, as far as by law I can, give and aſſign to

David Mallet, of Putney, in the county of Surrey, Eſq; the copy and copies of all and each of the before-mentioned books, or tracts, or letters, and the liberty of reprinting the ſame. I alſo give to the ſaid David Mallet, the copy and copies of all the manuſcript books, papers, and writings, which I have written or compoſed, or ſhall write or compoſe, and leave at the time of my deceaſe. And I further give to the ſaid David Mallet all my books, which, at time of my deceaſe, ſhall be in the room called my library.

Lord Bolingbroke died on the 15th of December, 1751; and Lord Hyde having heard at Paris that he had left all his writings, printed and manuſcript, to Mr. Mallet, wrote him the following letter, the original of which was ſent by the widow Mallet, with the manuſcript of Lord Bolingbroke's philoſophical works to the Britiſh Muſeum, in order to juſtify her huſband's integrity in the edition of them.

Lord Hyde to David Mallet, Eſq.

Paris, March 7. N. S. 1752.

I Learn from England, Sir, that Lord Bolingbroke has left his manuſcripts to you. His friends muſt ſee with ſatisfaction thoſe title-deeds of his reputation in the hands of the author of the life of the great Lord Bacon; and you will have had the diſtinguiſhed honour of having been guardian to the fame of two of the greateſt geniuſes which our country, and perhaps humanity, has produced; but with greater honour to you in this laſt inſtance, becauſe you are ſuch by the deſignation and choice of the author himſelf.

What works of his you may have for the public, I know not. That, for which I was ſolicitous, becauſe I believe it would be moſt inſtructive to the world, and might be moſt for his honour, he told me himſelf he had laid aſide; I mean the hiſtory of the great tranſactions of Europe from the time when he began to conſider and know them. There remains of that, I believe, no more than a ſummary review, which I had the good fortune ſome time ago to draw from him, upon an application which I made to him to direct me in the ſtudy of hiſtory. You will probably have ſeen that ſummary review, which is in a collection of letters upon hiſtory, which he did me the honour to write me. It is but a ſketch of the work he had propoſed to himſelf; but it is the ſketch of Lord Bolingbroke. He will probably have told you, that thoſe letters were by his direction delivered up by me to Mr. Pope, who burnt, as he told me, the manuſcripts, and printed off by a private preſs ſome very few copies, which were to be conſidered ſtill as manuſcripts, one of which Mr. Pope kept, and ſent another to Lord Bolingbroke. Sir William Wyndham, lord Bathurſt, Lord Marchmont, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Lyttelton, I think, had each one. I do not remember to have been told of any copies given, except to myſelf, who have always preſerved mine, as I would a MS. which was not my own, obſerving not only the reſtrictions which Lord Bolingbroke himſelf had recommended to me, but ſecuring likewiſe, as far as I could, even in caſe of my death, that this work ſhould never become public from that copy, which is in my poſſeſſion. I enlarge upon this, becauſe I think myſelf particularly obliged, out of regard to Lord Bolingbroke, to give this account of that work to the perſon whom he has intruſted with all his writings, in caſe you might not have known this particularity. And at the ſame time I think it my duty, to the memory of Lord Bolingbroke, to myſelf, and to the world too, to ſay ſomething more to you in relation to this work.

It is a work, Sir, which will inſtruct mankind, and do honour to its author; and yet I will take upon me to ſay, that, for the ſake of both, you muſt publiſh it with caution.

The greateſt men have their faults, and ſometimes the greateſt faults; but the faults of ſuperior minds are the leaſt indifferent, both to themſelves and to ſociety. Humanity is intereſted in the fame of thoſe who excelled in it; but it is intereſted before all in the good of ſociety, and in the peace of the minds of the individuals that compoſe it. Lord Bolingbroke's mind embraced all objects, and looked far into all; but not without a ſtrong mixture of paſſions, which will always neceſſarily beget ſome prejudices, and follow more. And on the ſubject of Religion particularly (whatever was the motive that inflamed his paſſions upon that ſubject chiefly) his paſſions were the moſt ſtrong; and I will venture to ſay, when called upon, as I think, what I have ſaid more than once to himſelf, with the deference due to his age and extraordinary talents), his paſſions upon that ſubject did prevent his otherwiſe ſuperior reaſon from ſeeing, that, even in a political light only, he hurt himſelf, and wounded ſociety, by ſtriking at eſtabliſhments, upon which the conduct at leaſt of ſociety depends, and by ſtriving to overturn in mens minds the ſyſtems which experiece at leaſt has juſtified, and which authority at leaſt has rendered reſpectable, as neceſſary to public order and to private peace, without ſuggeſting to their minds a better, or indeed any ſyſtem.

You will find, Sir, what I ſay to be true in a part of the work I mentioned, where he digreſſes upon the criticiſm of church-hiſtory.

While this work remained in the hands only of thoſe I have mentioned (except, as I have been telling you, to himſelf and to them in private converſation), I have otherwiſe been ſilent upon that ſubject; but I muſt now ſay to you, Sir, that for the world's ſake and for his, that part of the work ought by no means to be communicated further. And you ſee, that it is a digreſſion not neceſſary to that work. If this digreſſion ſhould be made public, it will be cenſured, it muſt be cenſured, it ought to be cenſured. It will be criticiſed too by able pens, whoſe erudition, as well as their reaſonings, will not be eaſily anſwered. In ſuch a caſe, I ſhall owe to myſelf and to the world to diſclaim publicly that part of a work, which he did me the honour to addreſs to me: but I owe to the regard which he has ſometimes expreſſed for me, to diſclaim it rather privately to you, Sir, who are intruſted with his writings, and to recommend to you to ſuppreſs that part of the work, as a good citizen of the world, for the world's peace, as one intruſted and obliged by Lord Bolingbroke, not to raiſe new ſtorms to his memory.

I am,

Sir, your very humble ſervant,

HYDE.

David Mallet, Eſq; to Lord Hyde.

My Lord,

I Received a very real pleaſure, and at the ſame time a ſenſible concern, from the letter your Lordſhip has honoured me with. Nothing could be more agreeable to me than the favourable opinion of one, whom I have long admired for every quality that enters into an eſtimable and an amiable character; but then nothing can occaſion me more uneaſineſs than not to be able to ſuppreſs that part of a work which you would have kept from public view.

The book was printed off before your Lordſhip's letter reached my hands; but this conſideration alone would have appeared trifling to me. I apprehend, that I cannot, without being unfaithful to the truſt repoſed in me, omit or alter any thing in thoſe works, which my Lord Bolingbroke had deliberately prepared for the preſs, and I will publiſh no other. As to this in particular, his repeated commands to me were, that it ſhould be printed exactly according to the copy he himſelf, in all the leiſure of retirement, had corrected with that view.

Upon the whole, if your Lordſhip ſhould think it neceſſary to diſclaim the reflections on ſacred hiſtory, by which I preſume is meant ſome public and authentic declaration, that your notions on this head differ entirely from thoſe of your noble friend; even in this caſe I am ſure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own diſpoſition, and with all the tenderneſs to his memory, that the particular regard he always bore you can deſerve.

I am, with the greateſt reſpct,

My Lord, &c.

The publication however of Lord Bolingbroke's works, though it leaves him without apology, as, whether his notions were erroneous or true, he did what he profeſſes he ought not to have done, has yet eventually done rather good than harm; it has ſhewn that the world gave him credit for powers, which he did not poſſeſs, and undeceived thoſe, who imagined he had defended Deiſm, by a ſeries of clear, deep, and ſolid reaſoning; his work is found to be lively, ſlight, and unconcluſive, its reputation has declined in proportion as it has been known, and great part of the impreſſion, which was to enlighten the world, and enrich Mallet, is now rotting unſold in the warehouſe.

Mona Antiqua Reſtaurata: *An Archeological Diſcourſe on the Antiquities natural and hiſtorical of the iſle of Angleſey; by Henry Rowlands, Vicar of Llanidan in the iſle of Angleſey. The ſecond edition.*

THE firſt edition of this work was very incorrectly printed at Dublin in the year 1723; the preſent editor is Dr. Owen, who has removed many inaccuracies; and ſome improvements have been added by the late ingenious Mr. Lewis Morris, the author of a curious work, intitled Celtic Remains, not yet publiſhed.

Mr. Rowlands, as the title of his book, an *Archeological* Diſcourſe, implies, has endeavoured to trace the inhabitants of the iſland of Angleſey back to the origin of nations after the deluge, which he ſuppoſes to have been univerſal, not only upon the credit of Scripture, but becauſe allowing, as it is generally allowed, that it roſe to the tops of the higheſt mountains of Aſia, it could not but be univerſal, by the known laws of matter and motion, and the principles of gravity.

Angleſey was anciently called Mona, from *Mon*, or Tir-Mon, ſignifying the fartheſt, or loweſt country of that part of Britain to which the firſt coloniſts laſt found their way *.

Theſe coloniſts, the author ſuppoſes to have been the progeny of Japhet, not more than five deſcents from Noah, who, having moved weſtward to the Belgic and Gallic ſhores, came at length into Albion, on that ſide fartheſt from Angleſey in Wales.

Their language, the Celtic †, he ſuppoſes to be one of the primary vocal modes after the diſperſion of Babel, which, with ſome gradual improvements, principally by the Druids, is the ſame that is now ſpoken in this part of Wales. This language, he ſays, has its portion of Hebrew words, in common with all the ancient languages in the world, in which the relics and ruins of that original language are to be found.

As the firſt coloniſts in Angleſey were not more than five deſcents from Noah, they certainly brought with them the mode of worſhip by ſacrifice; and as ſo awful an event as the deſtruction of the world, was then recent, and their minds impreſſed with an awful ſenſe of an inviſible and irreſiſtible power, it was natural for them to erect altars where-ever they ſojourned during their peregrinations, and to multiply them where they took up their abode.

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* The iſle of Man was alſo anciently called *Mona*, and belonged to the Druids; Angleſey was their metropolis to the time of the Roman conqueſt, and Man, from the Roman conqueſt to the time of Chriſtianity; ſo that the Welch and Scotch antiquaries, who have eagerly diſputed the queſtion concerning the ancient Mona, as a ſeat of the Druids, may both be right.

† The great colony that overſpread lower Aſia, after the confuſion at Babel, went under the name Titans, from a Gauliſh compound *tud*, earth, and *tan*, or *tanu*, ſpreading, i. e. an overſpreading people; and from their invincible proweſs, the characteriſtic attribute of *Celtæ*, or *Galli*, from *Gallu*, or power, was given them: thence their language was called *Celtic* or *Gallic*. Our calling it Britiſh, is only a national diſtinction; it was the ſame in Gaul and Britain in the time of Julius Cæſar.

The huge broad flat ſtones, raiſed upon other ſtones ſet up on end for that purpoſe, now called Crom-lechs, the author ſuppoſes to be the remains of theſe altars; and he conjectures that *Crom-lech* is derived from the Hebrew *Carem-luach*, a devoted ſtone or altar.

The heaps of ſtones that are called *Carnedde* in this iſland, are ſuppoſed to have been originally thrown together on the ſame, or a like occaſion, with the heap mentioned in the 46th verſe of the 31ſt chapter of Geneſis, to confirm and commemorate a covenant. "And Jacob ſaid to his "brethren, Gather ſtones; and "they brought ſtones; and made "an heap, and they did eat upon "the heap."

There are alſo in Angleſey, near theſe heaps, pillar ſtones, which agree alſo with the partriarchal practice deſcribed by Moſes in the ſame chapter. "Moreover Laban "ſaid to Jacob, Behold this heap, "and behold this *pillar* which I "have ſet between me and thee; "this heap ſhall be a witneſs, and "this *pillar* ſhall be a witneſs, "that I will not come over this "heap to thee, and that thou ſhalt "not come over this heap and "this *pillar* to me, for evil."

It is probable that theſe ſtones, when the remains of the true religion degenerated into idolatry, were worſhipped, particularly the pillar ſtones: for the ſame thing happened among the Jews; they made them *matzebah*, ſays the Sacred Hiſtory, i. e. ſtanding pillars; for though our tranſlators render *matzebah* by *images*, yet it means a rough, unhewn, uneffigiated pillar. The ſtones ſet up by Jacob, Rachel, and Abſalom, are expreſſed by the ſame word *matzebah*.

We learn from Scripture, that the firſt temples, or local conſecrations, were groves of *oak*, under which God appeared, angels were entertained, covenants formed, and oblations offered. Abram, ſays Moſes, paſſed through the land to the *oaks* of Moreh, for ſo the words *ad allon Moreh* ſhould be rendered, where the Lord appeared to him, Geneſis xii. 6. We alſo read, that the men of Shechem gathered together, and made Abimelech king by the *oak* of the *pillar*, Judges ix. 6. The ſame regard to the oak was paid by the Jews during their idolatry; for we are told in the 13th verſe of the 6th chapter of Ezekiel, "that under "every thick *oak* did they offer "ſweet ſacrifice to their idols."

From the oak therefore, our firſt maſters of knowledge, and guides in religion, took their diſtinction, and from *derw*, an oak, were called *Derwid*, Druids.

This author ſuppoſes, that when the Druids had acquired ſuch reputation and power as to preſcribe law to others, they looked about for a commodious place where to eſtabliſh their model, and at length fixed upon Mona, now Angleſey, which he ſhews to be eminently fit for their purpoſe, eſpecially as it was well ſtored with ſpacious groves of their favourite *oak*.

That the Druids eſtabliſhed

themſelves in Angleſey as their metropolis, the author proves by the conſent of ancients and moderns, by the joint authority of Cæſar and Tacitus, and by a great variety of ancient remains and monuments, which their names, and other circumſtances, ſhew to be relics of Druidical rites and cuſtoms.

The Druids are known to have had a chief, or head, who was attended by the inferior orders, by whoſe dwellings his own was ſurrounded; and in Angleſey there is now a place called *Tre'r Dryw*, Druids Town; the other orders, as appears from Strabo, and Ammianus Marcellinus, were called *Drudau*, *Offwyr*, and *Beirdd*; and round the place called *Tre'r Dryw*, Druids Town, there are now places called *Boddrudau*, *Bodowyr*, and *Tre'r Beirdd*, i. e. the precinct or allotment of the *Drudau*, the *Offwyr*, and the *Beird*.

The Druids had a ſupreme conſiſtorial court, and in Angleſey there is now a circular bank of earth, called *Brein-Gwyn*, the Supreme Court or Conſiſtory. They affected walks and ſolitude; and there is a place, called *Myfyrion*, the place of contemplation; they cultivated groves of oak, and there is a place, called *Trev-ir-wydd*, the townſhip of young trees, or nurſery of oaks.

In the middle of Druids town there are the ruins of the principal Druid's houſe, a raiſed ſquare, fifty paces over, doubly intrenched and moated round; in the middle of it is the foundation of a round tower, or ſtair-caſe, and it appears to have been ſurrounded by a grove of oaks, for the mud that now fills the ditches is little more than one maſs of rotten oak leaves.

Near the reſidence of the principal Druid it is natural to look for his great temple and ſupreme tribunal, and here remains of both are to be found; at one end of the town, which contains the remains of the Druid's houſe, there appears a large circus, or theatre, raiſed to a great height with earth and ſtones, with an opening directly to the weſt: and at about a furlong diſtant are the remains of a ring or circus of very large ſtone pillars; three are ſtanding entire, and there is the ſtump of a fourth ſtill in an erect poſition; the whole number ſeems to have been eight; they were placed in a circular form, and included an area of about fourteen yards diameter. The theatre of earth and ſtones is called *Bryn-Gwyn*, the ſupreme tribunal; and the pillars appear to be the remains of a temple, by a *farnedde*, or place of ſacrifice, ſtill remaining in the middle of it, and other ſtones that were known to be uſed in their religious rites.

In the neighbourhood of this town there are many other Druidical remains, particularly a *Cromlech* of a very large ſize. As ſome of the ſtones of theſe *Cromlechs*, that are raiſed upon other ſtones, in the manner of Stone-henge, upon Saliſbury-plain, are of an enormous magnitude, weighing more than thirty ton, the manner in which they were removed and raiſed has always puzzled the learned, nor has the problem been hitherto ſatisfactorily ſolved. The ſolution however is attempted by Mr. Rowlands in the following manner.

" The powers of the lever and inclined plane, being ſome of the firſt things underſtood by mankind in the uſe of building, it may be well conceived, that our firſt anceſtors made uſe of them. And in order to erect thoſe prodigious monuments, we may imagine they choſe places where they found, or made where ſuch were not ready to their hands, ſmall *aggeres*, or mounts of firm and ſolid earth, for an inclined plane, flatted and levelled at top; up the ſloping ſides of which, they might with great wooden levers upon fixed fulciments, and with balances at the ends of them, to receive into them proportionable weights and counterpoiſes, and with hands enough to guide and manage the engines; I ſay, they might that way, by little and little, heave, and roll up thoſe ſtones they intended to erect, to the top of the hillock; where laying them along, they might dig holes in that earth, at the end of every ſtone intended for a column or ſupporter, the depth of which holes were to be equal to the length of the ſtones; and then (which was eaſily done) let ſlip the ſtones into theſe holes ſtraight on end; which ſtones ſo ſunk and well cloſed about with earth, and the tops of them appearing level to the top of the mount, on which the other flat ſtones lay; it was only placing thoſe incumbent flat ſtones upon the tops of the ſupporters, duly poiſed and faſtened, and taking away the earth from between them almoſt to the bottom of the ſupporters; then there appeared what we now call *Stonhenge, Rollrick*, and our *Cromlech*; and where they laid no incumbent ſtones, our ſtanding columns and pillars. This being the eaſieſt and moſt natural way we can imagine for the erecting of them, we may probably conclude it was ſo done."

But if this account of ſetting up ſtones of ſuch magnitude be admitted, we are ſtill at a loſs to conceive whence theſe maſſes were dug, and how they were brought from the quarry. There is no quarry, at this time, near Stonehenge that could ſupply the ſtones we find there; and the digging them out from the living rock, of which they were a part, ſuppoſing the quarry to be upon the ſpot, is an operation, to which no mechanical powers, now known in the world, are equal, any more than removing them from the quarry to the place where they ſtand, at the diſtance of fifty or ſixty miles.

Mona, or Angleſey, being at length ſubdued by the Romans, under Suetonius Paulinus, and Julius Agricola, the Druidical hierarchy, which was become hateful by various abominations, particularly human ſacrifices, was deſtroyed; the iſland was included in that part of Britain which the Romans called Britannia Secunda, and received the ſame form of government as the reſt of the diſtrict. It ſeems to have been frequented by people of condition, by the great quantity of coins and medals that have, from time to time, been found in digging up the ground.

Soon after the Roman conqueſt Chriſtianity was introduced in this country; but of this great event our accounts muſt neceſſarily be very imperfect, as the Saxons deſtroyed almoſt all the writings in which it was recorded. Mona had a ſchool of Chriſtian learning many years before 182, when there was an archbiſhop at *Caer-Llion*,

Llion, and ſuffragans under him; but the clergy had no diſtinct pariſhes, either in Angleſey or any other part of the kingdom, till many years afterwards.

About the year 390, when, upon the diſſolution of the Roman government in Britain, the Saxons were invited over to make head againſt the Picts and Scots, Wales, including Angleſey, came under the dominion of the ſons of Cynetha Weledig, a northern Prince, whoſe mother was ſiſter to Helen, the mother of Conſtantine the Great.

A deſcendent of this family named Maelgwn, who was born in Mona, which his anceſtors had defended againſt the Saxons, erected the ſee of Bangor, in the year 550; and Mona, ſome time after the Britons were driven unto the mountains of Wales, became the capital ſeat of the remains of the Welſh ſovereignty, and, except one ſhort interval, continued ſo during all the time of the Welſh princes, who held their court at Aberffraw *.

At this place was born Walter Steward from whom, ſays this author, the late Queen Anne of glorious memory, had the name of her family, and the crown of Scotland; Owen Tudor, from whom ſhe inherited the kingdom of England; and Kewelyn ap Jorwerlh, who tranſmitted to her the principality of Wales.

He ſays too that one Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd, who was born in Angleſey, diſcovered America three hundred years before Columbus; returned, and went thither again with a colony of Welch men, and that, in conſequence of premier ſeizin, his preſent Majeſty is, in right of the crown of Great Britain, intitled to all that country, upon the ſame principles, that it is claimed by Spain; it being a general maxim, confirmed by the Pope, that all countries belong to the ſovereignty of thoſe ſtates, whoſe ſubjects firſt diſcovered them.

To this diſcourſe is added a critical diſſertation on the Britiſh names of places and things, particularly of their remains of antiquity, intended to ſupport the author's propoſition, that the people at firſt ſpread over Great Britain and Ireland, and the adjacent iſlands, were aboriginals, and did not deſcend from the ruins of any diſgraced or beaten people, as thoſe pretend who derive them from one Brutus of Trojan extraction; with this view he endeavours to ſhow, that our language is one of the primary vocal modes, produced among the builders of Babel, by pointing out the remains of Hebrew, ſuppoſed to be an original language, with which the firſt man was miraculouſly inſpired by his creator, that are to be found in it; and to prove that the Britiſh antiquities, particularly the Cromlech, has relation to the ſame rites that are recorded in ſcripture to have been practiſed by the patriarchs.

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* When the Saxons at length prevailed, and reduced Great Britain under one monarchy, which they called England, and their whole nation Engliſhmen; they poſſeſſed themſelves alſo of Mona, the capital of the Cambrian province; but being ſometime afterwards again driven out of it, it was from them called Angleſey, Engliſhman's iſland, a name which it has retained everſince.

This part of the work contains many things very curious, and many alſo that are fanciful and ſuperſtitious.

The author ſuppoſes the druids to have dealt in *diabolical* magic, and that the names of the patriarchs contain a prophecy of the Meſſiah, which, for ought that appears, the world would never have known if this account of Angleſey had never been written.

The names, ſays he, impoſed by the Hebrew language, were generally ſuch as betokened the nature or ſome eminent properties of the things named, or were compounded of ſuch as did ſo, as appears by almoſt all the antediluvian names recorded in ſcripture, particularly thoſe of the patriarchs, which in conſort together exhibit a conciſe and wonderful ſcheme and prophecy, in that language, of the reſtitution of depraved mankind by a promiſed Meſſiah; as appears by the explanation of the patriarchal names in the following table.

Adam,	Man,
Seth,	ſet or placed
Enoſh,	in miſery
Kainan,	lamentable,
Mahaleel,	bleſſed God
Jared,	ſhall come down,
Henoch,	teaching,
Methuſchela,	that his death will ſend
Lamech,	to humbled ſmitten man
Noah,	conſolation.

which amounts to this, that when theſe names are written at length, the Hebrew purport of them is, "That man ſet or placed in miſery very lamentable, God bleſſed for evermore, will in his due time come down, teaching the world, that his death will bring to miſerable man, reſt, refreſhment, and conſolation." Gen. v. 29. The Hebrew Lexicons abundantly prove this ſignification of theſe names, deriving *Kainen*, from *Kun* or *Konen*, i. e. lamenting; which it may well admit of, and is more pertinent and agreeable with the current ſenſe of this prophecy, than from *Kanna*, to purchaſe or poſſeſs, which our expoſitors generally aſcribe it to. And the latter part of this propoſition is evident from the exact ſignificancy of many ante-diluvian words, particularly from Adam's calling his wife Iſcha, becauſe taken out of him who was Iſch in that tongue, viz. man. And his firſt-born *Kain*, from the word *Kanna*, importing to receive or poſſeſs, ſaying, *Kannneti iſch æth Jehovah*, I have gotten a man [from] the Lord, Gen. iv. 1.

The author ſuppoſes alſo that what he calls the Titan princes, who overſpread Europe with conqueſts, and afterwards became gods, were of our own race and language; and this he ſays appears from the following names.

Achmon, i. e. *Bon-ach* or *Achau*; probably ſo called by his poſterity, as being head of their lineage.

Varanus, i. e. *Vrenin*, *wr en* (vir ſupremus) *Achmon*'s ſon.

Saturnus, i.e. *Saf-teyrn* (imperator ſtabilis) the firſt fixed and ſettled monarch; ſon of Vranus

Jupiter, *Jovis*, i. e. (juvenis princeps) *Saturn*'s ſon.

Hercules, i. e. *Erchyll* (horrendus) a noted tyrant and deſtroyer of people.

Vulcanus, i. e. *Mael-gyn* or *Mael-gynta* (M pro V, ut ſæpe in vocib. Brit.) the inventor, or firſt wearer of ſteel armour.

Mars, Mavors, i. e. *Mawr-rwyſc*, powerful, warlike; now *Maurice* or *Moris*.

Mercurius, i. e. *March-wr*, horſeman, or a ſpeedy meſſenger; hence the Britons called him *Teutates, Duw-taith*, the traveller's deity.

Neptunus, i. e. *Nof-ddyſn* (ſuper aquas natans) a ſea-faring prince.

Triton, i. e. *Trwydon* (per undas vagans) another ſea-captain.

Apollo, i. e. *ap Haul*; *Apollinis*, *ap Heulyn* (filius ſolis).

Rhea, *Jove's* mother, i. e. *Rhies*, a lady or princeſs.

Juno, i. e. *Gain* or *Cain*, fair; now *Gainor*.

Venus, i. e. *Gwen*, white.

Diana, i. e. *Di anaf*; ſpotleſs, chaſte, unharmed.

Minerva, i. e. *Min-arfau*; as if, among other arts, inventreſs of tempering and ſharpening of mechanical tools and weapons.

This ſeems to have been ridiculed by the celebrated Dr. *Swift*, in what he calls an attempt to prove the antiquity of the Engliſh language, where among other inſtances he pretends that Archimedes is derived from the Engliſh words *Hark ye Maids*. See the Poſthumous pieces lately publiſhed by Mr. *Dean Swift*.

Mr. Rowlands has, at the end of his work, printed a table to ſhew more at large, the affinity and near reſemblance, both in ſound and ſignification, of many words of the ancient languages of Europe, with the original Hebrew tongue.

He premiſes however that letters of the ſame organ are of common uſe in different languages: M. B. V. F. P. are labials; T. D. S. dentals; G. Ch. K. C. gutturals; and therefore that if the Hebrew word begins with, or contains any one of the labials, any other of the ſame organ will anſwer it in the derivative language; ſo that to make out the ſimilitude M. muſt be conſidered as the ſame with B. and T. as the ſame with S. if this is not allowed, his inſtances of ſimilitude will be greatly diminiſhed.

Among the moſt remarkable are the following.

Hebrew	Engliſh.
Evil	Evil
Beaſch	Baſe
Babel	to babble
Baroth	*Broth*
Gaah,	Gay
Dum	Dumb
Duſch	Daſh
Hebiſch	to abaſh
Haras	to haraſs
Meſurah	a meaſure
Aanna	to annoy
Phæeer	Fair
Spor	a ſparrow
Kinneh	a cane
Rechus	riches
Kre	a crow
Paſa	to paſs
Ragez	to rage
Shevah	ſeven
Dakar	dagger
Shelet	a ſhield
Hever	over, above
Shibber	to ſhiver or quake
Jiled	a child
Chæbal	a cable
Hannah	to annoy

There are many Hebrew names and words that have equal ſimilitude to names and words of the ſame ſignification in other languages.

Diſſertations on ſubjects relating to the genius and evidences of Chriſtianity; by Alexander Gerard, D. D. Profeſſor of Divinity, in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen.

THESE diſſertations are two. The deſign of the firſt is, to ſhow, that “the evidences of Chriſtianity were at firſt propoſed in the propereſt manner:” the deſign of the ſecond, to ſhow “that Chriſtianity has been confirmed by the oppoſition of Infidels.”

To theſe diſſertations, there is prefixed an Introductory diſcourſe, containing, among others, the following obſervations, which are equally ingenious and important.

The evidences of the Chriſtian religion, may very properly be diſtinguiſhed into two kinds, the *direct* and the *collateral*. It is on the former of theſe that Chriſtian writers have beſtowed the greateſt part of their attention. They are commonly reduced to two heads, *internal* and *external* evidences. Both have been fully illuſtrated, and frequently urged. The external evidences of Chriſtianity are, miracles, and prophecy: theſe are the directeſt proofs of its divinity. Its internal evidence, however, has likewiſe conſiderable force; much greater force, it might eaſily be ſhown, than ſome Chriſtian writers have allowed it. This evidence ariſes from its excellence. But when its excellence is urged as a *direct* proof of its truth and divinity, it will be proper to conſider that excellence in reference to the main and principal end of Chriſtianity. The want of atttention to this, has often led Chriſtians into groſs perverſions of the doctrines of their religion; and has given occaſion to many of the objections of Infidels againſt it, which would be ſhown at once to be frivolous and impertinent, by only aſcertaining the *kind* of excellence which it is reaſonable to demand in Chriſtianity. We talk at random concerning the excellence or the defects of any ſyſtem, till we have firſt diſcovered the preciſe end and deſign of that ſyſtem: excellence always conſiſts in the fitneſs of a thing for anſwering ſome determinate end of real importance. It is ſufficient for rendering any inſtitution excellent in its kind, that it be adapted to the end which it in fact propoſes, though there may be many other ends, very valuable in themſelves, which it has no tendency to promote. The end which Chriſtianity profeſſedly aims at, is the ſpiritual improvement of mankind, the preſent virtue and comfort, and the future perfection and happineſs, of all who yield themſelves up to its power. It keeps this end continually in view; it repreſents all its doctrines and all its precepts as means of promoting this end; it is careful to ſet them in that attitude in which they moſt directly and powerfully contribute to it. Chriſtians have not always conſidered the goſpel in this light; they have not ſearched it with a deſign only to find food by which their ſouls may be nouriſhed unto eternal life; but they have ſought for what may gratify their curioſity, give an occaſion for diſplaying their ingenuity, or countenance refinements into which they had previouſly run: and, while they were intent on drawing from the goſpel imaginary benefits which it was never deſigned to afford, they have too often loſt ſight of the real and important advantages of which it is naturally productive. A miſapprehenſion of the proper and ultimate end of Chriſtianity, and a deſire, conſequent on that miſapprehenſion, of applying it to purpoſes remote from its intention, is the ſource to which we may trace up moſt of the ſubtile and intricate diſcuſſions impoſed on the world, in all ages, as the doctrines of Chriſt, and moſt of the frivolous and abſtruſe controverſies, which have been agitated as queſtions very eſſential to religion. When Chriſtians have thus overlooked the deſign of that religion which they profeſs to believe, it is no wonder that Infidels have miſtaken it too. Their miſtake concerning it, is the only foundation of many of their objections. When they hear it aſſerted, that Chriſtianity is excellent, they ſuppoſe that it ought to contribute ſomething to every end that is valuable in any ſenſe, however foreign to its profeſſed deſign: and if they can think of any purpoſe which they are pleaſed to reckon deſirable, but to which Chriſtianity contributes not, they take it for granted, that this is contrary to excellence, that it is a defect, and an objection againſt a divine original. But as the profeſſed end of Chriſtianity is indiſputably moſt important, and what ought to be the ultimate end of all religion, ſo it is ſolely by examining its fitneſs for promoting this end, that we ought to determine, whether it is excellent or not. If it contains powerful means of virtue, if it affords ſolid grounds of joy, ſuited to the condition of human creatures, it is excellent; it not only is ſuch a religion as may have been revealed by God, and ought to be received on a poſitive proof that it was revealed by him; but its very ſtructure indicates that it actually is divine, in a manner ſimilar to that in which the benign and wiſe contrivance of the world, proves it to be the work of God. Admit, that it throws no new light upon any of the ſciences, that it corrects not the errors of the vulgar concerning the conſtitution of nature, that it gives no deciſion in many queſtions which ſpeculative men have raiſed concerning religion and morality, that it affords not the means of gratifying idle curioſity with reſpect to all the circumſtances, and motives, and uſes of the very diſpenſation which itſelf brings to light, that it is in no degree ſubſervient to many purpoſes very deſirable to mankind; a thouſand objections of this ſort are of no weight: they are wholly beſide the purpoſe; they amount only to this, that Chriſtianity promotes not ends which it never had in view: it is ſufficient, that it is exactly adapted to its own end: it is from the importance of this, and from its fitneſs for promoting it, that the proper excellence of Chriſtianity ariſes.

The author then obſerves, that whatever does not belong either to the excellency of Chriſtianity conſidered in this light, or fall under the head of miracles wrought to atteſt it, or of prophecies fulfilled, and yet affords any proof or preſumption of its truth and divinity, is a *collateral* evidence for it. The ſubject of theſe diſſertations, therefore, are collateral evidences of Chriſtianity.

In the firſt the author obſerves, that Chriſt and his Apoſtles propoſed the evidences of their miſſion, in two very different ſituations: they propoſed them to thoſe who had not yet expreſſed any prejudice againſt the goſpel, or the proofs of its divinity that were offered; and they propoſed them to thoſe who were already engaged in oppoſition, and had moved objections. In theſe different ſituations they propoſed them in different manners: when they addreſſed thoſe who did not raiſe objections againſt the goſpel, they ſatisfied themſelves with barely exhibiting its evidences; when they addreſſed perſons who formed objections, they illuſtrated the evidence that had been exhibited, urged it, and anſwered the objections. The author endeavours to ſhow that each was proper in the circumſtances in which it was uſed; that each had peculiar advantages, by means of which it affords collateral evidence of the truth of the goſpel; and that if both are conſidered together, it will appear that the evidence of our religion was propoſed in a manner, which is abſolutely complete, and which bears the ſtrongeſt marks of a divine original.

In the ſecond diſſertation he endeavours to ſhow how the proof of Chriſtianity has received ſtrength from oppoſition, and urges the ſtrength that it has thus received, as a proof of its truth.

His arguments are managed with great dexterity and ſtrength; and yet it would perhaps be more for the advantage of Chriſtianity, to keep its defence ſimple and ſuccinct, than to branch it out into innumerable ramifications, and introduce doubtful diſputation, concerning collaterals and circumſtances, which more rarely convince infidels, than ſuggeſt doubts to the believer.

Nothing is more certain, than that belief and unbelief are *neceſſary*, and wholly independent upon the will; and thoſe who ſuppoſe that the belief of certain propoſitions is requiſite to ſalvation, ſuppoſe this ſaving faith to be produced by the immediate and extraordinary operation of divine grace upon the ſoul. All evidence ſufficient for conviction convinces; all evidence that does not convince, is inſufficient evidence, though the ſame evidence that with reſpect to one perſon may be ſufficient, may be inſufficient with reſpect to another.

It is certain, that with reſpect to ſome perſons, the firſt evidences of Chriſtianity were inſufficient, whatever they were, and however propoſed: why they were ſo, is a vain inquiry; to prove that it was beſt they ſhould be ſo, an impoſſible attempt. No proof therefore that Chriſtianity is true, can be drawn from the manner in which the evidence of it was firſt propoſed; becauſe we cannot prove, that ſuch evidence as was only ſufficient for the conviction of ſome, was more ſuitable to the views of the divine mercy, in the promulgation of Chriſtianity, than ſuch evidence as would have been ſufficient for the conviction of all *.

As to the ſecond diſſertation, it ſeems to be incumbered with this difficulty, that what produces infidelity, produces belief. The oppoſition of infidels, ſays Dr. Gerard, has furniſhed ſome evidences for Chriſtianity; which, if there had been no infidels, we ſhould not have had: let it be remembered, that they are ſuch evidences, as, if there had been no infidels, we ſhould not have wanted.

That Chriſtianity is now in diſpute, both with reſpect to its evidence and principles, muſt not however be allowed as an objection againſt it, which the Chriſtian is obliged either to obviate, or to renounce his religion. There are in nature innumerable facts and phænomena equally difficult to reconcile with our ideas of divine perfection. We can as little account for a ſtate of things that made Chriſtianity neceſſary, as for the partial promulgation of Chriſtianity, or any inſufficience in its evidences, or uncertainty in its doctrine: upon the ſame principles that are aſſumed to prove, that Chriſtianity is not a revelation of God, it would be eaſy to prove, that the world in which we live is not his work. We can have no idea of the divine being but from revelation or nature; if nature is conſiſtent with his attributes, ſo may revelation, notwithſtanding all the objections that have been brought againſt it, and the weakneſs of thoſe who have in vain attempted to anſwer them, upon a ſuppoſition, that, except they could be anſwered, revelation muſt be given up.

Intereſting hiſtorical events relative to the provinces of Bengal, and the empire of Indoſtan. Part II. &c. By J. Z. Holwell, Eſq;

MR. Holwell, in a preliminary diſcourſe to the firſt part of this work, informs us, that he reſided thirty years at Bengal, and that he employed his leiſure hours, during that time, in collecting materials relative to its revolutions and religion; that he had, at conſiderable expence, procured many curious manuſcripts, relating to the philoſophical and religious principles of the Gentoos, particularly two correct copies of their

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* The pretence, that ſuch evidence is impoſſible, cannot be ſupported. Upon what evidence did the early adverſaries of Chriſtianity believe thoſe facts and doctrines, which they held in oppoſition to it? their very oppoſition preſuppoſes conviction. Is it then poſſible, that there ſhould be ſtronger evidence for falſhood, than for truth, when the advocate for truth is almighty and all-wiſe? How far it is poſſible for a man to admit that the dead had been raiſed, and yet have evidence that outweighs the miracle, is a queſtion, which the author has not conſidered, and which, therefore, cannot properly be diſcuſſed in this account of his work.

Bible, called the Shaſta; that he had tranſlated great part of it, but that he loſt both the originals and the tranſlation at the capture of Calcutta, when it was deſerted by Drake, the governor, after he had drawn the reſentment of the Nabob upon the ſettlement, in 1756.

During the laſt eight months of his reſidence at Bengal, he recovered ſome MSS. by accident, which, in ſome degree, repaired his loſs, and enabled him to give a better account than has hitherto appeared, of the religion of the Gentoos, both in its original ſimplicity, and its preſent corruption, and a tranſlation of the whole firſt book and the eighth ſection of the ſecond book of the Shaſta.

Of this account and tranſlation, the book now publiſhed principally conſiſts; and it is therefore a very curious and important acquiſition to the general ſtock of literature in Europe.

The account of the religious principles of the Gentoos, is to this effect.

The Supreme Being created three ſuper-angelic ſpirits, who had pre-eminence in heaven, *Birmah*, *Biſtnoo*, and *Sieb*: the word Birmah, is formed of *Brum*, or *Bram*, a ſpirit, or eſſence, and *mah*, mighty: *Biſtnoo* ſignifies a cheriſher, a preſerver, a comforter; and *Sieb*, a deſtroyer, avenger, or puniſher.

He created alſo ſpirits of an inferior order, or angels: part of theſe angels rebelled againſt him, and being expelled from heaven were doomed to eternal puniſhment: but, upon the interceſſion of the faithful angels, God changed the ſentence to a courſe of puniſhment only, a ſtate of probation and purgation, through which they might work out their reſtoration to the felicity they had loſt.

The delinquents were at firſt impreſſed with a proper ſenſe of this mercy, and diſpoſed to improve it, except their leaders, who at length regained their influence, and confirmed their aſſociates in their diſobedience.

Theſe delinquents, during their probationary ſtate, were paſſing from one planet to another, and tranſmigrating through various bodies. The laſt planet, in which their ſtate was to be finally determined, was the earth, and the body they animated was man. Human ſouls, therefore, are ſpirits, that have offended in a pre-exiſtent ſtate, and are now in their laſt ſtate of probation.

After the ſecond defection of the fallen angels, the firſt created beings, Birmah, Biſtnoo, and Sieb, and the reſt of the angelic hoſt, that had preſerved their integrity, concluding that the wickedneſs of the delinquents proceeded from their having forgotten the terms of ſalvation, petitioned the Almighty that he would ſuffer the conditions of their reſtoration to be digeſted into a body of *written laws*, and that he would permit ſome of the angelic beings to deſcend into the planets of probation, particularly the earth, in the form of men, and promulgate this body of laws among them.

The Divine Being conſented, and all the angels immediately offered to undertake the miſſion;

but God ſelected from among them, thoſe whom he thought proper, and appointed them to the different regions of the univerſe.

To the angel whom he commiſſioned to fulfil this work of mercy upon earth, he gave the name of *Bramah*, alluding to the divinity of his office.

Then *Birmah*, by the command of God, dictated to *Bramah*, and other angels of the miſſion, the conditions of ſalvation, which had at firſt been verbally delivered to the fallen angels, and *Bramah* wrote them down in the language of angels.

Bramah, then, at the beginning of the preſent age, about four thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſix years ago, deſcended upon the earth, and aſſumed the form of man, and the government of Indoſtan. He tranſlated the divine law out of the language of angels, into the *Samſcrit*, or *Samſcritan*, a language then univerſally known in Indoſtan, and called his tranſlation the *Chartah Bhade Shaſta of Birma*; or the *Six Scriptures of Divine Words of the Mighty Spirit*. This he promulgated to the delinquents, as containing the only terms of ſalvation. Bramah appointed others under him to preach the word of God, who, from him, were called Bramins, and the doctrines of the Shaſta were preached in their original purity a thouſand years.

About this time, ſome Gentoo biſhops and expoſitors wrote a paraphraſe on the *Chartah Bhade*, which they called the Chartah Bhade of Bramah: in this work the original text was preſerved, but the Samſcrit character began now to be appropriated by the Bramins, and they inſtituted the common Indoſtan character, which is ſtill uſed in its ſtead. About this time alſo the ſimple doctrines of Bramah began to be veiled in myſtery.

About five hundred years afterwards, the biſhops and expoſitors publiſhed a ſecond expoſition, or commentary on the Chartah Bhade, which ſwelled the Gentoo ſcriptures into eighteen books.

This commentary was called the *Aughtorrah Bhade Shaſta*, or the Eighteen Books of Divine Words. It was written in a mixed character, compounded of the common Indoſtan, and the Samſcrit: the original text of the Chartah Bhade was, in a manner, ſunk, and only alluded to: the hiſtories of the country, and its governors, were introduced under figures and ſymbols, and a multitude of ceremonials, and exterior modes of worſhip were inſtituted under pretence that they were implied in Bramah's Chartah Bhade, though not expreſſed.

This innovation of the Aughtorrah Bhade produced a ſchiſm among the Gentoos: it was made by thoſe who dwelt along the courſe of the Ganges; and thoſe of Coromandel and Malabar, not being willing to receive it, ſet up for themſelves, and formed a ſcripture of their own, which they alſo pretended to be founded upon the Chartah Bhade of Bramah; this they called the Viedam of Birmah, or divine words of the mighty ſpirit, for *Viedam*, in the

Malabar language, ſignifies the ſame as *Shaſta*, in the Samſcrit *. The *Viedam*, however, was not more conformable to the Chartah Bhade than the *Aughtorrah*; the ſyſtem of religion was not the ſame, and there was mixed with it, the hiſtory of the country, and its governors, under various ſymbols and allegories; ſo that, upon the whole, it was not more correct than the commentary which thoſe who formed it, thought fit to reject.

The original *Chartah Bhade* was thus thrown aſide, and at length wholly unknown, except to a few families, who can ſtill read and expound it in the Samſcrit character.

With the eſtabliſhment of the *Aughtorrah Bhade*, and the *Viedam*, which, according to the Gentoos account, is three thouſand three hundred and ſixty-ſix years ago, their polytheiſm commenced: and the principles of religion became ſo obſcure, and the ceremonies ſo numerous, that every head of a family was obliged to keep a Bramin as a guide both in practice and in faith.

Such is the account which the Bramins, who ſtill adhere to the Chartah Bhade, give of its origin and corruption.

By whom, or when, theſe original ſcriptures were written, Mr. Holwell does not ſuggeſt; but he is of opinion, that they are moſt ancient and original, not copied from any other ſyſtem of theology, promulgated to, or obtruded upon mankind.

It appears by the preceding account, that the Gentoos do not attribute them to Zoroaſter; and Mr. Holwell ſuppoſes them to have been ancient in his time; and he is generally ſuppoſed to be contemporary with Romulus. He ſuppoſes, indeed, that both Zoroaſter and Pythagoras viſited Indoſtan, but, in his opinion, it was not to inſtruct, but to be inſtructed.

The arguments brought by Mr. Holwell to prove the antiquity and originality of the Gentoo ſcriptures, are not ſo clear and concluſive as might be wiſhed. The principal is, that the Gentoos have now a fundamental doctrine and law, which prohibits the admiſſion of proſelytes to their faith and worſhip, under the ſevereſt penalties; that this doctrine and law tend to preſerve their nation unmixed; that their nation is now unmixed; that therefore this doctrine and law may fairly be preſumed to have exiſted ever ſince they were a nation, capable of admitting the mixture of other nations; and that as they never admitted proſelytes to their faith, they cannot be ſuppoſed to have adopted the faith of others.

The tranſlation of the firſt book, and the eighth ſection of the ſecond book of the Chartah Bhade, or original ſcripture of the Bramins, as exhibited by Mr. Holwell, is as follows.

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* The Samſcrit is ſometimes ſaid to be a character only, and ſometimes a language; probably it is both.

BOOK I. SECT. I.

"*Of God and his attributes.*"

"GOD is the one that ever was, creator of all that *is*.—God is like a perfect ſphere, without beginning or end.—God rules and governs all creation by a general providence reſulting from firſt determined and fixed principles.—Thou ſhalt not make inquiry into the eſſence and nature of the exiſtence of the ETERNAL ONE, nor by what laws he governs. — An inquiry into either is vain, and criminal. ——It is enough, that day by day, and night by night, thou ſeeſt in his works, his *wiſdom*, *power*, and his *mercy*.—— Benefit thereby."

SECT. II.

The creation of Angelic beings.

"THE ETERNAL ONE, abſorbed in the contemplation of his own exiſtence, in the fulneſs of time, reſolved to *participate* his glory and eſſence with beings capable of feeling and ſharing his beatitude, and of adminiſtering his glory. — Theſe beings then were not. — The ETERNAL ONE willed, — and they were.——He formed them in part, of his own eſſence; capable of perfection, but with the powers of imperfection; both depending on their voluntary election. —The ETERNAL ONE firſt created Birmah, Biſtnoo, and Sieb; then Moiſaſoor, and all the angelic hoſt. — The *eternal one* gave pre-eminence to Birmah, Biſtnoo, and Sieb. —— He appointed Birmah, prince of the angelic hoſt, and put the angels under ſubjection to him; he alſo conſtituted him his vicegerent in heaven, and Biſtnoo and Sieb were eſtabliſhed his co-adjutors.—The ETERNAL ONE divided the angels into different bands and ranks, and placed a leader or chief over each. — Theſe worſhipped round the throne of the *eternal one* according to their degree, and harmony was in heaven ——Moiſaſoor, chief of the firſt angelic band, led the celeſtial ſong of praiſe and adoration to the creator, and the ſong of obedience to Birmah his firſt created.—And the eternal One rejoiced in his new creation."

SECE. III.

The lapſe of part of the angelic bands.

"FROM the creation of the angelic hoſt, joy and harmony encompaſſed the throne of the eternal *one*, for thouſands of thouſands of years; and would have continued to the end of time, had not envy and jealouſy took poſſeſſion of Moiſaſoor, and other leaders of the angelic bands; amongſt whom was Raabon, the next in dignity to Moiſaſoor;—they, unmindful of the bleſſing of their creation, and the duties enjoined them, rejected the powers of *perfection*, which the eternal ONE had graciouſly beſtowed upon them, exerted their powers of *imperfection*, and did evil in the ſight of the eternal ONE. — They with-held their obedience from him, and denied ſubmiſſion to Birmah his *vicegerent*, and his coadjutors, Biſtnoo, and Sieb, and ſaid to themſelves,—We will rule!—And fearleſs of the omnipotence and anger of their creator, they ſpread their evil imaginations amongſt the angelic hoſt, deceived them, and drew a large portion of them from their allegiance.—And there was a ſeparation from the throne of the eternal ONE.— Sorrow ſeized the faithful angelic ſpirits, and anguiſh was now firſt known in heaven."

SECT. IV.

The puniſhment of the delinquent angels.

"THE eternal ONE, whoſe omniſcience, preſcience, and influence, extended to all things, except the actions of beings, which he had *created free*, beheld with grief and anger, the defection of Moiſaſoor, Raabon, and the other angelic leaders and ſpirits.—Merciful in his wrath, he ſent Birmah, Biſtnoo, and Sieb, to admoniſh them of their crime, and to perſuade them to return to their duty;——but they exulting in the imagination of their independence, continued in diſobedience.—The eternal ONE then commanded Sieb, to go armed with his omnipotence, to drive them from heaven, and plunge them into utter darkneſs, there doomed to ſuffer for ever."

SECT. V.

The mitigation of the puniſhment of the delinquent angels, and their final ſentence.

"THE rebellious angels groaned under the diſpleaſure of their creator in darkneſs, for the ſpace of four hundred and twenty-ſix millions of years; during which period, Birmah, Biſtnoo and Sieb, and the reſt of the faithful angels, never ceaſed imploring the eternal ONE, for their pardon and reſtoration.—The eternal ONE, by their interceſſion, at length relented,—and although he could not foreſee the effect of his mercy on the future conduct of the delinquents, yet unwilling to relinquiſh the hopes of their repentance, he declared his will,—That they ſhould be releaſed from the darkneſs, and be placed in ſuch a ſtate of *trial* and *probation*, that they ſhould ſtill have power to work out their own ſalvation. The eternal ONE then promulged his gracious intentions, and delegating the power and government of heaven to Birmah, he retired into himſelf, and became inviſible to all the angelic hoſt, for the ſpace of five thouſand years. —— At the end of this period he manifeſted himſelf again, reſumed the throne of light, and appeared in his glory. ——— And the faithful angelic bands celebrated his return in ſongs of gladneſs.

"When all was huſhed — the eternal ONE ſaid, Let the univerſe of fifteen planets for purgation and purification appear, for the reſidence of the rebellious angels. — And it inſtantly appeared.

"And the eternal ONE ſaid, Let Biſtnoo, armed with my power, deſcend to the new creation, and releaſe the rebellious angels from the darkneſs, and place them in the loweſt of the fifteen planets.

"Biſtnoo ſtood before the throne and ſaid, Eternal ONE, I have done as thou haſt commanded. —— And all the faithful angelic hoſt ſtood with aſtoniſhment, and beheld the wonders and ſplendor of the new creation.

"And the eternal ONE ſpake again unto Biſtnoo, and ſaid,—I will form *bodies* for each of the delinquent angels, which ſhall for a ſpace be their priſon and habitation; in which they ſhall be ſubject to natural evils, in proportion to the degree of their original guilt.—Do thou go, and command them to hold themſelves prepared to enter therein, and they ſhall obey thee.

"And Biſtnoo ſtood again before the throne, and bowed and ſaid, Eternal ONE, thy commands are fulfilled.—And the faithful angelic hoſt ſtood again aſtoniſhed at the wonders they heard, and ſung forth the praiſe and mercy of the eternal ONE.

"When all was huſhed, the eternal ONE ſaid again unto Biſtnoo, The bodies which I will prepare for the reception of the rebellious angels, ſhall be ſubject to change, decay, death, and renewal, from the principles wherewith I ſhall form them; and through theſe mortal bodies ſhall the delinquent angels undergo alternately *eighty-ſeven* changes, or *tranſmigrations*; ſubject, more or leſs, to the conſequences of natural and *moral evil*, in a juſt proportion to the degree of their original guilt, and as their actions, through thoſe ſucceſſive forms, ſhall correſpond with the limited powers which I ſhall annex to each;—and this ſhall be their ſtate of *puniſhment* and *purgation*.

"And it ſhall be,—that when the rebellious angels ſhall have accompliſhed and paſſed through the eighty-ſeven tranſmigrations,—they ſhall, from my abundant favour, animate a new form, and thou Biſtnoo ſhalt call it the Cow.

"And it ſhall be,—that when the mortal body of the Cow ſhall, by a *natural* decay, become inanimate, the delinquent angels ſhall, from my more abundant favour, animate the form of man,—and in this form I will enlarge their intellectual powers, even as when I firſt created them free; and in this form ſhall be the chief ſtate of their *trial* and *probation*.

"The cow ſhall, by the delinquent angels, be deemed ſacred and holy; for it ſhall yield them a new and more delectable food, and eaſe them of part of the labour to which I have doomed them.—And they ſhall not eat of the cow, nor of the fleſh of any of the mortal bodies, which I ſhall prepare for their habitation, whether it creepeth on the earth, or ſwimmeth in water, or flieth in air, for their food ſhall be the milk of the cow, and the fruits of the earth.

"The mortal forms wherewith I ſhall encompaſs the delinquent angels are the work of my hand, they ſhall not be deſtroyed, but left to their natural decay; therefore whichſoever of the angels ſhall by deſigned violence bring about the diſſolution of the mortal forms, animated by their delinquent brethren,—thou Sieb, ſhalt plunge the offending ſpirit into the darkneſs, for a ſpace, and he ſhall be doomed to paſs again the eighty-ſeven tranſmigrations, to whatſoever ſtage he may be arrived, at the time of ſuch his offence.—But whoſoever of the delinquent angels ſhall dare to *free himſelf*, by violence, from the mortal form, in which I ſhall incloſe him,—thou Sieb ſhalt plunge him into the darkneſs for ever.—He ſhall not again have the benefit of the fifteen planets of purgation, probation, and purification.

“ And I will diſtinguiſh by tribes and kinds, the mortal bodies which I have deſtined for the puniſhment of the delinquent angels, and to theſe bodies I will give different forms, qualities, and faculties, and they ſhall *unite* and propagate each other in their tribe and kind, according to a natural impulſe which I will implant in them; and from this natural union, there ſhall proceed a ſucceſſion of forms; each in his kind and tribe, that the progreſſive tranſmigrations of the delinquent ſpirits may not ceaſe.

“ But whoſoever of the delinquent angels ſhall *unite* with any form out of his own tribe and kind; thou Sieb ſhalt plunge the offending ſpirit into the darkneſs, for a ſpace, and he ſhall be doomed to paſs through the eighty-ſeven tranſmigrations, at whatſoever ſtage he may be arrived, at the time he committed ſuch offence.

“ And if any of the delinquent angels ſhall (contrary to the natural impulſe which I ſhall implant in the forms which they ſhall animate) dare to *unite* in ſuch unnatural wiſe, as may fruſtrate the increaſe of his tribe and kind; thou Sieb ſhalt plunge them into the darkneſs for ever.—And they ſhall not again be entitled to the benefit of the fifteen planets of purgation, probation, and purification.

“ The delinquent and unhappy angels ſhall yet have it in their power, to leſſen and ſoften their pains and puniſhment, by the ſweet intercourſe of ſocial compacts; and if they love and cheriſh one another, and do mutual good offices, and aſſiſt and encourage each other in the work of repentance for their crime of diſobedience; I will ſtrengthen their good intentions, and they ſhall find favour.— But if they perſecute one another, I will comfort the perſecuted, and the perſecutors ſhall never enter the ninth planet, even the *firſt* planet of purification.

“ And it ſhall be, — that if the angels benefit themſelves of my favour in their eighty-ſeventh tranſmigration of man, by repentance and good works, thou Biſtnoo ſhalt receive them into thy boſom, and convey them to the ſecond planet of puniſhment and purgation, and in this wiſe ſhalt thou do, until they have paſſed progreſſively the eight planets of puniſhment, purgation, and probation; when their puniſhment ſhall ceaſe, and thou ſhalt convey them to the ninth; even the firſt planet of purification.

“ But it ſhall be, — that if the rebellious angels do not benefit of my favour in the eighty-ſeventh tranſmigration of man, according ro the powers wherewith I will inveſt them;—thou, Sieb, ſhalt return them for a ſpace into the darkneſs, and from thence after a time which I ſhall appoint, Biſtnoo ſhall replace them in the loweſt planet of puniſhment and purgation for a ſecond trial;— and in this wiſe ſhall they ſuffer, until by their repentance and perſeverance in good works, during their eighty-ſeventh mortal tranſmigration of man, they ſhall attain the ninth planet, even the firſt of the ſeven planets of purification.—For it is decreed that the rebellious angels ſhall not enter heaven, nor behold my face, until they have paſſed the eight planets of puniſhment, and the ſeven planets of purification.

"When the angelic faithful hoſt heard all that the eternal ONE had ſpoken, and decreed, concerning the rebellious angels, they ſung forth his praiſe, his power, and juſtice.

"When all was huſhed, the eternal ONE ſaid to the angelic hoſt, I will extend my grace to the rebellious angels, for a certain ſpace, which I will divide into four ages. In the firſt of the four ages, I will, that the term of their probation in the eighty-ſeventh tranſmigration of man ſhall extend to 100,000 years,—in the ſecond of the four ages, the term of their probation in man, ſhall be abridged to 10,000 years,—in the third of the four ages, it ſhall be yet abridged to 1000 years, —and in the fourth age to 100 years only. — And the angelic hoſt celebrated, in ſhouts of joy, the mercy and forbearance of God.

"When all was huſhed, the eternal ONE ſaid, It ſhall be, — that when the ſpace of time, which I have decreed for the duration of the univerſe, and the ſpace which my mercy has allotted for the probation of the fallen angels, ſhall be accompliſhed, by the revolutions of the four ages, — in that day, ſhould there be any of them who remaining reprobate, have not paſſed the eighth planet of puniſhment and probation, and have not entered the ninth planet, even the firſt planet of purification ; — thou Sieb ſhalt, armed with my power, caſt them into darkneſs for ever.—And thou ſhalt then deſtroy the eight planets of puniſhment, purgation, and probation, and they ſhall be no more. — And thou Biſtnoo ſhalt yet for a ſpace preſerve the ſeven planets of *purification*, until the angels who have benefited of my grace and mercy, have by thee been purified from their ſin :—and in the day when that ſhall be accompliſhed, and they are reſtored to their ſtate, and admitted to my preſence —thou Sieb ſhalt then deſtroy the ſeven planets of purification, and they ſhall be no more.

"And the angelic faithful hoſt trembled at the power and words of the eternal ONE.

"The eternal ONE ſpoke again and ſaid,—I have not with-held my mercy from Moiſaſoor, Raabon, and the reſt of the leaders of the rebellious angels ; — but as they thirſted for power, I will enlarge their powers *of evil* ; — they ſhall have liberty to pervade, and enter into the eight planets of purgation and probation, and the delinquent angels ſhall be expoſed and open to the ſame temptations that firſt inſtigated their revolt : but the exertion of thoſe enlarged powers, which I will give to the rebellious leaders, ſhall be *to them* the ſource of aggravated guilt and puniſhment ; and the reſiſtance made to their temptations, by the perverted angels, ſhall be *to me* the *great proof* of the ſincerity of their ſorrow and repentance.

"The eternal ONE ceaſed. — And the faithful hoſt ſhouted forth ſongs of praiſe and adoration, mixed with grief and lamentation for the fate of their lapſed brethren.

thren.— They communed amongſt themſelves, and, with one voice by the mouth of Biſtnoo, beſought the eternal ONE, that they might have permiſſion to deſcend occaſionally to the *eight* planets of puniſhment and purgation, to aſſume the form of man, and by their preſence, counſel, and example, guard the unhappy and perverted angels, againſt the further temptations of Moiſaſoor, and the rebellious leaders. — The eternal ONE aſſented, and the faithful heavenly band ſhouted their ſongs of gladneſs and thankſgiving.

" When all was huſhed the eternal ONE ſpake again, and ſaid, — Do thou, Birmah, arrayed in my glory, and armed with my power, deſcend to the loweſt planet of puniſhment and purgation, and make known to the rebellious angels the words that I have uttered, and the decrees which I have pronounced againſt them, and ſee they enter into the bodies which I have prepared for them.

" And Birmah ſtood before the throne, and ſaid, Eternal ONE, I have done as thou haſt commanded. — The delinquent angels rejoice in thy mercy, confeſs the juſtice of thy decrees, avow their ſorrow and repentance, and have entered into the mortal bodies which thou haſt prepared for them."

BOOK II. SECT. VIII.

" *Birmahah, or Creation.*

" AND it was —— that when the eternal ONE reſolved to form the new creation of the univerſe, he gave the rule of heaven to his firſt created Birmah, and became inviſible to the whole angelic hoſt.

" When the eternal ONE firſt began his intended new creation of the univerſe, he was oppoſed by two mighty giants, which *proceeded* from the *wax* of Birmah's ear; and their names were Modoo *, and Kytoo †.

" And the eternal ONE contended and *fought* with Modoo and Kytoo, five thouſand years, and he ſmote them on the *thigh*, and they were loſt, and aſſimilated with the earth.

" And it was, — that when Modoo and Kytoo were ſubdued, the eternal ONE emerged from his ſtate of inviſibility, and glory encompaſſed him on every ſide!

" And the eternal ONE ſpoke, and ſaid, Thou Birmah ſhalt *create* and form all things that ſhall be made in the new creation of the fifteen planets of puniſhment and purification, according to the powers of the ſpirit wherewith thou ſhalt be inſpired.-- And thou, Biſtnoo, ſhalt ſuperintend, cheriſh, and *preſerve* all the things and forms which ſhall be created.— And thou, Sieb, ſhalt *change*, or *deſtroy*, all creation, according to the powers wherewith I will inveſt thee.

" And when Birmah, Biſtnoo, and Sieb, had heard the words of the eternal ONE, they all bowed obedience.

" The eternal ONE ſpoke again, and ſaid to Birmah, Do thou begin the creation and formation of *the eighth* planet of puniſhment and *probation*, even the planet of the earth, according to the powers of the ſpirit wherewith I have endued thee; and do thou, Biſtnoo, proceed to execute thy part.

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* Diſcord, enmity.

† Confuſion, tumult.

"And when Birmah heard the command, which the mouth of the eternal ONE had uttered, he ſtraightways formed a *leaf of beetle*, and he floated on the *beetle leaf* over the ſurface of the waters; and the children of Modoo and Kytoo fled before him, and vaniſhed from his preſence.

"And when the agitation of the waters had ſubſided, by the powers of the ſpirit of Birmah, Biſtnoo ſtraightways transformed himſelf into a *mighty boar**, and deſcending into the abyſs of the waters, he brought up the earth on his tuſks. Then ſpontaneouſly iſſued from him, a *mighty tortoiſe*†, and a *mighty ſnake* ‡.

"Biſtnoo put the ſnake erect upon the back of the tortoiſe, and placed the earth upon the *head* of the ſnake.

"And all things were created and formed by Birmah in the eighth planet of puniſhment and probation, even the earth, according to the powers of the ſpirit wherewith the eternal ONE had endued him.

"And Biſtnoo took upon him the ſuperintendence and charge of all that was created and formed by Birmah in the eighth planet of the earth; and he cheriſhed and *preſerved* them, as the words of the eternal ONE had directed and commanded."

By the tranſlation of theſe fragments of the Shaſta, or ſcriptures of the Gentoos, it appears that a metempſychoſis is the fundamental principle of their religion. They ſuppoſe that the bodies of women are animated by the moſt benign and leaſt culpable of the apoſtate angels; that the ſpirits of infants who die ſuddenly, are immediately, by the ſpecial favour of God, received into the boſom of *Biſtnoo* the preſerver, and conveyed to the firſt region of purification. That the ſudden death of adults is a mark of divine diſpleaſure, as the term of probation is cut ſhort; and that old age is therefore a bleſſing in man, as the term of probation is prolonged; but they believe that longevity in brutes is a mark of the great delinquency of the ſpirits that animate them, becauſe they are the longer detained from their chief ſtate of probation in man; and yet they ſuppoſe the general warfare that is eſtabliſhed by a neceſſity of nature among the animal world, the ſubſiſtence of one animal depending upon the deſtruction of another, to be a puniſhment appointed by the ſupreme Being for the moſt guilty of the apoſtate angels, who are thus made his inſtruments of vengeance to each other; and thus they condemn the practice of eating animal food in mankind, as injurious to the animals that are deſtroyed, and diſpleaſing in the higheſt degree to God. It ſeems that if the longevity of brutes is a curſe, the cutting them off prematurely is a bleſſing. The Gentoos notion of a metempſychoſis would therefore have furniſhed them with a better

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* The Gentoos ſymbol of *ſtrength*.

† The Gentoos ſymbol of *ſtability*.

‡ The Gentoos ſymbol of *wiſdom*.

reſolution of apparent evil into real good, than they have hit upon, and the ſubjection of one animal to another as food, and of all animals to man, who frequently takes away life wantonly as well as of neceſſity, would appear to be a merciful diſpenſation, tending to general happineſs, and haſtening the bleſſed conſummation, when that which is perfect ſhall come, and that which is imperfect ſhall be done away.

The Gentoos, however, upon the ſame principles on which they condemn the eating animal food, condemn all modes of worſhip by ſacrifice, in which they differ from all other nations in the world. The Bramins ſay, that no being but *Moiſaſoor* himſelf, the author of all evil, could have invented an inſtitution ſo horrid, ſo repugnant to the ſpirit of devotion, and ſo abhorrent to the perfections of God.

But the Bramins, though they abhor the propitiatory ſacrifice of brutes, do yet inculcate another ſacrifice infinitely more horrid, more repugnant to the ſpirit of devotion, and more abhorrent to the divine attributes, the voluntary ſacrifice of the wife to the manes of her huſband.

The Bramins, to encourage this practice, teach, that the ſpirit of a wife that voluntarily burns with the body of her huſband, immediately ceaſes to tranſmigrate, and enters the firſt planet of purification. But why this practice was firſt enjoined as a religious duty, Mr. Holwell has not told us; and it appears plainly, from what he has ſaid about it, that he does not know. He ſays that when Bramah the great lawgiver of the Gentoos quitted the form of man, his wives, being inconſolable for his loſs, offered themſelves voluntary victims upon his funeral pile; and that the wives of the Rajahs or great men, diſdaining to be outdone, followed their example. But ſuppoſing this to be true, we are as much at a loſs as ever to account for the practice being enjoined as a duty, or recommended as meritorious in a religious view.

It has generally been ſuppoſed, that the widow was compelled to burn with the body of her huſband, to put a ſtop to a cuſtom which has become too common among the Gentoo women of poiſoning their huſbands. This Mr. Holwell ſays is a miſtake; and that the Gentoo women are not compelled to burn, though they are encouraged to it.

The burning, he ſays, is always voluntary; and a woman is not permitted even to declare her reſolution to burn till four and twenty hours after the death of her huſband; if ſhe does not then reſolve to burn, ſhe loſes her reputation indeed, but ſhe ſaves her life. If ſhe does reſolve to burn, and declares her reſolution, ſhe cannot afterwards retract; and thoſe who do not willingly fulfil their reſolution are burnt by force.

Mr. Holwell ſays, that he has been preſent at many of theſe ſacrifices; that in ſome victims there have appeared dread, reluctance, and horror; in others fortitude, alacrity, and triumph.

He has added a relation of one of theſe diabolical rites which happened in the chief-ſhip of Sir Francis Ruſſel at the Eaſt India

Company's factory at Coſſimbuzar, with which this article may very properly be concluded.

" At five of the clock on the morning of the 4th of *February*, 1742-3, died *Rhaam Chund Pundit* of the *Mahabrattor* tribe, aged twenty-eight years. His widow (for he had but one wife) aged between ſeventeen and eighteen, as ſoon as he expired, diſdaining to wait the term allowed her for reflection, immediately declared to the Bramins and witneſſes preſent her reſolution to burn. As the family was of no ſmall conſideration, all the merchants of Coſſimbuzar, and her relations, left no arguments uneſſayed to diſſuade her from it. Lady Ruſſel, with the tendereſt humanity, ſent her ſeveral meſſages to the ſame purpoſe; the infant ſtate of her children (two girls and a boy, the eldeſt not four years of age), and the terrors and pain of the death ſhe ſought, were painted to her in the ſtrongeſt and moſt lively colouring. She was deaf to all; ſhe gratefully thanked Lady Ruſſel, and ſent her word *ſhe had now nothing to live for*, but *recommended her children to her protection.* When the torments of burning were urged *in terrorem* to her, ſhe, with a reſolved and calm countenance, put her finger into the fire, and held it there a conſiderable time; ſhe then with one hand put fire in the palm of the other, ſprinkled incenſe on it, and fumigated the Bramins. The conſideration of her children left deſtitute of a parent, was again urged to her. She replied, *he that made them would take care of them.* She was at laſt given to underſtand, ſhe ſhould not be permitted to burn*; this for a ſhort ſpace ſeemed to give her deep affliction, but ſoon recollecting herſelf, ſhe told them, *death was in her power, and that if ſhe was not allowed to burn, according to the principles of her caſt, ſhe would ſtarve herſelf.*——Her friends finding her thus peremptory and reſolved, were obliged at laſt to aſſent.

" The body of the deceaſed was carried down to the water-ſide, early the following morning; the widow followed about ten o'clock, accompanied by three very principal Bramins, her children, parents, and relations, and a numerous concourſe of people. The *order of leave* for her burning did not arrive from Hoſſeyn Khan, Fouzdaar of Morſhadabad, until after one; and it was then brought by one of the Soubah's own officers, who had orders to ſee that ſhe burnt voluntarily.—The time they waited for the order, was employed in praying with the Bramins, and waſhing in the Ganges; as ſoon as it arrived, ſhe retired, and ſtaid for the ſpace of half an hour in the midſt of her female relations, amongſt whom was her mother; ſhe then diveſted herſelf of her bracelets, and other ornaments, and tied them in a cloth, which hung like an apron before her, and was conducted by her female relations, to one corner of the pile; on the pile was an arched arbour, formed of dry ſticks, boughs, and leaves, open only at one end to admit her entrance; in this the body of the deceaſed was depoſited, his head at the end oppoſite to the opening.—At the corner of the pile, to which ſhe had been conducted, the Bramin had made a ſmall fire, round which ſhe and the three Bramins ſat for ſome minutes; one of them gave into her hand a leaf of the bale tree (the wood commonly conſecrated to form part of the funeral pile), with ſundry things on it, which ſhe threw into the fire; one of the others gave her a ſecond leaf, which ſhe held over the flame, whilſt he dropped *three times* ſome ghee on it, which melted, and fell into the fire (theſe two operations were preparatory ſymbols of her approaching diſſolution *by fire)*; and whilſt they were performing this, the third Bramin read to her ſome portions of the *Aughtorrah Bhade*, and aſked her ſome queſtions, to which ſhe anſwered with a ſteady and ſerene countenance; but the noiſe was ſo great, we could not underſtand what ſhe ſaid, although we were within a yard of her.—Theſe over, ſhe was led, with great ſolemnity, *three times* round the pile, the Bramins reading before her; when ſhe came the third time to the ſmall fire, ſhe ſtopped, took her rings off her toes and fingers, and put them to her other ornaments; here ſhe took a ſolemn majeſtic leave of her children, parents, and relations; after which, one of the Bramins dipped a large wick of cotton in ſome ghee, and gave it ready lighted into her hand, and led her to the open ſide of the arbour; there all the Bramins fell at her feet;—after ſhe had bleſſed them, they retired, weeping;—by two ſteps ſhe aſcended the pile, and entered the arbour; on her entrance, ſhe made a profound reverence at the feet of the deceaſed, and advanced and ſeated herſelf by his head; ſhe looked in ſilent meditation on his face, for the ſpace of a minute, then ſet fire to the arbour, in *three places*. Obſerving that ſhe had ſet fire to leeward, and that the flames blew from her, inſtantly ſeeing her error, ſhe roſe, and ſet fire to windward, and reſumed her ſtation. Enſign Daniel, with his cane, ſeparated the graſs and leaves on the windward ſide, by which means we had a diſtinct view of her as ſhe ſat. With what dignity and undaunted a countenance, ſhe ſet fire to the pile the laſt time, and aſſumed her ſeat, can only be conceived, for words cannot convey a juſt idea of her.—The pile being of combuſtible matters, the ſupporters of the roof were preſently conſumed, and it fell in upon her."

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* The Gentoos are not permitted to burn, without an order from the Mahommedan government, and this permiſſion is commonly made a perquiſite of——

The victim has ſometimes been forcibly reſcued from the fire by the Europeans, who have been preſent, and it is generally believed that the preſent wife of Mr. Job Charnock, was thus taken from the pile to his bed.

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